

A New York lawyer has been overcome by gas. He wasn't saying a word at the time, either.

A New Orleans contemporary says that "Chicago doesn't pack anything worth while except pork." Aren't primaries worth while?

A young and pretty girl in Minneapolis has been "holding up" the boys lately. The new woman evinces a disposition to reverse things everywhere.

A New York scientist says he has made an analysis of love. Some day a dear girl with no scientific training whatever will make a paralysis of his theory.

The Kansas City Journal is quite right in spirit when it says that "Miss Frances Willard could illy be spared," but that word "illy" would easily be spared without a regret.

Thieves threw a hook and line through an open window of a house at Monterey, Mexico, and stole the bedclothes under which the owner of the house was sleeping.

An Abilene (Kan.) clergyman is preaching a series of sermons on the general subject, "Making It Hot for the Devil." This would strike the unprejudiced layman as unnecessary trouble.

A cablegram from Bluefields, Nicaragua, says that the newly-elected mayor of that place "is a lawyer and his full name is Marks." The whereabouts of the rest of the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" troupe are not given, however.

A Michigan young man's mind is a blank because of cigarette smoking, and the report calls it a "strange effect." There is nothing strange about it except the imbecility of parents who permitted the atrocious self-sacrifice.

According to Editor Murdoch there are but four women in Eldorado, Kan., who know how to cook a pot of beans in an artistic manner, and from this fact he proceeds to point a moral and adorn a tale by declaring that no girl is fit to marry until she masters this accomplishment.

Some idea of the magnitude of the great Siberian railway, now in course of construction by the Russian government, may be gathered from the fact that by changing the route a thousand miles were saved. It is expected that through trains will be run over the road within two years.

A Massachusetts man has discovered that by using sunshine during the day and electricity during the night he can raise several crops of onions in one season. At the same time it may be appropriately remarked that there has been no crying demand for several crops of onions in one season. Many people could get along with several seasons and one crop of onions.

Several Boston boys broke up a bogus "spiritual materialization seance" recently and exposed the fraud, capturing all the "spook" paraphernalia. The boys who exposed this swindle, however, have been fined \$50 apiece in police court for "disturbing a religious meeting." Boston must delight in being humbugged.

The citizens of Topeka, having tried the Knipp cure for rheumatism with indifferent success, are now trying a course of fried-salt pork, which is said to be much more efficacious and pleasanter to take. Some of the young ladies of that city find boiled bacon and cabbage a pleasant variation from the regular course of treatment, with just as good results.

It has been discovered that the marble pillars which adorn the rear of the Speaker's desk in the Assembly Hall of the New Jersey State House are made of white pine and covered with plaster. The bases are marble. There are six of these columns, from twelve to fourteen inches in diameter and ten feet high. They were supposed to be of white marble, and the discovery has made quite a sensation.

The American peanut, the "goober pea" of the South, in the muncipality of which the aristocrat and the plebeian alike find solace, is rising into commercial importance more and more every year. Its oil is highly valued in Europe and fully \$5,000,000 worth of the nuts are sent to Marseilles, France, for the manufacture of the oil, which is used for toilet soap and for other purposes. Peanut flour is also extensively used in Europe for the making of bread, cakes, etc.

A New Jersey cow, recently killed in that State, was possessed of an appetite that would put to shame the best efforts of the healthiest ostrich or cassowary that ever lived. Ninety-five pieces of hardware were found in her stomach upon which she had frequently ruminated while chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancy. These articles included eighty nails, a lot of screws, various lengths of wire, three large stones, an iron spike three inches long, a padlock with key to fit, a hog ring, and a file.

Russians are fond of relating the following anecdote about the Czar when his Majesty proposed to his future wife: When the young Czarowitz pop-

ped the question he said: "The Emperor, my father, has commanded me to make you the offer of my hand and heart." To which Princess Alix of Hesse responded: "And my grandmother, Queen Victoria, has commanded me to accept the offer of your hand; your heart I will take myself." And thus the royal troth was plighted.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has recently adopted a new design of water scoop, known as a balanced scoop, by which it is possible to take on water while the train is running at the rate of sixty or seventy miles an hour. Since 1804 all new passenger locomotives and fast freight engines have been designed to include water scoops, but with the old form of scoop it was necessary to slow down while taking water, while with the improved design no time is thus lost and more water is taken per hundred feet of trough. At seventy miles an hour it is now possible to fill a 300-gallon tender in nine seconds.

The late Capt. James O'Kane, who recently died at his home near St. Louis, had been in the naval service of the United States for forty years. He entered the navy as a midshipman from Missouri in 1856, and was on the vessel which brought over the first Japanese Minister to this country. When the civil war broke out all of the officers of his vessel deserted and entered the Confederate navy except himself. He remained steadfast, however, and was placed in command of the frigate Brooklyn. He was wounded while running the forts below New Orleans, and was placed on the retired list only a few weeks before his death.

