BRYAN'S N. Y. SPEECH

SILVER CHAMPION ROUSES HIS HEARERS TO ENTHUSIASM.

Men and Women Cheer Until They are Hoarse--His Speech Apat Every Point.

(Boston Globe)

(Boston Globe.) New York.-(Special.)-If the demo-cratic club's \$10 dinner at the Metro-politan opera house was splendid as a spectacle, the Chicago platform demo-crats' dinner at the Grand Central pal-ace tonight was magnificent in its man-ifestation of enthusiasm for Wm. J. Bryan and the principles he represents. The dollar diners areivrd early and remained until they had seen the last of their hero.

of their hero.

of their hero. The first of the began to drift into the hall as early as 5.30 o'clock. They sat down and patiently waited. workaday clothes. All these had ap-parently but one object in view, and that was to see and hear Mr. Bryan. When the leader did appear at the great entrance to the banqueting hall 5,000 men arose from their seats and cheered as one. The women who had left the gallery boxes to dine on their own account in their own particular own account in their own particular room came hurrying back and joined in the tremendous welcome.

The blare of the trumpets playing "Hall to the Chief" was overcome and lost in the mighty chorus of the thou-sands of voices. Men forgot that they had dinner tables in front of them and jumped upon them to get a better view of Mr. Bryan. The air was rent with cheers, with inarticulate shouts of ju-bilation. Women lent their shrill cries to the general acclaim, and, in a word, 4,000 staid and usually sober people seemed to have become delirious from

joy. Mr. Bryan walked down the center aisle leaning upon the arm of Eugene V. Brewster, chairman of the committee of arrangements.

When Mr. Bryan reached his place at the guest table the diners broke loose again, and for several minutes the noise of their cheering was deafening. One man jumped on the platform and proposed "three cheers for our next president." They were given in a way that made the bunting streamers in the roof space quiver.

Mr. Bryan, perfectly unmoved, smil-ing genially, beamed upon him admirers like a benevolent schoolmaster. His colleagues at the guest table were apparently dazed at the extent of th dem-

ine offering was inscribed. To wit-iam Jennings Bryan from A. S. Town-iend of Virginia." Besides the reading lesk was displayed a floral horseshoe with the emblem, "Women's Bryan League of Brooklyn—16 to 1."

"Mr. Chairman, Democrats, Ladies and Gentlemen: I esteem it a great privilege to be permitted to attend this,

"That platform was written by the representatives of the democratic party in the most democratic convention that has been held in a quarter of a century. NO MORE AMBIGUITY.

"It is a compliment to receive a pres-idential nomination from any national convention, but I am proud that my nomination came from a convention, not of bosses, but of democratic citi-zens. (Loud applause.) It has vindicated that natform and every plank of it is want. that platform, and every plank of it is stronger today than it was when the

platform was written. "Those who believe that we should invite into the democratic party all hose who cannot share in the purpose and the aspirations of that party-I cannot speak for others; I speak for myself-are wrong, and I say that I would not

are wrong, and I say that I would not abstract from it a single plank to get back every man who left it. "Nor do I believe we could draw peo-ple to us by cowardice. The day for ambiguity has passed. That platform means that in the campaign of 1896 the

means that in the campaign of 1896 the hearts of the people were stirred as they have not been lately stirred I will tell you that it was because the struggling masses found in it a men-ace to every man who robs his neigh-bor for his own benefit. "It was those who have entrenched themselves behind abuse of govern-ment who objected to that government, and well they might object. because that platform was aimed at every abuse of government, and I was glad that I was supported by those who would have only asked me for just laws. I am glad that the 6500,000 who voted for me simply wanted me to get taws. I am grad that the 5,00,000 who voted for me simply wanted me to get other people's hands out of their pock-ets (applause) and not to get their hands into other people's pockets. "Let me recall some of those planks.

