

LOCK AT A CONFERENCE.

and Operators Refuse to Make Concessions on the Wage Question.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—The joint committee of the miners and operators began the task of trying to reach a scale for the coming year before the doors of this morning. The day was devoted to the first three proposals. The first proposition was for a counter proposition for a 10 per cent reduction. The proposals were argued at some length by representatives from all the states. The miners would not listen to a demand for a reduction and the proposition for an advance was denied by the operators. The demands for the abolition of the mine system and the rates of wages for drivers were discussed, but the vote on both propositions was equally divided. The committee is unable to reach a compromise, it will go to the convention which will take up the matter in convention.

DEATH AT A FIRE.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Four persons killed and one probably fatally injured as a result of an explosion of gas at 11 o'clock tonight in the home of George Carver of this place. The explosion occurred in the kitchen. The firemen were fighting the fire for some time before the explosion occurred, blowing out the front. At the time of the explosion a large crowd was watching and many of them were caught in the falling wall. Elder Shaner fell instantly, while the other three were badly injured that they are now in the hospital. Many others were less hurt by the flying debris.

Deal in Ore Property.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—The report that the valuable iron ore property near Hibbing is the Deering property works of Chicago. While the Deering confirmation it is circulated in close touch with the business.

Berlin Manager Dead.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—The death is announced of Herman N. Wolff, the famous hall manager of Berlin. Wolff began his career as a manager in the Rubenstein and was later manager of the Blue and the Blue.

MARKETS BY WIRE.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Flour—The market is steady. Trade was moderate, and the market was stronger. May opened at 78 1/2; highest, 78 3/4; lowest, 78; closing, 78 1/2. The market was lighter and trade No. 4 yellow, 90 1/2. May opened at 94 1/2; highest, 94 3/4; lowest, 94; closing, 94 1/2. The market was stronger and May opened at 44 1/2; highest, 44 3/4; closing, 44 1/2. In Flux—Northwestern, \$1.78; No. 1, \$1.75; No. 2, \$1.72; No. 3, \$1.69; No. 4, \$1.66; No. 5, \$1.63; No. 6, \$1.60; No. 7, \$1.57; No. 8, \$1.54; No. 9, \$1.51; No. 10, \$1.48; No. 11, \$1.45; No. 12, \$1.42; No. 13, \$1.39; No. 14, \$1.36; No. 15, \$1.33; No. 16, \$1.30; No. 17, \$1.27; No. 18, \$1.24; No. 19, \$1.21; No. 20, \$1.18; No. 21, \$1.15; No. 22, \$1.12; No. 23, \$1.09; No. 24, \$1.06; No. 25, \$1.03; No. 26, \$1.00; No. 27, \$0.97; No. 28, \$0.94; No. 29, \$0.91; No. 30, \$0.88; No. 31, \$0.85; No. 32, \$0.82; No. 33, \$0.79; No. 34, \$0.76; No. 35, \$0.73; No. 36, \$0.70; No. 37, \$0.67; No. 38, \$0.64; No. 39, \$0.61; No. 40, \$0.58; No. 41, \$0.55; No. 42, \$0.52; No. 43, \$0.49; No. 44, \$0.46; No. 45, \$0.43; No. 46, \$0.40; No. 47, \$0.37; No. 48, \$0.34; No. 49, \$0.31; No. 50, \$0.28; No. 51, \$0.25; No. 52, \$0.22; No. 53, \$0.19; No. 54, \$0.16; No. 55, \$0.13; No. 56, \$0.10; No. 57, \$0.07; No. 58, \$0.04; No. 59, \$0.01; No. 60, \$0.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Cattle—The estimated for today were 2,000 head, or a number than was looked for generally. Last Monday 61,000 head were reported and the arrivals a year ago were 60,000. Owing to the bitterly cold trade was animated after the first of the week. There was the usual scarcity of choice and fat to heavy well-bred steers, and such lots were very good to prime steers, \$5.50 to \$7.25; poor, \$4.00 to \$6.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 to \$5.50; calves, \$3.00 to \$4.50; cows, \$1.50 to \$3.50; Texans, \$4.00 to \$5.00. The receipts today were estimated at 40,000 head, against 38,000 head last Monday. The receipts came in late in the afternoon, and the early arrivals were the highest. They were largely 2-year-olds, but the early movement was lost later. Heavy, \$6.15 to \$6.40; light, \$5.00 to \$5.50. The receipts today were 21,000 head, compared with 23,500 head last Monday. There was a good demand, and for sheep were strong, while lambs were higher. Sheep, \$2.70 to \$3.20; lambs, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Butter—The market is steady. Creameries, 15 1/2; dairies, 14 1/2. The market was strong at 35c. Turkeys, 12 1/2; chickens, 10 1/2. Short and clear sides, \$8.00 to \$9.00. There was a fair demand, and the market was easy. Heavy green salted bull, 6c; kip No. 1, 7 1/2c; kip No. 2, 6 1/2c; green salted calf, 10c; others, 8c.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Feb. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000. The market was steady to strong. Beef steers, \$3.65 to \$5.50; stockers, \$3.00 to \$4.50; cows and heifers, \$2.50 to \$4.00; Texas steers, \$2.00 to \$3.50. Receipts, 5,000 head. The market was steady to strong, and the range was good.

