Novel Ideas of Busy Lawmakers.

Some of the More Interesting Propositions of America's Able Solons.

Compiled for the Scranton Tribune.

Even prior to the adoption, on May 12, 1894, of a strong supplementary law, New York's compulsory education law worked well. It was passed May 11, 1874, and amended May 20, 1876. It compelled the attendance of children between the ages of eight and fourteen years at public or private schools fourteen weeks in each year, eight weeks of which attendance should be consecutive. If not in attendance at public or private schools, home instruction for the same period was required. Although this law made no provision for the correction of truancy, a statement lately made by Superintendent John Jasper. of the New York city schools, shows that truancy declined under it. He cited the fact that during the years of 1870 to 1874, just prior to the enactment deleterious matter injurious to the of the old law, the average number of health. In any prosecution under this arrests was 1,221, while during the year 1893 the number of children arrested show that the articles in question are wac only 441. The interesting fact was also revealed that truancy had been suppressed to a great extent. In 1870 there were 103 arrests for truancy; in 1871, 71; in 1872, 99; in 1873, 139; in 1874. 81. Coming down to 1889, only 17 arrests for truancy are recorded. In 1890 the number of arrests rose to 47; in 1891 it receded to 39; in 1892 to 28, and in 1893 to These statistics show that during the five years of 1870 to 1874 inclusive there were 493 arrests, while during the five years of 1889 to 1893 inclusive the total was only 157. The last legislature adopted on May 12, 1894, what is known as the Compulsory Education law, which materially strengthens the defects of the old New York law. This new law requires the regular attendance of every child between eight and sixteen years old upon instruction at a school in which at least reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography are taught, or upon equivalent instruction by a competent teacher elsewhere than at school. A fine of \$50 is imposed upon parents or guardians who neglect the observance of this law, and upon firms or corporations employing children between the ages of eight and twelve during public school term time. The law went into effect on January 1, 1895. Teachers are required to supply accurate record of the attendance of all children between the ages mentioned. Provision is made also in the law for arrest without warrant of any child between eight and sixteen found away from home as a truant from instruction. A section also provides for the establishment of truant schools, that is, free schools set apart in seperate rooms in public school buildings for children between seven and sixteen who are habitual truants from instruction. The testimony of New York newspapers and educators

as to the new law's operation up to date is, upon the whole, favorable, Anti-Railroad Legislation.

The average American legislator somehow has, or at least appears to have, an instinctive emnity for railroads. With nearly three-fourths the total railway mileage of the country operated under receiverships, and not much chance yet visible of a material proposes to give cities and villages improvement in this unhappy condition power "to regulate the sale of bread in of affairs, the American legislator goes right on making laws to harass and and quantity of bread in the loaf and hinder and vex the soul of the corpora- the price at which the same shall be ures simultaneously introduced in three different states; and if we had scanned the papers of that one day more carefully we should probably have found several others besides. The first one is a New York measure, by which Assemblyman Glen proposes to amend the railroad law so as to confer the stopover privilege upon all holders of tickets

sold at the maximum rate of fare. Mr. Glen proposes also to compel railnot authorized to charge more than 2 cents a mile to sell 1,000-mile mileage books for \$20. Out in Minne sota, where the grangers greatly are in evidence, we find two bills sprung in one day. One, the Christensen bill would like to make the state railroad commission the regulator of railroad rates and fares. It provides that the commission shall annually require of the common carriers of the state and of all shippers, the tariffs of rates, fares and classifications charged and received by the common carriers, and that the commission should then meet at the state capitol and proceed to revise the rates and fares and establish such new charges as it deems expedient. The Attorney general shall represent the interests of the state at such meetings, and the common carriers may be represented by counsel. The other, known as the Jacobson bill, proves that common carriers shall provide at all points of connection, crossing or intersection, when it is practicable and necessary in the interest of traffic, ample track connections with intersecting lines for the transfer of the regular business of their lines, and prohibits any discrimination on freight forwarded to another line of shipment. It provides that upon demand of one or more persons interested, or of the grain and warehouse commission, such railway company must establish a reasonable joint through rate for transportation of freight within the state. Lastly, up in Wisconsin, Senator Bashford has a bill providing for filing with the railway commissioners by all railroad companies in that state schedules of charges for carrying freight between all points in the state and points and terminal stations is adjacent states, in force June 25, 1894, and making such schedules the maximum rates; maintaining the 20,000-mile ticket transferrable, and cutting maximum charge for a single fare to 4 cents, instead of 5 cents per mile. The present 5-cent rate for a round trip remains It prohibits the charge of a greater sum for a car load on the same road through the same intermediate points. Is it any wonder that railroads do not earn dividends?