ARBITRATION PLANK.

sentiment was so strong that a peti-tion was sent to the English givern-ment, signed by the leading labor or-"The Chicago democrats favored ar-bitration. Democrats who stood upon bitration. Democrats who stood upon it then favor it now. The platform de-clared against government by injunc-tion, and since the election we have had object lessons which we did not have before. "Thomas Jefferson believed in trial by huw and exercise the function

"Thomas Jefferson believed in trial by jury and government by injunction is merely a disguised method by which a man charged with crime shall be de-nied the right of trial by jury. (Loud cheers and applause.) That plank is stronger than it was before. "The Chicago platform declared in favor of an income tax, and an income tay is stronger now than it was be.

tax is stronger now than it was be-fore. When I discuss the income tax fore. When I discuss the income tax decision I always resort to quotation because I have a reputation for con-servatism which I must protect. (Laughter.) When I want to be setax dard was all right. (Laughter.) when I want to be se-vere I quote, and when I want to be critical to a supreme court I quote from a member of the court, and when I am so cautious that I even prefer to quote from a republican member parently dazed at the extent of th dem-onstration. Not so Mr. Bryan. He has grown so used to big demonstrations that nothing surprises him. The decorations of the big hall were the national colors and streamers of blue and white bunting insfestoons un-ser the glass roof. On the wall behind the stage were hung oil portraits of party is in power.

Ser the glass roof. On the wall behind the stage were hung oil portraits of Thomas Jefferson and Mr. Bryan, back- were so blind that they could not see, the danger, but the hour of peril came. Across the chair which Mr. Bryan took when he mounted the platform was hung a huge cluster of American Beauty roses tied with a broad criminon ribbon. Upon a card attached to the offering was inscribed: "To Willing to put a stamp on.
For the glass roof. The stamp on the mounted the platform the glatform the offering was inscribed: "To Willing to put a stamp on.
For the stage were hung offering to the stamp on the stamp on the mounted the stamp on the stamp

DOLLAR AND THE MAN.

"The republican party, in all of its policies is putting the dollar above the man and in this is departing from the doctrine of Lincoln, its founder, for in 1859 he said the republican party be-lieves in both the man and the dollar, but in cases of conflict the man before

Chairman Brown said before Uncing Mr. Bryan: "I have been requested, Mr. Bryan, to present to you this bunch of Ameri-an Beauties in behalf of American ad-mirers, and the donors' inscription is this: 'You, like these roses, are the na-tion's trust." BRYAN BEGINS. I tramendous amount of cheering and I tramendous as he accepted Market A. State A. St

probably the largest, banquet ever giv- but it dare not lay its finger upon the wealth of the rich and make them co of cheers for Bryan.) "I appreciate the kindness which has been manifested by your action, and by the words of those who have preceded me. I shall carry back to my western home new courage from your meeting and shall be gliad to tell the people in the people in to take from the burdens of government and have sought to use the instruments of gov-the burdens of government and have sought to use the instruments of gov-the ment for private gain to take from the ment for gain to take from the m me. I shall carry back to my western home new courage from your meeting and shall be giad to tell the people in other states that in New York there be those who are true to the principles

"That is the republican platform. That is what it says, while still trying to get along on national bimetallism yet if we get the leading commercial has happened since 7896, except the republican administration. Does a re-publican administration make more solnations of Europe to join with us we will maintain this thing which they

publican administration make more sol-diers necessary? Where prosperity comes and confidence is restored is it necessary to have soldiers to point it out with bayonets? "But they tell us that we need them for outside service. Where? In Cuba? Oh, no; not permanently, because the president has promised the Cubans that AS DEMOCRATS PUT IT. AS DEMOCRATS PUT IT. "My friends, our plan was different. We would not have sent a man over to beg, because we read in history when we were children that not more than 100 years ago our people by their blood bought the right of the people to legislate for themselves. "According to our plan, when we send a man over there it will not be to ask a man to help us, but to announce to them what we are going to do. (Laughter and applause.) our occupation is only temporary. Therefore, he would not need soldiers