Minneapolis Grain.

Minneapolis, Feb. 4.—Wheat—Cash, 74 1/2c; July, 76 1/2c. On track—No. 1, 74 1/2c; No. 2, 73 1/2c; No. 3, 72 1/2c; No. 4, 71 1/2c; No. 5, 70 1/2c; No. 6, 69 1/2c; No. 7, 68 1/2c; No. 8, 67 1/2c; No. 9, 66 1/2c; No. 10, 65 1/2c; No. 11, 64 1/2c; No. 12, 63 1/2c; No. 13, 62 1/2c; No. 14, 61 1/2c; No. 15, 60 1/2c; No. 16, 59 1/2c; No. 17, 58 1/2c; No. 18, 57 1/2c; No. 19, 56 1/2c; No. 20, 55 1/2c; No. 21, 54 1/2c; No. 22, 53 1/2c; No. 23, 52 1/2c; No. 24, 51 1/2c; No. 25, 50 1/2c; No. 26, 49 1/2c; No. 27, 48 1/2c; No. 28, 47 1/2c; No. 29, 46 1/2c; No. 30, 45 1/2c; No. 31, 44 1/2c; No. 32, 43 1/2c; No. 33, 42 1/2c; No. 34, 41 1/2c; No. 35, 40 1/2c; No. 36, 39 1/2c; No. 37, 38 1/2c; No. 38, 37 1/2c; No. 39, 36 1/2c; No. 40, 35 1/2c; No. 41, 34 1/2c; No. 42, 33 1/2c; No. 43, 32 1/2c; No. 44, 31 1/2c; No. 45, 30 1/2c; No. 46, 29 1/2c; No. 47, 28 1/2c; No. 48, 27 1/2c; No. 49, 26 1/2c; No. 50, 25 1/2c; No. 51, 24 1/2c; No. 52, 23 1/2c; No. 53, 22 1/2c; No. 54, 21 1/2c; No. 55, 20 1/2c; No. 56, 19 1/2c; No. 57, 18 1/2c; No. 58, 17 1/2c; No. 59, 16 1/2c; No. 60, 15 1/2c; No. 61, 14 1/2c; No. 62, 13 1/2c; No. 63, 12 1/2c; No. 64, 11 1/2c; No. 65, 10 1/2c; No. 66, 9 1/2c; No. 67, 8 1/2c; No. 68, 7 1/2c; No. 69, 6 1/2c; No. 70, 5 1/2c; No. 71, 4 1/2c; No. 72, 3 1/2c; No. 73, 2 1/2c; No. 74, 1 1/2c; No. 75, 1/2c; No. 76, 1/4c; No. 77, 1/8c; No. 78, 1/16c; No. 79, 1/32c; No. 80, 1/64c; No. 81, 1/128c; No. 82, 1/256c; No. 83, 1/512c; No. 84, 1/1024c; No. 85, 1/2048c; No. 86, 1/4096c; No. 87, 1/8192c; No. 88, 1/16384c; No. 89, 1/32768c; No. 90, 1/65536c; No. 91, 1/131072c; No. 92, 1/262144c; No. 93, 1/524288c; No. 94, 1/1048576c; No. 95, 1/2097152c; No. 96, 1/4194304c; No. 97, 1/8388608c; No. 98, 1/16777216c; No. 99, 1/33554432c; No. 100, 1/67108864c.