For an Honest Peach Basket The Saugutuck and Ganges Pome logical society, an organization of Michigan fruit growers, chartered by the state in 1870, and numerically one of the strongest socities of its kind in the state, has passed a resolution by a rising and unanimous vote that the passi age of a law should be urged before the manufacturers of peach and other fruit packages to stamp the capacity or every package manufactured. The necessity for such action arises from the practice of a certain class of fruit growers of shipping their product in baskets cunningly contrived to repre-

A bill has been reported to the Michigan house of representatives requiring lobbyists to be registered, and forbidding hearing by committee of any per-

sent those of a greater capacity

The Howe bill, in Indiana, is novel for the reason that it gives to non-union | telegram, or private paper, knowing

men the same legal protection which has already been given to union men. It fixes penalties of from \$100 to \$500. with six months' imprisonment, on any organization or persons who shall threaten to strike or boycott an employer of labor if he does not discharge

ion-union employes. Illinois solons are also wrestling with a bill to abolish capital punishment. Representative Briquadello has introduced a bill in the Illinois legislature to prohibit the manufacture, sale and giving away of cigarettes. It provided that cigarettes shall inculde all preparations of tobacco wrapped in paper or any kind of tobacco for such use, and impregnated with opium, stramonium, belladonna, alcoholic liquor, valeriua, tonca bean, or Mellotis, or any other not eigarettes.

Tribunals of Conciliation. Tribunals in which intending litigants are brought together before judges who are virtually arbitrators, and their differences adjusted without the aid of lawyers, are very popular in Sweder and Norway, and are said to have had a good effect in diminishing the amount of litigation and saving costs. Such a tribunal was established in North Dakota two years ago, and Senator Theden, of Minneapolis, has now introduced a bill to establish such courts in Minnesota. It provides for the election of six commissioners of conciliation in each town, incorporated village or city. A justice of the peace and two commissioners compose a court of conciliation. Parties having differences to court will hear evidence under such parties to an amicable agreement. If regular courts are still open to the disputants. The commissioners receive no effected, and then they receive the same

To prevent extortion by sleeping car companies is the object of the Ellsworth bill, an Illinois project. Such about 54 per cent., Vermont and Massacorporations are declared to be common carriers, and the maximum rates for the use of berths, sections and staterooms for twenty-four hours are fixed as follows: Lower or upper berth, \$1; one section, comprising a lower and of army age, and 50,316 of them did serupper birth, \$2; stateroom, \$3.

New Aid to Easy Divorce. to those now sufficient to secure a divorce in that state. It specifies that the excessive and habitual use of narcotic or other drugs to such an extent as to render the marital relation intol- of whom 32,068 became Union soldiers, erable should result in wiping out the oaths taken before Hymen's altar.

One of the socialistic, or, more prop-erly, paternalistic schemes under consideration by the Illinois legislature cities or villages, prescribe the weight

If the Selby bill becomes a law in Illinois, the fool who "didn't know it was loaded" will have harder legal sledding than he has now. This bill You may talk about your sideboards, with provides that "whoever shall intentionally aim or point any gun, revolver. pistol or other weapon of like character at any person or persons, except in selfdefence, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined

In any sum not exceeding \$200." Stringent Corrupt Practices Act. One of the most thorough and comprehensive acts for the suppression of corrupt practices in elections ever introduced in an American legislative assembly is now pending in Minnesota, and is known as the Smith bill. It not only makes it a crime to accept a bribe with the understanding that your vote will be cast for some particular person, but it is just as bad if you agree to vote for any particular candidate. promise of any office, place or employment, or a promise to endeavor to seure the same in return for a vote, is declared a misdemeanor. The provisions of the act are also made to apply to the person furnishing the money with the intent that it shall be used for bribery. It is also made unlawful for any candidate to make any wager upon election results. The payment by employers of salaries in envelopes upon which any political mottoes, advice or argument, or the exhibition in any workshop or factory of handbills intending to influence the votes of his employes is declared guilty of a misdemeanor. The measure also contains a section requiring a candidate to file complete expense lists no later than five days after election. The expenditures must in no case exceed the following sums: Candidates for United States senator, congressman, and state offices, (except members of the legislature), and supreme court justices, \$500; legislative candidates, \$150; candidates for county offices, except district judges, \$200; city illage and municipal offices, \$100. Any infringement is declared a misdemean or, and the violator thereof shall forfeit his right to the office for which he was a candidate.