的现在分词 网络马克拉马克

"Nor are they needed in Porto Rico. My own opinion has been that the peo-ple of Porto Rico should be permitted to choose for themselves between annexation and republic of their own. But so far they have expressed no desire for a republic and seem to desire an-nexation. So that there does not seem (Laughter and applause.) "It will be to say to them that 70,-000,000 of people have as much right to protect their property from deprecia-tion as a handful or foreign financiers to be any necessity for the soldiers have to legislate values into their own

to be any necessity for the soluter-there. "Where do we need a large increase in the army? In the Philippines? Why, my friends? The president in his Bos-ton speech said the question was to be settled by the American people, and until the American people have settled it, how do you know it will need 70,000 soldiers there permanently? "But if we do, according to their arhave to registate values into their own hands. And our ambassadors would have said to them: The people of the United States have decided to restore independent bimetallism at the ratio of 16 to 1. We believe we can maintain the parity, but you have a good many investments over there, and if you have any doubt about our doing it you

"But if we do, according to their ar-gument, need 70,000 soldiers there per-manently, then I ask you, my friends, had better join us, because if anybody suffers it will be you-not us." (Long continued laughter and applause) "Now, my friends, an argument like that would have some effect. what is the expense going to be? It is estimated that it costs \$1,000 a soldier to keep the army in the United States and \$1,500 a soldier to keep the army outside the United States. Seventy "But, my friends, why haven't we had international bimetallism? Is it thousand soldiers would mean over \$100,000,000 a year. Who pays the money? The Filipinos? Why, my because there is no sentiment in Europe? On the contrary, there is senti-ment there, and the sentiment is so friends, if we make the Filipinos pay the expense of our army we will have strong that the French government joined with us in sending an ambassa-dor to England. And in England the to tax them several times as much as Spain overtaxed them."

TO CALL FOR MORE MEN,

Presdent Confers with Other Officials, but Decides to Walt.

Washington, D. C .- (Special.)-A conference held at the White house between the president, Secretary Alger, Secretary Long and Adjutant General Corbin resulted in the confirmation of the original decision of the cabinet to at present refrain from availing itself of the authorization conferred by conas the only relief for the English lar-mer. (Applause.) "But why, my friends, did the Eng-lish government refuse to listen to the laboring men and farmers? Because on gress to organize a volunteer army of 25,000 soldiers in addition to the present regular army. The matter of returning the volun-

the 22d day of September, 1897, the bankers of London met at the clearing teers was also discussed. The department isarranging for their return t. house, behind closed doors and pledged to secrecy, declared that the gold stan-dard was all right. The English bankthe United States as soon as the neces-ary transportation can be secured To General Otis has been left the se-

ers, so few in number that they can meet in the clearing house, determined lection of the organizations to be sent home first, and it is expected that he will follow the plan he has outlined the policy of England, and England determined the policy of Europe, and Europe will determine the policy of the United States as long as the republican of relieving first the men who have been longest in the Philippines. General Otis' latest cablegram de-

scriptive of the conditions in the Phil-ippines was carefully considered, and t was concluded to accept his estimate willing to drop the money question. I replied: Because the money question from the military needs of the case, so that as he has already indicated that won't drop us." I know not what oth-ers may desire or what they may be willing to do, but I am not willing that his present army is sufficient for the purpose he has in view, the decision is tantamount to a resolve to avoid re-course to the additional volunteers.

our declaration against the gold stand-ard shall be dropped as long as a hand-A cablegram was sent to General Otis, however, called forth by the ne-cessity for withdrawing the state volful of English financiers can determine the financial policy of 70,000,000 Amerunteers from the Philippines, again asking him whether he would need more men after he has received the reinforcements now on the way to Ma-nila or under orders to embark as soon ican people. "And some say that if we will not

"And some say that if we will not drop the money question we ought to drop the ratio of 16 to 1. When you find a man opposed to 16 to 1, inquire and you will find he was never was in favor of it, and then inquire again and you will find there is no other ra-tio that he is in favor of. "We denounced international bimetal-lism as a delusion and a spare in 1896. as transportation can be secured. Otis now has a force believed to aggregate about 22,000 effective men. Sec-retary Alger informed him that the troops now on the way and to be orlism as a delusion and a snare in 1896 dered would give him an army of about 30,000 men, after allowing for the re-It has been proved to be so since in 1596 We declared for the ratio of 16 to 1 in 1896, and no party has arisen to ad-vocate any other ratio but 16 to 1. turn of the state volunteers. This is believed at the war department to meet all of the needs of the summer season. vocate any other ratio but is to r. "When some other party propose some other ratio and tries to secure bimetallism there is no renson why we should discuss ratio with them. The It is intended to withdraw one regiment from Porto Rico and to send three the citizen, but it cannot touch the dollar. "In the hour of peril the nation can take the son from his wife, and stand them up in front of an enemy's gun, but it dare not lay its forger upon the attend the Chicago convention. The also stated that the conditions in Cuba ratio of 16 to 1 has been submitted to