There are some entertaining pictures of life in Washington seventy years ago in Stratford Canning's diary and letters. "My predecessor," he writes, "had greatly the advantage over me in his collection of good stories. I record one of them to serve as a pattern of the rest. He was Sir Charles Bagot, a man of very attractive manners, intelligent, witty and kind. An American minister and his wife dining with him one day, he heard Lady Bagot, who was at some distance, say rather quickly: "My dear Mrs. S., what can you be doing? The salad bowl had been offered to Mrs. S., and her arm was lost in it up to the elbow. Her reply was prompt: "Only rollicking for an onion, my lady."

A new electric locomotive of large dimensions, calculated to draw trains of double the weight of those attached to ordinary engines at a rate of sixty-two miles an hour, has been tried with success on the Western Railroad of France line. The first experiments of this kind were made in 1893 between Havre and Beuzeville with an electric locomotive, which behaved well throughout the trial trip. Owing to the success of this machine the company's engineers constructed two larger locomotives, and it is one of these which has just been tested. It is fifty-seven feet long and of 1,350 horse-power. In spite of their size they wear out the rails less than ordinary locomotives, as the weight is distributed on eight axles instead of four or five. They are safer than the others owing to their elastic character, which enables them to make curves with security at full speed. Great things are, in fact, expected from these contrivances, which, when perfected, will do 110 to 115 miles an hour.

Among the old young men of this decade Gen. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, is conspicuous. Though he passed his eighty-sixth birthday last October, he still has more vigor and go than many men a quarter of a century younger than he. Gen. Clay has always been a fighter. He was an abolitionist in Kentucky far back as 1852, and no one could intimidate or induce him to stop his free and violent denunciation of an institution which he considered totally wrong. He printed a paper the presses of which had to be guarded by armed men against an offended and angry mob. In 1861 he went as United States Minister to Russia, and he has been generally credited, and quite rightly, too, with having done great service in influencing Russia to stand between the United States and the threatened alliance of the European powers to recognize the Confederacy. Gen. Clay, so as to show his contempt for the limitations of age, took to himself, within the last few years, a young girl as his wife. He lives where he was born, in Madison County, Ky., and was most active in the recent political campaign.

The plague now raging in some portions of India is thought by many physicians to be identical with the "black death" which devastated Europe and Asia in 1347, and at subsequent periods. Ancient writers give graphic descriptions of the frightful virulence of this strange malady, its course in Italy being vividly described by Boccaccio and Petrarch. In Venice more than 100,000 people died of the disease, and in Cyprus nearly the whole population was destroyed, while in Genoa six-sevenths of the inhabitants succumbed to its fearful ravages. At Siena the erection of the cathedral was stopped by the plague, and it has never since been resumed. From Italy the scourge made its way into France, England, Germany, and Spain, and is said to have been carried into Scandinavia by a ship which left London in the summer of 1349. The whole of the crew died of the plague, and the vessel, after drifting about on the ocean for a long time, was cast ashore with its grewsome burden at Bergen, and the infection soon spread all over Norway and Sweden. In fact, scarcely a portion of the known world escaped the disease, even entire colonies up in Greenland being obliterated, and whole tribes of Esquimaux were destroyed.

CABINET IS COMPLETE

M'KINLEY'S OFFICIAL ADVISERS ARE ALL CHOSEN.

J. A. Gary and J. J. McCook the Recent Selections—Letter to Rule Interior—Mr. Gary, a Marylander, Is to Be Postmaster General.

With the acceptance of the Postmaster Generalship by Mr. Gary of Maryland and of the Secretaryship of the Interior by Col. J. J. McCook of New York, McKinley's cabinet is now complete. Following is the authentic list of the cabinet as it has been finally decided upon:

- Secretary of State—JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio. Secretary of the Treasury—LYMAN J. GAGE, of Illinois. Secretary of War—RU-SELL A. ALGER, of Michigan. Secretary of the Navy—JOHN D. LONG, of Massachusetts. Attorney General—JOSEPH M'KENNA, of California. Secretary of the Interior—J. J. MCCOOK, of New York. Postmaster General—JAMES A. GARY, of Maryland. Secretary of Agriculture—JAMES WILSON, of Iowa.