EDITORIAL NOTES

Nearly all of the advocates of the Panama route are in favor of a ditchless canal.

Prince Henri is a married man and has two children. So the ambitious hopes of the American belles need not be wasted on the unattainable.

It is getting a bit late to talk about a hard winter, but it is still in order to prognosticate a late spring.

A Pekin dispatch says hereafter China will recognize modern methods. A great deal of beheading will have to be done before they become effective.

The sum of \$73,000,000 for benevolence last year, and \$388,000,000 in nine years, counting only gifts of \$5,000 or more each, is a record we have every reason to be proud of.

It was a mere coincidence that on the day the Steel Trust announced its profits for nine months as \$84,000,000 the census bureau announced the population of the United States and their possessions as 84,000,000 souls. The trust did not fix on a dollar a head as its profits.

While you're worrying about the war in South Africa, the revolution in Venezuela, the uprising in Colombia, the revolt in Paraguay, the differences between Chile and Argentina and the promised vigorous campaign in Batangas province please don't overlook the scrap which the Daughters of the Confederacy have declared on Uncle Tom's Cabin.

The interior department has rendered a decision which permits Indian parents to send their children to schools of their own choosing. The decision is the result of the representations of various religious bodies which have established schools and endeavored to Christianize the Indians, only to have the children taken from them and assigned to government schools.

There is a profitless discussion in the advertising periodicals as to whether women read posters and street cards. Of course most of the purchasing for any family is done by or under the influence of women, but it is not easy to determine whether women as a rule read advertisements outside the newspaper. That women read newspaper "ads" is well known.

At some of the Western universities retired army officers are employed as instructors, and in occasional instances their instruction includes more of army life than was intended by the faculty. In one case more than a hundred young men were thoroughly initiated into the peculiarities of draw-poker, and the income of the military instructor was considerably augmented.

The visit of Prince Henry of Germany to this country is an event of great importance, and the reception and entertainment to be given him ought to be most cordial and splendid; indeed, it promises so to be. His mission is not political, but social, yet in the social commingling of peoples is found the solution of complex political questions which defy all the arts of diplomacy.

Investor's faith in the expectation of many years continuance of our mercantile prosperity is shown by the fact that while transactions in shares on the New York Stock Exchange from January 1 to 11 were for 6,621,795 shares, against 14,750,468 for the same period of last year, the transactions in bonds, running for years, aggregated \$31,908,500. Stocks are speculative. Bonds are practically permanent.

Secretary Root strongly recommends the purchase of the lands held by the religious orders in the Philippines as one of the surest means of aiding the pacification of the people. The accumulation of valuable lands in the hands of friars and the system of tenantry established by them has been one of the most disturbing conditions in the islands. It is estimated that the title of the lands may be secured for a sum ranging from \$3,000,000 to \$7,500,000, and that they could be disposed of without loss to purchasers in fee. The government is also assured of the cooperation of the Vatican in the effort to bring about satisfactory changes deemed necessary in the full establishment of American supremacy, involving complete separation of the authority of the church and state.

WOMEN'S TRIENNIAL.

TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON NEXT MONTH.

Children's Manners Suggested as Fertile Field for Efforts of Patriotic Women.

Boston letter: The delegates to the Woman's National Council scattered throughout the United States are preparing for their triennial convention at Washington.

Since the woman's suffrage movement was first inaugurated, great change has been effected in the relations of the sexes. "Woman's Rights," so noisily voiced by some of its advocates a few years ago, have been granted, one by one, until woman today probably has a larger assortment of rights than she cares to be burdensome with. To quote the words of one of the most sagacious of the sex: "We have got about all we were fighting for, except the ballot."