Stealing Mr. O'Malley's Thunder. Representative 'O'Malley, of the ourth district is not alone in his reugnance to the raffle ticket. Assemblyman Conkling, of New York, has been there," too, and smarting under these experiences has offered the following amendment to the penal code Any person who solicits from a candidate for an elective office money or other property, or who seeks to induce such candidate to purchase any ticket, card, or other evidence of admission to any ball, picnic, fair, or entertainment of any kind, is guilty of a misdemeanor; but this section shall not apply to a demand for a contribution of money from an authorized representative of the political party to which such candi-

date belongs. There is under consideration at Al bany the following proposed amendto the penal code: A person who, willfully, and without authority, eithe opens or reads, or causes to be opened read, a sealed letter, telegram, or private paper, or publishes the whole or any portion of such a letter, or telegram, or private paper, knowing it to have been opened or read without authority; or takes a letter, telegram, or private paper belonging to another, or a copy thereof, and publishes the whole or any portion thereof; or publishes the whole or any portion of such letter,

For a School of Housewifery. If the Minnesota state grange can have its way with the St. Paul solons, the people of that enterprising commonwealth will soon be treated to the establishment of a state school to which the farmers' daughters can go in winter. It is to be a school of housewifery in the broadest sense. In it are to be taught those things that every housekeeper should know, including cooking and the chemistry of the kitchen, sewing and the other arts which make a woman a better wife.

Another shy at the trusts has been taken in Minnesota, in the form of a bill fathered by Senator Potter, of Minneapolis, which provides that every contract, combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, or agreement to rebulate or fix the charges or prices to be made for any commodity, or to regulate or fix the price or charge to be made by any railroad, insurance company, transportation company, or other corporations, copartnership, syndicate or individual for freight or transportation rates, or premiums, or any other matter whatever, is hereby de clared to be illegal, and every person, firm, syndicate or corporation who shall make any such contract, agreement combination or conspiracy shall be health. In any prosecution under this deemed guilty of a felony, and on con-act it shall devolve upon the defense to viction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5,000 and by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year or more than five years.

SOME WAR STATISTICS.

Terse Facts Concerning the Greatest Re-

bellion of This Century. whole number of men furnished to the Union army, according to the adjutant general's report of November. 9,1880, from the firing on Fort Sumter to the close of the war was 2,865,028, of which the northern states furnished 2,-432,801 men. The census of 1860 showed that the number of white males of the military age (between 18 and 45) in the northern states was 4,327,000, so that the troops furnished by them to the Union army were 56 per cent, of their available men. Turning to the slave settle may come before this court; the states, the first discovery is the amazing one that Delaware furnishes a larrules as it may prescribe, and after the ger number of troops to the Union army hearing will endeavor to persuade the in proportion to her available military population than any other state they succed, judgment is entered in in any part of the country. This is so accordance therewith. If they fail, the contrary to accepted ideas that the average northern Republican would pronounce the statement absurd on its compensation unless a settlement is face. But the figures leave no room for doubt. Delaware had in 1860 only 18. mileage and per diem as is now allowed 273 white males between the ages of 18 and 45. She sent 13,670 men into the Union army, which equaled 74.8 per cent. New Hampshire contributed only chusetts 58, Maine 59, Rhode Island 66, Illinois and Ohlo 69, Kansas 72, and Indiana 74.

The other border states did nearly as well. Maryland had 102,715 white males vice for the Union, being almost exactly 49 per cent. Kentucky had 180,589 Senator Morgan, of Minnesota, has men to call upon, and 79,025 or nearly introduced a bill to add another cause 44 per cent, responded. Missouri had 232,781 white males, 109,111 of whom went into the Union army, being almost 47 per cent. West Virginia did not fall behind. She had 66,500 white males, or more than 48 per cent. Even Ten-nessee, one of the states which actually seceded, furnished no less than 31,092

to the Union army.
Altogether the thirteen slave states contributed 432,227 men in defense of far distant, nor difficult of ultimate he rejoined.

It to have been taken or copied without the Union, Kentucky also furnished and successful attainment. God for-authority, is guilty of a misdemeanor. 22,703 colored, which do not enter into bid that I should ever lose faith in the this calculation. Maryland and Mis-sensitiveness of the American souri have supplied the same arm of science. service. It thus appears that one-seventh of the Union army came from the continue indifferent and neglectful, and

A KANSAS NEW WOMAN.