BIG PAY OF PREACHERS. Dr. Hirsch of Chicago Draws \$15,-

000 a Year. In offering Dr. Emil G. Hirsch \$15,000 year for fifteen years to remain as its pastor, Sinai congregation of Chicago will pay him as large a salary as in received by any clergyman in the Unit-

ed States. It is the same that is paid

Bishop Potter of New York, who, however, has a rectory furnished, heated and lighted free of cost, and is provided with a private secretary. The late Rev. Dr. Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church of New York, during the last years of his life, received the largest salary ever paid a clergyman in the United States, which was \$20,000 a year, without the manse. rD. Hall's salary proper was \$15,000, and \$5,000 additional wos contributed by Robert Bonner and two other wealthy members of the congregation. His successor, Mr. Connell, who comes from Regent's Park Presbyterian church of London, is offered \$10,000 and a residence. That is the salary paid to Dr. Gregory, dean of St. Paul's cathedral, and Dr. Bradley, dean of Westminster Abbey, London. Dear Farrar receives \$7,000 a year. The hierarchy of the church of England enjoy enormous salaries, which are necessary to maintain the large establishments required of them. The archbishop of Canterbury received \$60,000 a year, but he needs every cent of it to meet his social and ecclesiastical obligations at Lambeth palace, the home of the primate of the church of England. The salary of the archbishop of York and that of the archbishop of London is \$50,000 a year. The archbishop of Ireland receives \$12 .-500. The other bishops of the church of a year. The average pay of a vicar in England is \$3,500 outside the large cities, in the cities the salary varying according to the wealth of the parish,

from \$2,500 to \$10,000. The Episcopalians and Presbyterians pay larger salaries than any other denominations, but the pulpits most envied in the United States are those of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch church of New York City. There are seven or eight churches of that denomination under the same management and supported from an endowment that is ex-

ceedingly rich. Its income is next to that of Trinity church, and amounts to several hundred thousand dollars a year. The pastors of the collegiate churches are paid \$10,000 for life and are allowed to retire from active pastoral work when they reach the age of 65 years.

Trinity parish is the richest in the world, and has an income of about \$300,000 from buildings and other investments. It supports five or six churches, several schools, hospitals and other charitable institutions and pays

the manager of its business a salary of \$10,000 a year. The rector of Trinity church receives \$12,500. The same salary is paid by St. Thomas' and St. Bar. cific and several other large corporatholomew's. I was informed by good tions, receives no salary from any of authority that five clergymen in New them. York city received that salary and at Bank presidents in New York, who least twelve received \$10,000 a year. The average pay of a clergyman in \$10,000 to \$25,000 a year and enjoy un-New York City, excepting the pastors of mission churches, is probably \$6,000. The editorial profession is not so well lergest banks accept no salary at all. paid. There are probably sixteen ed- Mr. Williams, president of the Chemitors in New York, not proprietors of ical National bank, the largest in the also stated that the condition in the some itors in New York, not proprietors of newspapers, who receive \$10,000 a year or over. The Journal and World have his services. four each, the Herald two, the Times, Post and Brooklyn Eagle one each. The highest editorial salary paid in the United States is \$15,000.

their confidence and gratitude. Cromwell received a similar and some say even more, for his vices as counsel for the receivers of the Northern Pacific and Wisco Central railroads; \$300,000 was paid to the attorneys who advised the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific railroad, but their services continued for several months and five or six firms were engaged.