In view of the situation and the paucity of objects from which to choose a strong platform, it is a matter of conjecture what the holders of the convention can do to create a sensation.

Since some of the greatest social reforms have been brought about without any appeal to the ballot, there is no reason why women, now that they have admittedly achieved total independence in all but name, should weary in well-doing.

The influence of a good, sensible, earnest woman is enormous for good. The woman who makes herself a moral force in the home can easily demonstrate the truth of the old saying "The woman that rocks the cradle rules the world." It need not be believed that because the public has not taken kindly to the bloomer woman, the influence of the sex in social and political affairs is in any way lessened.

At a recent meeting of one of the prominent woman's clubs the question of woman's influence on personal manners was discussed with a large degree of common sense.

It was agreed that women should be the conservators of their own and their children's manners. The growth of woman's clubs and the deterioration of manners were hopelessly deteriorating. Probably the question will not come up at the convention because more attractive subjects will displace it. It is a great question, nevertheless.

A naive comment on the odd pranks of her sex, which are read into channels so various and so numerous, drew attention to the fact that the new woman, remarking that a tendency to assume their own occupations was decidedly avastive.

The lowest type of womanhood have for centuries done the hardest work of the family, of which fact the women, or squaws, of our Indian territory furnish a ready-to-hand instance.

In equatorial Africa some of the most degraded tribes of negroes are ruled by women. The women of the East practice polyandry and rule the homes to which their subservient husbands contribute.

The speaker traced the dependence of manners in the United States to the entrance of women into fields of labor formerly monopolized by men. "The feelings of men become blunted by this competitive contact," she said, "and instead of woman appearing, as her opposite, attractive and sacred, she fosters dislike and contempt for herself in a thousand ways by petty incidents and undisguised foibles.

The allegation is a large one, followed up by several more startling statements, which probably, in the fullness of time, will be confronted, if not at the Woman's Convention, this more likely to interest itself in the manners of the children of obdurate Dohomey natives or Alaskan Indians than in the manners of American children. DOROTHY BREW.

POINTS IN ENGLISH LAW.

Some Seem Rather Queer When Not Backed Up by Reasons.

London Tit-Bits: In no branch of the law are such curious points to be found or a greater number of anomalies to be met with than in the criminal branch thereof.

It may be news to some people, for instance, to know that there is a number of things in existence which cannot be stolen, such as a corpse, animals feræ nature, i. e., animals wild in a state of nature (with certain exceptions created by statute), soil of the earth, etc. To attempt to steal anything would appear, on the face of it, to be an impossibility, much less a crime, but a man indicted for attempting to pick a lady's pocket, which was subsequently found to be empty, was found guilty of an "attempt to commit theft," though, in fact, there was nothing in the pocket to steal.

Anyone lucky enough to pick up a sovereign lying in the road will be glad to hear that if, at the time of finding it, he had no reasonable means of discovering the owner of it, and also if he did not at the same time conceive the idea of appropriating it to himself, he will not be guilty of stealing, if he keeps his lucky find even if the rightful owner is discovered and claims it. Most people walking in the country must have noticed on numerous occasions boards of placards posted in woods, fields, etc., notifying in large letters that "trespassers will be prosecuted," but few are aware that such notices are utterly useless, and no one need feel the least alarm that, there being no such offense known to criminal law as such a trespass, any person could never be prosecuted for such an

offense. They are, in fact, in the words of the eminent jurist, Sir Frederick Pollock, in his work, "Pollock on Torts," a "wooden falsehood."

It is a common fallacy to imagine that the crime of forgery consists in signing another's name, though, in fact, committing forgery consists in making and uttering any false instrument in writing with attempt to defraud; thus, it may be a forgery to omit a word from a document; and it will be a matter of considerable surprise to many to learn that it is possible for a person to forge his or her own name. A person, however, who fraudulently inserts another's name on a picture, thereby selling it as the work of some other artist, is not guilty of forgery, as a picture is not an "instrument in writing."