She Used Her Marksmanship to Good Advantage.

A Miss Agnes Johns, aged 21, represents the new woman of Kansas. She an independent ticket in the field, and had secured a plot of land in Cherokee, cleanse the Augean stables? No, but but while away visiting her parents last month it was annexed by one Sam Bartell. On her return she called on the gentleman, and pistols were drawn, with the result that Mr. Bartell lived only five minutes more, and Agnes regained possession of her plot, and had good reason to congratulate herself on having practiced pistol shooting.

Call for Ministers To Get to Work.

The Municipal Problem Requires More Than Soft Phrases.

Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The alarming extent and malignity of municipal corruption in this country has led some of our most enthusiastic democrats to inquire whether after all, popular government s not a failure. If it falls to secure good government in the great center; of population, which are likewise centers of influence, it fails utterly, no matter how creditable it may be in other respects. The discussion of this subject in any of its phases, is really a discussion of government in its broadest aspects. It is therefore a subject of more than passing interest. It is vital-it concerns the well-being of the commonwealth.

A first glance at the subject will naturally incline one to pessimism; for us an answer? corruption has grown with the growth of the city. Instances of depravity are discovered that make one afraid the species, and almost hopeless of its redemption. To the casual observer, city is as beautiful and desirable for habitation as primitive Eden; but upon investigation, the trail of the serpent is found, reaching in sinuous iniquities down to the very vestibule of perdition, and he wonders how the be longer delayed.

Examination of the Causes.

An examination of the causes leading to this deplorable condition will at once turn one to optimism. For it is into the office of a well known physician found that the degradation has come of central Maine to have the toe ampuabout through the almost total neglect | tated. The sufferer objected to the use of civil duties by the energetic, honest, of ether or choloform, but when the virtuous and thrifty of our population. While this is not by any means the for him to drink he no longer opposed sole cause of municipal corruption, it the proceedings, and the toe was cut contributes to it to such an extent, that off without trouble. f we can at once and forever remove it, we shall have entered upon the highway of municipal decency. And then, again, we can never get out of shrewdly at the doctor. "Say, doc," he the swamps and wilderness of municipal putrescence and midnight darkness unless this criminal neglect is removed. But while this is, as it seems to me, a fair statement of the case, I believe it so very easily possible to arouse the lethargic to a sense of their duties, and to the exercise of them, that the purification of municipal politics becomes one of the first events of the early morning. I do not believe that it is

But the people are not aroused; the satanic machinations of the corrupt boss and his cabinet continue without rebuke. Do you expect the people to arouse themselves? Ninevch had become corrupt to the very core, and ripe for destruction, did its own citizens call a convention, put God sent one of his prophets to cry against the city: "Yet forty days and Nineveh shall be overthrown;" and the trumpet voice of prophetic denunciation brought the city to its senses, and to repentance and reformation.

A Call to the Ministers.

The query is a most pertinent one. Has God no present day prophets? Or are they playing the first act of this Jonahian tragedy and omitting the second? Are they fleeing from the rugged path of duty and seeking for ease? Or do they still writhe uneasily in the belly of the great fish? Verily, 'Judgment must begin at the house of God." God's ministers must awake from their midcentury sloth and cry out in the dialect of the age, rebuking its sins, and summoning the people to repentance. Thes talk the language of Ashdod; they talk in a metaphysical jargon that serves to bewilder and befog. Or they say smooth things that serve as palliatives. when words that cut like knives are needed. Upon a recreant ministry and a sleeping church rests the blame for the existing corruption in city and in the state. Selfish and proud and hard. hearted Christians have content with tithing mint and anise and cummin, while justice has been banished from political councils, prostituted in courts of law, and hounded out of the markets. The people are anxious to know the way out of the quagmires, and they wait to be guided by prophetic voices Who shall utter them? Will you give Scranton, Feb. 15. D. M. Kinter.

COULD STAND ANOTHER.

An Amusing Incident of the Prohibitory Law in Maine.

Maine is a prohibition state and the retically it is a very difficult undertaking to get a drink there, unless it is for medicinal purposes. In practice such difficulties dwindle into mole-hills, cataclysm of Sodom and Gomorrah can by the Lewiston Journal is amusing if but neverthless the following story told rather overdrawn: A big red-faced fellow, who was suffering from a long spell of enforced abstinence as well as from an injured toe, was brought doctor turned out a tumbler of whiskey

Reviving after the operation, he looked at the foot meditatively for a moment, and then cocked his eye remarked, "gi' me another tumblerful of that whisky, an' you may cut off another toe, if you wanter."