Jose Ignatio Rodriguez, a Washington lawyer, received a fee of \$200,000 for settling what was known as the Mora claim against Spain. Grover Cleveland was given a check for \$100,000 by E. C. Benedict for his advice in the organization of the gas trust. Walter 8. Logan, of New York, received \$100,000 cash for his services in a recent will case in Connecticut. William M. Evarts, Mr. Choate, Alexander & Green, Judge Hoadley, Francis Lynde Stetson and other New York lawyers who do a corporation business have been making a great deal of money recently by assisting in the organization of trusts. Their fees for such services will average \$25,000, but this money is not only divided among several persons, but in used to pay small armies of clerks, stenographers and assistants. A big law firm like Hoadley, Lauterbach 🌲 Johnson, will have twenty-five or thirty and some of them even more persons on their pay rolls. Tracy, Boardman Platt, who are counsel for contractors and other political clients, make a great deal of money. Judge Dillon, the attorney for the Gould system, has a salary of \$25,000 a year. Judge Gary of Chicago, who negotiated the reorganization of the Federal Steel company, is said to have made \$100,000 in a few England are paid from \$10,000 to \$25,000 weeks. President Harrison's fee counsel for the Venezuelan government before the boundary arbitration at Paris will be \$50,000. Ex-Secretary Tracey, his associate, will receive \$25,000. John W. Foster was paid \$100,000 for his services as adviser to the Chinese government in negotiating the peace treaty with Japan.

> The largest salary received by any person in the United States is paid to Mr. Hyde, the president of the Equitable Life Insurance company-\$100,000 . year. He owns the controlling interest in the company and simply takes the money out of one pocket and puts it into another. Frank Thompson, presdent of the Pennsylvania railroad, receives \$50,000 a year; Chauncey M. Depew, as president of the New York Central, receives \$25,060, and few of the presidents of the great trunk lines are paid less.

John Gates, as president of the IIInois Steel company, received a salary of \$40,000. Four of the managers of the Carnegie company receive \$25,000 each, together with an interest in the profits. At least ten of the Carnegie superintendents receive \$10,000 each.

George Gould, who is president of the Western Union, the Missouri Pa-

devote their entire time, are paid from usual opportunities for making money outside. The presidents of some of the

into the post-prandial oratory.

We have not one word of hostility to utter toward those democrats who left the democratic party in 1896. Far pe it from us to criticise any man whose dgment or conscience leads him out is of the democratic party.

"When the republicans met at St. Louis some republicans left the party cause Mr. McKinley sent three distin-rather than adapt themselves to the guished commissioners to Europe to platform written out at St. Louis. They get rid of the gold standard. Tather than adapt themselves to the platform written out at St. Louis. They irganized a distinct party and they took make a speech should have store to the national banks of the platform written out at St. Louis. They is an association of people in the solution of the provides for the republican mame so that no one would not grant. Why did we oppose the gold standard? Because it raised ought to have known the financiers who left in 1896 or granized a distinct party. Information of the platform of the party whick they left.
 "The democrats who left in 1896 or granized a distinct party. nominated a fit to the provides of the result of the motor at they could not be mistaken for the regulation. But instead of naming out to have known the fit and perfected their national or make a speech such as a speech such as a man would have to make to carry out that the program. If the republican party is an association of people the party is an association of people the party is an association of people for the public states. NO POLITICAL BIGAMY.
 "The party is an association of people for the public states." NO POLITICAL BIGAMY.
 "The party is an association of people for the public states." NO POLITICAL BIGAMY.
 "The party is an association of people for a point at they they recipe a for the form, the spokesman of the the public states." HOW HE WOULD TALK.
 "Gentement: We have have have have the gold for the the set bank is gust for the twe they the set bank have to make the set bank notes, so that the form. They take to us about that mony between those whose opinions are so antagonistic as the public the the set bank is gust for the the set bank have the the the set bank have the bank gets bank have and they they recent the bank gets bank have to make the form. They take the the bank gets bank have the bank gets bank have to make the applicant the bank gets bank have bank have the bank gets bank have band they for the bank gets bank have the bank gets

shose opinions are so antagonistic as he opinions set forth in the Chicago latform and the Indianapolis plat-