The crime of perjury also does not quite "fit in" with the generally accepted idea, which is that if a person, after being sworn on oath to speak the truth, swears falsely, he is guilty of such offense. This is correct with the important qualification that the fact the witness has sworn to must be material to the case. Thus, if a witness, on being duly sworn, gave a false address on being asked where he lived, this, though untrue, would not amount to perjury, as the place where the witness lived would be quite immaterial.

That a person may be guilty of perjury, though speaking the truth, may seem a curious anomaly, but such, nevertheless, is the fact, as the test of perjury is not whether a person is speaking what he believes to be the truth; so, if a witness, for instance, on being asked, "What color tie was the prisoner wearing when you met him?" replied "red," when in fact he did not really notice, he would be guilty of perjury, even though the prisoner was, in reality, wearing a red tie when the witness met him.

Numerous other instances of crimes which present similar curious points to the above might be given, and, in passing, persons taking out insurance against burglary might note that this crime can only be committed between the hours of 9 p. m. and 6 a. m.; that breaking into a house by means of an open door or window is not burglary, although entering a house by sliding down the chimney is.

We must not conclude this article without a short reference to a comparatively recent case, in which a man, not possessing the means to pay, entered a restaurant, where he ordered and ate a good dinner; as, however, he was unable to pay for the same, he was given in charge, and subsequently indicted for "obtaining goods by false pretenses." The case resulted in the prisoner's acquittal on the ground that he had not been guilty of any false pretenses.

The lucky individual, therefore, had a good meal on the cheap, but we should not advise any enterprising reader to emulate his example, as, although he could not, indeed, be prosecuted for obtaining goods by false pretenses, it seems that he will still be criminally liable under the bankruptcy act for obtaining credit by fraudulent means.

PULL LIKE A SON-OF-A-GUN.

When your luck's "on the bum," and you fear that you've come to the very last end of your rope; When your courage has fled, and you feel well-nigh dead, And have lost ambition and hope; As you're swept in ashore where the wild breakers roar, There is only one thing to be done— Dip your oars in the stream, then put on extra steam, And pull like a son-of-a-gun!

Don't wait for the crash that will send you to smash, Buckle in with a will while there's time; You will never get out of the current of doubt By "imagining" all is sublime; There are rapids ahead into which you'll be led; There are treacherous shoals you should shun Dip your oars in the stream, then put on extra steam, And pull like a son-of-a-gun!

Don't float idly by when there's clouds in the sky, There's a duty for you to perform; 'Tis a sign to beware, when the fighting's red glare Announces the oncoming storm; When the waves madly sweep o'er the treacherous deep, And the dangerous journey's begun, Dip your oars in the stream, then put on extra steam, And pull like a son-of-a-gun!

It is easy to row when the current is slow, And the stream is all placid and still; When the waves are asleep, to sail o'er Requires no nautical skill; But once you are led in the billows of dread, The dangers have only begun— Dip your oars in the stream, then put on extra steam, And pull like a son-of-a-gun!

In the voyage of life, with its toil and its strife, You will meet with the waves of rebuff; You will oftentimes sail, in a financial gale, Through a channel that's rocky and rough; If in safety you'll land on the silvery strand, With a joy that the voyage is won, Dip your oars in the stream, then put on extra steam, And pull like a son-of-a-gun!

E. A. BRININSTOOL. Admiral Dewey and Joseph Jefferson, the actor, are inseparable friends at Palm Beach. They frequently stroll in the suburbs of the Florida resort, and the other day were seen sitting on a fence, swinging their feet like two school boys, having a good old-fashioned talk about a lot of interesting things without being interrupted. The Rev. Charles H. Brent, bishop of the Philippines, is seeking to raise an endowment fund of \$50,000 for the support of the bishopric, and an additional sum of \$25,000 for building a church in Manila. Speaking in Boston in behalf of the mission, he has expressed confidence in its success.

NEWS OF ILLINOIS.

ALL SORTS OF THINGS CAUGHT FROM THE WIRES.

General Happenings Throughout the State Prepared for Perusal by Busy Readers.