The news that Mr. McCook and Mr. Gary had been invited to seats in the cabinet and had accepted was received, a Washington correspondent says, by Senators and members of Congress with many expressions of satisfaction. James A. Gary is the recognized leader of the Republican party in Maryland. He is a business man of wealth, a manufacturer, and he has never hesitated to give effort and money to the cause of party. He has been a delegate to every national convention of his party since 1872, and from 1880 to 1896 has represented Maryland upon the Republican national committee. In the councils of his party he speaks with authority and his utterances are heard with respect. In 1856 Mr. Gary was married to Miss Lavina W. Corrie,



daughter of James Corrie, and is the father of one son and seven daughters. His son, E. Stanley Gary, is now junior partner in the old firm of James S. Gary & Son. Mr. Gary is 63 years of age. Col. John J. McCook, New York's member of McKinley's cabinet, is the youngest of the famous "Fighting McCooks" of Ohio, a family which furnished a father and eight sons to the Union army. He will be 52 years old in May. He was a student at Kenyon College, Ohio, when the war broke out. He enlisted as a private in the Sixth Ohio Cavalry. He will sacrifice profits from his law business said to amount to \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year to enter the cabinet. McCook is distinctively a railroad attorney, and was prominent in the reorganization of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. He is one of the trustees of Princeton and an elder of the New York Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. He was chosen by the Princeton wing of the Presbytery to conduct the prosecution of Dr. Briggs.

MOTHERS' CONGRESS.

Will Hereafter Meet in Washington Each Alternate Year—Resolutions. After a very successful and enthusiastic meeting of three days the first mothers' congress finished its work and adjourned to meet next year again in Washington. That will be the general headquarters of the new organization and the meeting every other year will take place there, while in the alternate years it will be held in some other city to be chosen by the congress.

Before adjourning a long series of resolutions were adopted. In these resolutions the mothers indorse the work of the Universal Peace Union, and second the suggestion to the mothers, instructors and citizens of America that lessons of peace must be first taught by harmony at the hearth; approve the founding of a national training school for mothers that the women of America may be taught the method for making hygienic homes and for becoming intelligent mothers; promise to use influence to encourage legislation in the various States and territories to secure a kindergarten department in the public schools; declare it to be their purpose to exclude from their homes those papers which do not educate or inspire to noble thought and deed; protest against all pictures and displays which tend to degrade men and women or corrupt or deprave the minds of the young, and all advertisements which offend decency; petition Congress to raise the age of protection for girls in the District of Columbia and territories to 18 years at least; exhort all mothers to a closer walk with "our father and mother God, in whose nurture and admonition our children must be brought up if life is ever to be worth living;" express appreciation for the reception accorded to the congress by Mrs. Cleveland, "who stands before the country as the gracious and beautiful ideal of motherhood." They say that she in her life has exemplified the principles for which this congress stands.

Mrs. Annie Besant, the theosophist, will remain in this country six months, during which time she will visit all the larger cities. Her lectures will be devoted to the exposition of theosophy, and some of her experiences in her journey through India, from which country she is now returning, will be told. The golden jubilee of Mother Mary Xavier, head of the Order of Sisters of Charity of the Catholic Church, was held in St. Elizabeth's Academy, New York. There are about 700 sisters in the order. Most of them were present.

PREPARING TO LEAVE

In a Short While Washington Will Have Lost the Cleverlands.

At the White House the President and his assistants are packing their trunks. Large boxes are filled with books and papers which are the President's or Mrs. Cleveland's private property. These will be sent to Princeton. When the morning of March 4 comes there will remain only a few trunks, and these will accompany Mr. Cleveland, then again an ex-President, and Mrs. Cleveland to their new home. Mr. Cleveland, by the way, has never seen the property at Princeton which is to be his future residence. Mrs. Cleveland selected it, and the President said he was perfectly content to trust to her judgment.

The President's summer home in the suburbs of Washington will be offered for sale, and no doubt a good price will be received for it, notwithstanding the dull times in Washington real estate. This property lies nearer the city than Red Top, in which Mr. Cleveland lived during the latter part of his first term, and which he sold to a syndicate at a profit of about \$100,000. The syndicate lost money on the venture, very few of the lots having been sold.

Mr. Cleveland now owns three homes, one in Washington, one at Princeton and one at Buzzard's Bay. The total of his wealth is estimated by those who know something about it at \$1,000,000. When he came to Washington he was not worth more than \$400,000 or \$500,000. But Mrs. Cleveland has come into considerable property, and the President has been fortunate in his investments.

During the eight years of presidency he has drawn \$400,000 from the Government, and of this he has saved at least one-half, perhaps more. He has not spent as much money during the second administration as he did during the first. All his entertainments have been of an inexpensive sort. The three houses which Mr. Cleveland owns are said to be worth about \$200,000, and besides these he and Mrs. Cleveland own about \$300,000 worth of real estate.

The President will live in Princeton during the winter and at Buzzard's Bay in summer. He will practice law in New York City as advisory counsel. He is not going on a tour around the world.

PHTHISIS NOT CONTAGIOUS.

Doctors Condemn the Action of the New York Board of Health.