"All that we ask is that those who

"All that we ask is that those who come into the democratic party shall be a part of the democratic party. We simply insist that a man cannot be a political bigamist. We simply ask that he shall get a formal divorce, either from our name or their principles. "Either party has a platform. It does not dismay those who stand upon it to hear it denounced this year by those who denounced it three years ago. We got accustomed to it in 1806, but it would be a surprising thing to hear that party denounced by those who left it two years ago. But this we do not bear. The democratic platform is sat-infactory to those who supported it in 1806.

afther states that in New York there be those who are true to the principles of democracy as written in democracy's intest creed. (Cries of "Bravo.") "The object of this banquet was to give Chicago platform democrats the chance to celebrate the birth of Thom-as Jefferson. (Cries of "That's it.") "There was given a banquet in honor of Thomas Jefferson two nights ago, and the discussion of the price per plate obscured to some extent the difference between that banquet and this. A dem-ocrat has a right to gay whatever he pleases for a dinner if he has the money. The character of a politicat banquet is determined, not by the cost-into the post-prandial oratory.

the gold standard and cated it un-American and Anti-American and pledged the party to destroy it at once and substitute in its place independent bimetallism at the ratio of 16 to it. "If the gold standard was un-Ameri-can in 1896, it is un-American now. If

"Gentlemen: We have had the gold standard for twenty-three years and do not like it. The American people have tried it and suffered from it, and they have sent us here to ask you to help us get rid of it; they recognize that you have made money while they have lost and therefore we ask you to join us in restoring the state by which we won't lose so much, and by which you won't make so much. (Laughter and loud applause.) "But then candor would have com-

"There is another object that is not

forth

"But then candor would have com-pelled this spokesman to have added another sentence. He would have said: "But while we suffered a good deal we The but if But while we suffered a good deal we asked for a standing army of 10,000 to hear can suffer more if necessary. While we have had no national converted the limit of endurance, and if party is opposed to militarism in the party is opposed to militarism in the state. Seventy thousand more ing us indefinitely we will stand by you while the world lasts.'

who wanted the people, and

SENTIMENT ABROAD.

DROPPING MONEY QUESTION.

"I have been asked why I am not

"It is only when a gold man com-mences to talk money that he forgets all that he knows of other subjects When people ask us to drop our fight

reported by the republican committee, that turns over to the national banks the absolute control of the paper money

the bonds, so that it has not a single dollar invested and yet it goes drawing 214 per cent interest a year on nothing at all. It is a small proposition in mathematics and yet those banks will This ste

tell you they want this done for the public good.

set forth in the Chicago platform, and is yet included in the principles it sets

THE STANDING ARMY.

"The president in his message of 1898

asked for a standing army of 100,000

Blockhouses After Exertions.

First Nebraska and the First Colorado have exchanged positions on the firing line, the Colorado troops re-lieving the Nebraskans at the water Colonel Stotsenberg requested works. General Hale to send him reinforcements or relief, as his men were in need of a chance to rest, having been almost The regiment not only had cleared the country of insurgents from San Juan del Monte to the Maraquina val-ley, but had held its positions by con-tinued fighting, forcing back the insur-gents in their repeated attempts to recapture the pumping station. In ac-complishing this the regiment had to

use the greatest vigilance. It was need essary to call upon the men every oth-er night and sometimes every night on the money question and fight the er night and sometimes every night trusts I remember that the republican for guard and outpost duty. Owing to can in 1896, it is un-American now. it it was anti-American now, and if the gold standard was bad in 1896, you were convinced that it was bad in 1897, be-

posts. Taking this in conjunction with the other hardships which are bound to appear in the field of action, the men needed a chance to recuperate. eral Hale thus ordered the change for the Nebraska boys' benefit.

the Nebraska boys benefit. The Nebraskans are now stationed in Blockhouses Nos. 5, 6 and 7. The block-houses are situated close to the old Ne-braska camp. Santa Mesa, and about three miles from Manila. It will be re-membered that the fight with the in-

surgent army started from these block-houses. The insurgents in blockhouse houses. The insurgents in blockhouse No. 7 fired upon our outpost after we had killed one of their sentries who had refused to halt at the command on the night of February 4. Blockhouses Nos. 6 and 7 wer captured by the Nebraskans the following morning. The headquarters are stationed at Camp Mesa and all the business of the regiment is trans-

acted from that point.