In the United States circuit court at Springfield Judge Humphrey entered a decree ancillary to that entered by Judge Amos M. Thayer in the United States circuit court of the western district of Missouri in the case of Samuel M. Fordyce and Webster Withers, receivers for the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad company, and others against the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern Railroad company et al, foreclosing a mortgage of \$816,000 and interest, amounting in all to \$918,367, and ordering the sale of the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern road at Pattonsburg, Mo.

Novel Defense by Prisoner.

Charles B. Benjamin of Bloomington, accused of counterfeiting, was convicted in the federal court at Springfield and was sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary and pay a fine of \$3,000, the sentence of imprisonment being subject to suspension. Benjamin's defense in the case was a novel one. He was a soldier in the Cuban campaign and suffered a spell of sickness. It was contended for him that the illness had the effect of weakening his intellect and that he was not morally responsible for his offense.

Files Divorce Suit No. 4.

Four suits for divorce or separate maintenance is the record of Mrs. Minnie M. Willmarth, 1063 Fifty-sixth street, Chicago. The first three were dismissed at her request. No. 4, she asserts, is for keeps. Frank O. Willmarth, the woman's husband, is a politician of some prominence. Two years ago he inherited \$2,000,000. Mrs. Willmarth says that her husband has a weakness for champagne and gay living, and that even the gold cure has failed to inspire him to good behavior.

Illinois in Brief.

Joseph Calvin, lately from Carmi, Ill., and young son and daughter of Cleve Smith were drowned while skating near Alki, Wash.

A rear end collision on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad at Deerfield resulted in one death and in seriously injuring three men. Hugh Cox, stockman, Kansasville, was killed. The injured were Michael Gaffney, Kansasville, Ill.; A. E. McKenzie, Elkhorn, Ind.; John McManus, Kansasville, Ill.

Another bible has been stolen from the book hall, Northwestern university. The book taken this time is a large pictorial edition which has been used for reference book in the reading-room. Student detectives are watching the rooms of some of the young men who are suspected of being implicated in the theft. Expulsion will follow the detection of the culprits.

When William F. Craig of Evanston took the cover off a new match box that he bought two months ago, he found the name of Lillian Campbell of Morrisonville, Pa., on a slip of paper on the inside. Mr. Craig has now announced his engagement to Miss Campbell, although the two have never seen each other. Craig is a member of the Evanston fire department and is 28 years of age.

At the regular meeting of the Fort-nightly club, a social organization of Cuba, ten miles north of Lewiston, Charles Shyroek, a popular young man of that place, dropped dead during the dancing. Heart failure was given as the cause. Young Shyroek was the son of J. C. Shyroek, one of the leading business men of the town.

Charges against Prof. Charles W. Pearson, who recently made an attack upon the bible, will be investigated by a committee of trustees of Northwestern university this week.

Henry P. Russell, an alleged forger, was arrested at Peoria. He was stopping at the Hotel Fey, and left two checks in the writing room. These led to his arrest. When his room was searched a grip full of blank checks on banks all over the country were found. There were also a perforating machine and a rubber-stamp outfit used to certify checks. He passed two checks in Peoria.

At Chicago Victory Bateman, an actress, attacked May Harrington, a chorus girl, 15 years old, in the dressing-room of the Columbus theater because she believed the girl had been flirting with her husband. After having floored her youthful victim, Miss Bateman is said to have seized her by the hair and pulled some of it out. Miss Harrington was rescued from her jealous assailant by stage hands who heard her cries for help.

Twenty persons sustained injuries in a wreck which occurred to the fine Alton limited train just north of Pontiac. The train jumped the track while running at a speed of 25 miles an hour. The mail car, smoker, and chair coach were thrown down a ten-foot embankment and dragged two hundred feet before the train was stopped. These cars turned in their sides.

Chief O'Neill of Chicago has issued an order directing the police to clear from the sidewalks all booths and stands. Commanding officers are instructed to cause all parties occupying sidewalk space to vacate by Feb. 15. J. R. Patek, a plumber and gasfitter, was attacked and severely injured by three strangers in his place of business at 52 Lake street, Chicago. His assailants used gas pipes and beat Patek almost into unconsciousness. His left arm and two of his fingers are broken and he is bruised about the head. He was taken to the Passavant hospital.