Plausible.

Musingly he watched the smoke from his cigarette fade into nothingness.
"I wonder why he is always dwelling on his wife's talents." he observed." The other fellow, who was operating a coarse cigar, laughed.
"He hasn't any of his own to live on,"

He knew of gold, within a safe, But hadn't strength to move it.

He's proud of his integrity, He's honest to the letter, His lips would scorn to tell a li When truth would pay him better.

Nor lets his passion fret him; He never kissed his neighbor's wife Because she wouldn't let him. -Bernhardt Thrail.

A maiden once romantic In all that's scientific She simply is terrifice

For athletics she's a notion To foot ball her devotion In her padded knickerbockers She lives up with the "blockers, And causes her opponent contusion of the

Whiskies old and fine, By the pressing of the button are ex-

She never knows she's wrong. To obstacles she never will succumb. To argue long's her mission. (She votes by intuition,

In politics she's strong.

It's a masculine desire to be tall. To everything you mention She's given her attention, And congratulates herself she knows it -Boston Traveler.

Baby's Hands.

Naught to do but grow Awkwardly you move about Up and down, and in and out, Tell me do you know Why such antics you go through? What you're trying now to do?

Dainty, dimpled, little things, Clutching, as your cradle swings, At thin nothingness, Who can tell what you will hold. When your grasp is firm and bold? May be honor-may be gold-May be nothingness!

Though you still be soft and white, You cannot your duties slight While there's work to do. There'll be burdens to be lifted, From the bad, good must be sifted, From the false, the true; And though you're so soft and small,

Of this work, a part will fall, Little hands, on you, -Womankind.

The Astronomer and His Bride. They took no common wedding trip, That scientific pair; For Europe and the Orient They said they did not care.

They took their telescopes and ranged All o'er the planet Mars. —Chicago Tribune.

Health Hints and Rules of Hygiene.

some of his conclusions: There is no question that certain functional neu-

roses, more specially failure of brain

similar affections, have been for some

time past on the increase owing to the

fact that the struggle of life is keener,

the competition more intense, the work

heavier, and the anxiety more absorb-

ing, than used to be the case in previous

periods of the history of mankind, more

especially in the large centers of popu-

lation. The nervous system is, there-

fore, more liable to break down by

exhaustion than was the case in for-

mer times. This, however, does not ap-

ply to the really organic or structural

diseases of the brain and spinal cord,

such as tumour, softening, inflamma

tion, etc., nor to epilepsy and insanity

which continue to occur in about the

time ratio now as they have done be-

Dr. Althaus complains that many of

his predecessors in this field of inquiry

have reached wholly erroneous conclu-

curred in males and only 637 in females:

female cases in a total of 229. These

numbers led those authors to confident-

ly express the opinion that apoplexy or

cerebral hemorrhage was more com-

mon amongst men than amongst wo-

men; and yet it is shown by Dr. Alt-

haus' researches, which comprise not

tion extends. Unless we therefore as-

named accidentally happened to come

across more cases of males than fe-

males in the limited field of observa-

First-The rate at which diseases of the

This rate does not appear to vary per-

ceptibly from time to time, and amounts to about 12 per cent, of the entire mortal-

Second-Diseases of the nervous system occupy the fourth rank amongst the mal-

adles destructive of human life, being

able that their occurrence is powerfully

ing 12.94 and the female 11.62 per cent.

tain an immense maximum in the first

year of life, owing to the great prevalence of infantile convulsions. They are much

less frequent in youth and middle age,

and attain a second maximum in old ag-

that is after seventy-owing to the pre-

valence of apoplexy and paralysis; but the

the tenth part of the first maximum at-

It is now something over a year since

one William Kinnear advanced his

ingenious formula for prolonging the

life of mankind 130 years beyond the

Scriptural limit of three score and

ten. Yet candor impels the confession

no signs of a large decrease in conse

quent thereof; and it begins to look

very much as if the modern man, con-

stantly terrorized as he is by new mi-

crobes, mephitisms, social problems,

and augmented tax rates, had about

concluded not to avail himself of the

had preferred, instead, to shuffle

tion, you will remember, was a

Kinnear prescription for longevity, but

this burdensome mortal coll as rapidly

as the law will permit. That prescrip-

lows: "Avoid all foods rich in earthy

salts, using much fruit, especially

julcy, uncooked apples, and take daily

two or three tumblerfuls of distilled

water with five, ten or fifteen drops

of dilute phosphoric acid in each glass

ful." If any Scrantonian desires to to

this experiment, he can do so at ve-

smallcost; and if it causes him to live !

years, he will have the satisfaction,

doubt, of seeing a good many advan-

His Kindly Feelings:

for you to say it now

it."-Detroit Free-Press.

syrup of rhubarb.