Big Sugar Deal.

Ventura, Cal.-(Special.)-The Oxnard beet sugar factory and 3,000 acres of land in this county have been transferred by the Pacific Beet Sugar company to the American Beet Sugar company. The deed bears revenue a year. stamps indicating a consideration of

This step is one of the most importan in the consolidation of the four Oxnard factories. The American Beet Sugar company, recently organized in New York, with a capital stock of \$20,000,-000, now owns the factories at Norfolk and Grand Island, Neb., besides the on factory at Chino and the 2,0

ton factory at Oxnard, just conveyed.

Editorial writers of recognized ability, city editors, news editors and managing editors on the large daily papers are paid from \$5,000 to \$7,500 a year.

A few physicians in New York make very large fees. There are two or \$25,000, and perhaps twenty from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Ten thousand dollars a year is considered a large practice.

The salaries of our college professors do not campare with those of Europe, although public school teachers in the United States are paid two or three times as much. The teacher of an ordinary school in England, France or Germany, who makes \$25 a month is doing very well, but several chairs at Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen universities are worth from \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year. The same difference is found in the government service. High officials are paid two or three times as much in Europe as in this country, but ordinary clerks enjoy not more than one-third or onefourth the compensation that is received for corresponding service in the United States. The university professors in Europe often enjoy hereditary grants and dues from students, which are not customary in the United States. The chair of anatomy in Edinburgh medical faculty is probably the most valuable of any professorship in the world, being worth about \$25,000 a year One of the professorships in the University of Berlin is worth \$15,000, but there the popularity of a professor has a great deal to do with his compensation. In the United States the college

reputation of receiving the largest sin- pecially on a Friday. gle fee ever paid to an attorney for a single service, which was \$260,000 cash for advising and assisting Decker, How. properly inscribed as a testimonial of my hair."

United States, is paid \$100 a month fo Lucky Thirteen. Notwithstanding all our boasted clvlization and the efforts of the Thirteen clubs, how few of us there are who

are not, in the inmost recesses of our hearts, afraid of the simple number thirteen, says the Philadelphia Times. Deny it as we may, an unpleasant emothree specialists whose incomes will tion arises in us if, unwittingly, we exceed \$50,000 a year, perhaps ten make sit down to dinner where thirteen are to eat. This number, however, was not always regarded as unlucky. In. fact, there is plenty of evidence in the folk-lore of ancient peoples to show that in olden times it was held as a lucky number. The history of the Persians, the natives of India, and of the aboriginal Indians of our own western continent amply proves this fact. Biblical students also well know that in testamentary times the Jews were of the same opinion in regard to the mystic number. Thirteen cities were especially dedicated to the priestly tribe; thirteen high-priests descended from Aaron; thirteen kings sat in the high council of the ancients; preparations for the feast of the passover were begun on the thirteenth day of the month of Mizan, and the holy incense consisted of thirteen different odors. Among the long-since extinct tribes of South America the number had a sacred and divine meaning. The inhabitants of Peru counted seven days, without any particular name, in the week. The year had seven times fifty-two days, or four times thirteen yeeks. A father was compelled to support his child to the thirteenth year. The Aztecs had weeks of thirteen days, each with a special name. Their century had fifty years, or four times thirteen. Their public archives were of circular form, with a sun in the center of each of the thirteen parts composing it, and their

tribes numbered thirteen. It is an in-We hear a great deal about the enor- teresting fact, and one well worth lookmous fees charged by city lawyers and ing up, that several of the great events many of the stories are no doubt true. of our history occurred on the thir-Nelson Cromwell of New York has the teenth day of the month, and more en-

Chicago News: "Ah, he cried, kneefell & Co., a firm of brokers, during the ing at her feet; "say you will marry panic caused by the collapse of the Vil- me, and I will be your devoted slave lard Northern Pacific syndicate about for life." "Arise, Henry." she answered; twelve years ago. His clients not only "you will not do. That was what my cheerfully paid him this amount, but first husband said, and before we had after their affairs were settled present-ed him with a handsome silver service telling me how he wanted me to wear

faculties receive from \$1,500 to \$4,000

Camp Santa Mesa, Near Manila,