OLIO OF EVENTS.

Miss Belle MacKinnon, of Utica, N. Y., has been admitted as a partner by her brother in his big knitting establishment, and has charge of 2,000 employees in the mill.

A distinctive badge has been adopted for the French military balloonists in the somewhat odd form of an anchor with wings, which is embroidered upon the sleeve.

An expedition, consisting of experts who were to find out whether the German Ostee offers profitable fishing grounds, returned lately with a negative answer.

In Missouri, taking the entire state as the basis of calculation, the average annual salary of male teachers in the public schools is \$226 a year, and of female teachers \$306 a year.

Frank Mulock of Berlin, Wis., has offered the Milwaukee committee who will erect a monument to Kosciusko the granite base for the statue, which he will quarry from his farm.

London's new telephone system, which is being put in by the government as a part of its postoffice service, will have a capacity of 14,000 subscribers, who will pay by the message.

Herman Russ, who claims to be the oldest German newspaperman in the United States, and who helped to found the Republican party, has just celebrated his golden wedding in Cleveland, O.

Judge Morris of Ohio recently held that there is a distinction between an habitual drinker and an habitual drunkard and refused a divorce to a wife who had alleged habitual drunkenness on the part of her husband.

Secretary Hay's funeral oration on William McKinley will be delivered before the senate and house of representatives at Washington on February 27—20 years to a day after Secretary Blaine's previous oration in memory of Garfield.

Constantinople is free from the beggar nuisance only one day in the year, Nov. 25. This is the festival of St. John the Almsgiver, the patron saint of the medicant profession. No beggar of the Greek faith is on his or her beat that day.

Rev. Henry A. Barry, of the Catholic archdiocese of Boston, has had conferred upon him by Pope Leo XIII the degree of doctor of sacred theology, a very unusual distinction to be received from the sovereign pontiff, and one seldom granted by him, especially to an American priest.

It is said that the redemption division of the national postoffice at Washington is nearly swamped by the return of the left-over pan-American postage stamps since Nov. 1. Some 10,000 packages have been received. All records are broken as far back as Chief Scott can recollect.

Bishop Potter's suggestion that private art galleries should be thrown open to the public at regular and frequent intervals is not generally well thought of by the collectors of such treasures, although among the few who approve of it is George J. Gould, who has one of the most important collections in the country.

Reunerdale, a suburb of Pittsburg, is owned entirely by employees of the Pan-handle Road, who go into the city to work every morning and return at night. A train stops for them each way, but they pay no fare. An even hundred men bought 100 acres at a cost of \$20,000, and laid out an equal sum in improvements.

Harvey S. Chase, expert accountant, by direction of Mayor Collins, will investigate the finances of the city of Boston during the next two or three months. Every department of the municipal government will be examined with care. He found a wastage of \$500,000 a year in Chicago, which will be saved "through the introduction of modern business methods."

The New York Sun says: "Prior to consolidation the net funded debt of the city of New York—Manhattan and The Bronx—was \$138,000,000; of Brooklyn, \$75,000,000; of Richmond, \$3,000,000, and of Queensborough, \$8,000,000, a total of \$224,000,000. The present debt of the greater city is \$294,000,000, an increase of \$70,000,000 in four years. Paris owes \$400,000,000.

Scientific gardening is taught in the national schools of Sweden and in the seminaries for the education of national school teachers. There is a school garden in nearly every rural school district in the kingdom. The garden is placed near the schoolhouse, and the children receive practical instruction in the cultivation of plants, berries, flowers, herbs and fruits, the management of hotbeds, greenhouses, etc.

There have been four cabinet officers chosen from the state of Iowa, and Governor Shaw, as secretary of the treasury, will be the fifth. His predecessors from Iowa in the president's cabinet were Belknap, appointed secretary of war by President Grant; McCreary, appointed to the same office by Mr. Hayes; Kirkwood, appointed secretary of the interior by President Garfield, and Postmaster General Hatton, appointed by President Arthur.