HEALTH FOR THE MILLION:

in human knowledge and achievemen

which you and I can only dream about

The patient had been sick a long time

"If you have anything to say before

Well, doctor," replied the patient

going," said the doctor, "it will be best

cheerfully, "I have only the kindliest

feelings for you, for I'm sure you

wouldn't lose so good a customer as

I've been if you could possibly prevent

A teaspoonful of the phosphate of so-dium in a teacupful of hot water sipped

For hives, take a tablespoonful dose, every night at bedtime, of the aromatic

while hot after each meal is recommended

as a cheap, simple and harmless remedy for indigestion and flatulence.

It is a fact that ordinary coal oil, or

kerosene, rubbed on the scalp once each

week, will invigorate the growth of the hair. Apply with a sponge or cloth, and then keep away from the fire.

headaches of purely nervous origin.

and the doctor had done his best but in

vain, and the end was approaching.

that the mortality rates show as yet

tained during infant life.

Fourth-Sex has a considerable influ-

void of value.

ity from all causes.

findings:

Suggestions That May Save You Many a Doctor's Bill.

Dr. Julius Althaus has been investi-fall he should sleep ten hours out of the gating the prevalence and fatality of twenty-four. nervous diseases. He has carefully ex-The physican of the Philadelphia Recamined the annual reports made to the registrar general of England for a amined the annual reports made to the registrar general of England for a period of thirty years, and below are sestions and remedies are borrowed, says that a 3-grain salicylic acid pill and a

tablespoonful of lime water after each meal will generally relieve rheumatic swelling and pain at the knee. power, hysteria, hypochondriasis and The first thing to do when seeking to get rid of body lice, says the Philadelphia Record, is to remove all the clothes from the patient. They should be subjected to a sufficiently high temperature to de-stroy life—underclothing can be boiled. The louse lives and develops in the clothes chiefly in the seams, visiting the body for nourishment. An ointment composed of staphisagria, two drachms, and lard, one

ounce, may be applied to the skin freely. UNHAPPY GENIUS.

some of the Great Men Who Have Been Notably Unhappy in Their Domestie Arrangements

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

The miseries of the domestic life of literary people of both sexes have formed a fruitful theme for remark and comment. It is quite the thing to begin with Socrates and Xantippe the woman having unjustly had to bear most of sions. Thus M. Fairet, for many years the blame. Socrates was a good man, physician to La Salpetriere, ascertained | but he lived up in the clouds, leaving that of 2,297 cases of apoplexy, 1,160 oc. his wife to bear alone the poverty, discomforts and hardships of domestic life, and Dr. Hammond, of New York, found and Xantippe, who could not at all comthe proportion to be 153 male and 76 prehend his sublime indifference to appearances or creature comforts, naturally became a shrew.

Euripides is supposed to have had a wife whose mental and moral worthlessness barbed those poisoned arrows which he hurled against the whole world of women. This is known certainly to have been the case with Mollere, who is 229 as Dr. Hammond's, or 2,000 like M. not a whit behind the Athenian dramat-Fabret's, but nearly a quarter of a ist in contempt for a sex which he was million cases, that women, in England wont to declare was created only for at least, are rather more liable to die the destruction of the world. Racine's of apopiexy than men, and this not only wife lived for many years on the money for a year or two, but absolutely in the won from her husband's dramas withwhole period over which the investiga- out knowing what a drama was.

Dante, while in his "Vita Nuova" and sume that deaths from apoplexy occur | the "Divine Comedy" he constantly exin France and in the United States in alts the angelic Beatrice, has never a a very different proportion from what | word to say of Gemma Donati, his faiththey do in England, we are led to the ful wife and the mother of his seven conclusion that the two physicians just | children.

Milton's Luckless Venture. John Milton's marriages were not

happy; but this was largely the fault tion which was at their disposal, and of his ideas in regard to man's superiorthat their deductions are therefore ue- ity and the duty of woman to be subject to him as lord and master. The genial Joseph Addison married a high-strung This is the doctor's summary of his widow of wealth and rank who led him a sorry life. Henry Fielding chose for his wife an ignorant servant girl, and nervous system prove fatal to the popula-tion of this country is a steady one, and was deservedly unhappy. The famous anatomist and author, John Hunter, subject to a definite law, to which there are not any or only apparent exceptions. married a wife who adored fashionable society which he hated, and they quarreled constantly. Count Rumford, the great chemist, had a wife who would go off into tantrums, throw his bottles and fars out of the window, and make general havoc with his scientific collections.

Late in life, the saintly John Wesley only surpassed in fatality by zymotic, tumarried a widow and a termagant, who used to yank him around, and Third-Nervous diseases are not, as is pull his hair, and who delighted in torcommonly asserted, more frequent, but, on the contrary, less numerous in large towns than in the country, and it is problem.

Ben Jonson had a shrewish wife very much after the pattern of Xantippe. This woman certainly had much provocation for the scoldings she gave her husband, as she fetched him home from

The domestic infelicities of Lord

for the portrait of the child-wife Dora in "David Copperfield." She was goodnatured and harmless, but she would go to sleep when her husband read to her even from the most exciting chapcond maximum amounts to only about ters of his works. Thackeray's wife went daft on religious subjects, but he manfully kept his sorrow from the

world. Albert Durer, the famous German among the great lights of literature do not prove that the great geniuses are any harder to live with than commonplace people. The former are like

The wife of the poet Schiller was lovely in mind and person. Their home life passed like a poet's dream. Goethe seemed content with Christine Yulpius. the common place woman whom he had made his wife. The marriage of Chevaller Bunsen, the great German historian, was an ideally happy one. These examples, the few among the many of happy home lives that have blessed the world's great authors and artists, must suffice for the present.

other people, and less liberally endowed with the domestic virtues.

dains a Frenchman in Figare, can best be seen when they prepare a bowl of punch. First they put in rum to make it

population of females exceeds that of males, the deaths of males from nervous affections preponderate constantly over those of females, the male death rate be-

ence on the productions of nervous dis-eases; for although in this country the the ale houses beating him every step of the way. Fifth-Age has even a more powerful Byron and his wife are known to all. influence on the production of nervous diseases than sex; for these maladies at-

So is the tragis story of Shelley's first wife, Harriet Westbrook. The wife of Dickens might have sat

painter, had a virage for a wife. Instances of domestic incompatibility and art might be multipled. But they cities set on a hill whose light cannot be hid; while the domestic strifes and bickerings of the latter class go on unheeded by the world.

The Other Side. This shield has another side. Correggio and Rubens had wives so lovely in person and character, that from them they painted those saintly Madonnas that are the admiration of the world. The two marriages of Lope de Vega were supremely happy.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, though married to a woman twice his age, thought her the loveliest and most perfect being in the world. Richard Steele, Lord larendon, Leigh Hunt, Barry Cornall, and scores of other British auors might be mentioned as having en very happy in domestic life. Sir Valter Scott's home life was sunny nd peaceful, though his wife would "I must have Walter write some nore of his trash so that we may afford new carpet."

Mrs. Somerville, the great mathemacian, was perfect as a wife and other, and allowed no studies to suplant her domestic duties. The ideal parried life of Robert and Elizabeth browning was an example to all. Never lid poet write sweeter verses than hose which Browning addressed to he wife whom he called his moon of oots."

They disprove the prevalent theory hat geniuses are more irritable than

The Paradoxical Teuton.

Get some two-grain tables of potassium ful of cold water, sip every few minutes, allowing ten minutes to pass before the How paradoxical the Germans are, co riass is emptied. The effect is immediate To become stout one must eat more of strong, then water to make it weak; lemon the starchy foods (bread, potatoes, rice, to make it sour and sugar to make sago, cornstarch) and sweet stuffs than sweet! Then they raise the glass has been his habit. He must drink water say: "Here's to your health—two or three quarts every day. Most of they gulp it down themselves."

Merry Moments with Fashioners of Verse.

The Old Cupboard

compartments by the score. With their three-foot bevel mirrors, 'most as wide as my front door; your boofays, fine de sickle, with their jim-cracks fair to see

But the old three-cornered cupboard is just good enough for me. Ah, the one that used to fill a spacious corner that I knew! How the mem'ry of it comes and makes

me hungry through and through! While it wasn't built for show so much. it wasn't had to see. And without a German lookin' glass 'twas good enough for me.

Even washday, evenin', mornin', night or day, or rain or shine, Did I always find it filled with what freely might make mine;
And they weren't the a la dishes that
we're brought down now to see, But the catn's in the cupboard were-just good enough for me,

There was chicken, fried and julcy, and a hambone to your taste, some cold things left from dinne that it wasn't right to waste; And such biscuits, cakes and pumpkit As I ate from that old cupboard that was

good enough for me stood ready for a traveler or a hungry boy from school-As to when and where and how much he

might eat there was no rule was welcome to a plenty and the best that there might be the bounteous old cupboard that was

good enough for me. And at Christmas there was turkey, full of stuffin' crisp and brown, And a fruit cake and plum pudding and mince pies of home renown, With an extra dish for some one—though

a beggar he should begenerous old cupboard that was good enough for me. seen new-fangled sideboards, with their silver plate galore.

With their china and their cut glass-'most enough to fill a store; But I'd gladly swap the whole shebang and everything I see For a chance at that old cupboard that was good enough for me -Furniture Trade Review.

The Income Tax. What is the size of your income? Give u

And don't you be modest about it, for shyness won't do today, All you who've been ostentatious and liv ing beyond your means, Go down to the tax assessor and invit-

Where is your cash invested? Open you coffers wide, The Bogie-man of the Treasury is standing at your side, He's noted your yacht and your horses he's noticed the way you sur

He's been on the "roof" at the opera, and has envied you in your box, And he's always wanted a chance like this He's stood by the cafe window and watched you lunch within. And he has a pretty good notion of the size of your pile of tin.

you foot your columns up.

He's thought you were going it lively were traveling much on your shape But now he's going to prove it, backed up by square miles of red tape; you who've been ostentatious must tell the whole truth today,

You've got to admit you're a fraud, sir, or

So tell us the size of your income; account for each little red cent, This terrible cad, the collector, knows pretty well what you have spent, And if you think to escape him by making it small you will fail, And end, if you try to deceive him, in a small private box at the jail

-John Kendrick Bangs. A Monopolist's Wants.

My wants are few, I sit serene Upon contentment's highlands If I can have earth's continents I care not for its islands. I would not climb upon a throne Through seas of bloody slaughter If I can call all lands my own,

Why you can have the water, Give me but these, they are enough To suit my humble notion, And you can have for all your own The land beneath the ocean.
And 'tis a generous slice of earth, And doubtless quite prolific, If you can only drain it once

And all I ask is just this earth To regulate and man it, And I surrender all my claims To every other planet. And so you see I cut my cloth On a contracted pattern; Give me the earth, I drop all claim

To Uranus and Saturn Little I need, my wants are few, Nor would I have them greater. The poles and the equator. Give me the earth, 'tis all I ask, For me and my wife Sarah, Then I'll give all my fellow men

The earth is very, very small, And not in good repair; Compared with Sirius it is A very small affair. And I just want it while I live, And Death, I'll not resist him, For after death I hope to get The whole great solar system

-Sam Walter Foss.

The Song of the Tooth. (With Apologies to Tom Hood.) With nerves all lattered and torn, With weary and aching head, The patient sat in the dentist's chair, Sighing, "Ah, would I were dead."

Scrape, scrape, scrape; Don't mind me a b't, forsooth!

Hammer and poke and press

Till the brain begins to swim;

So have a good time with my tooth. Drill, drill, drill, The "dear" little wheel moves fast; Drill, drill, drill, Till it reaches the nerve at last Stop, can't you, a minute," I say; "Are you boring a 10-foot well?" Oh, Dante, had you lived in our day, There would be a new torment in Hell.

am paying a nice high price for this fun,

Hammer and press and poke, Till at last the filling is in. "And when shall I call again? Wednesday at nine, you say? oh, no! You did not hurt at all, Well, I'll be here on time, sir. Good -New York Commercial Advertiser

A Very Moral Man There's So-and-So, a moral man, And all who know him, know it,

He strives to do the best he can, And strives his best to show it. He never stole in all his life, And he's prepared to prove it;

If e'er he loves, he's moral then,

What We Are Coming To By an evolution frantic

Cnows Latin, Greek, Hebrew, the Koran. Makes her entirely oblivious to pain

The clubs that she selects Are free from all defects; (Dogs and men and chaperons prohibited: But cigarettes and wine,

But no surprises ever strike her dumb.) She has not a touch of meekness, And if she has a weakness

Dainty, dimpled, little things, Soft as angels' plumey wings,

Dainty, dimpled, little things, Whatsoe'er the future brings, There'll be work for you.

No voyage on the sea for them-No ride in stuffy cars!