The action of the New York Board of Health in directing that all cases of consumption be registered and treated like diphtheria, measles and contagious diseases, has aroused the indignation of New York physicians generally. They are almost a unit in their condemnation of the action and the opinion of one is practically that of all.

Dr. Robert Hunter, who has made a specialty of treating pulmonary diseases for fifty years, and who says he has treated or observed 50,000 cases, said: "I cannot find words with which to express my indignation at the Board of Health for this foolish action, which will do no good and more harm than any one can contemplate. To begin with, consumption is not a communicable disease. History shows this. There never was a case that was contracted by contact with another case. The germ is not given off by the person suffering from the disease. It is in the air."

"It used to be believed that the disease was hereditary. Weak lung tissue runs in families, and a person with weak lungs of course will succumb more readily to the disease, as the air he breathes is filled with the germs of tuberculosis. It is but six years since the existence of the germ was discovered, and now the Board of Health proposes to break up 20,000 families and isolate that number of individuals to experiment with that of which they can know but little. They say they intend to isolate the more dangerous cases only, but who is to decide which cases are the more dangerous cases? It is simply a plan to put away 20,000 industrious, ambitious people who are a benefit to society and whose presence in the community can do no harm. They are to be separated from humanity forever. Even those who are permitted to remain in the community will suffer as much as those who are isolated.

"Think of the workman branded as a pest distributor. What can he do? Who will work beside him? Who will go into his store? He cannot ride on the street cars or go to church. They might just as well isolate persons suffering from ringworm. If your skin is healthy you cannot have a ringworm on your face. If it is not healthy the germ of the ringworm that is everywhere in the air will establish itself in the skin just as the germ of consumption will establish itself in the weak or diseased lung tissue, whether you are in a sick room or a pine forest. There is as much consumption in the country as in the cities, and persons who never come in contact with consumptives are as liable to the disease as are nurses in hospitals for consumptives.

"In decreeing consumption contagious, like smallpox, and decreeing measures looking to the imprisonment of those afflicted with it in pest houses, the New York Board of Health inaugurates a war of extermination, not against consumption, but against consumptives, and commits the most far-reaching invasion of personal liberty ever attempted by any medical organization since the foundation of the art of medicine."

Oddities of State Legislature.

The tuberculosis law has been suspended in Connecticut. A bill has been introduced in the Minnesota House of Representatives making the Governor and the Governor-elect eligible for election to the United States Senate during the term for which they have been chosen to the State executive office.

There is now in the hands of a committee of the Indiana State Legislature a bill to compel all proprietary medicine concerns doing business in the State to place upon each package a label giving the formula used in the preparation of the contents.

The California Legislature is preparing to relieve Stanford University from taxation burdens. Up to the present time California has not made allowance of this sort and has collected about \$300,000 a year of the clear income of \$150,000 which the university has had.

A courageous Indiana legislator has introduced a bill to hold baggage men responsible for the baggage they smash. He proposes to fine them every time they throw a piece of baggage from a car door to the platform instead of gently transferring it to a truck only a few inches longer than the bottom of the car.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

THE WEEK'S DOINGS IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

A Comprehensive Digest of the Proceedings in the Legislative Chambers at Washington—Matters that Concern the People.

Lawmakers at Labor. General debate on the sundry civil bill closed Saturday in the House. The bill was used as a basis for an attack by the Democrats on the vast appropriations made by this Congress, which Mr. Stayer and Mr. Dockery estimated would aggregate \$1,045,000,000. Once the gate was opened, the debate naturally drifted into politics. The relative merits of the McKinley and Wilson bills as revenue producers were attacked and defended. The income tax decision and Justice Shiras' change of position came in for a share of attention, and Mr. De Armond (Mo.) concluded the day with a brilliant plea for struggling Cuba, which won from the House shouts of approval. The Senate did nothing of importance.

The sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying \$50,644,733, was passed by the House Monday just as it came from the committee. The main opposition was directed against the river and harbor item in the bill. Quite a number of other bills were passed of more or less importance, among them the Senate bills appropriating \$250,000 for closing the crevasse at Pass a l'Ouvre on the Mississippi, and to equip the National Guard with uniform Springfield rifles, 45-caliber, and the Senate resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transport the contributions of the Pacific coast States to the famine sufferers of India. The report in the contested election case of Benoit against Boatner from Louisiana, confirming the latter's title to his seat, was unanimously adopted. The conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was adopted and the agricultural bill was sent to conference. Owing to the brief time of this session yet remaining, extra night sessions were decided upon, for the consideration of private pension bills, of which many hundred still remain on the calendar. The Senate was in executive session most of the day. Some progress was made on the bankruptcy bill.

In the Senate Tuesday Mr. Chandler delivered a carefully prepared speech in advocacy of bimetalism. It was an argument against a single standard of either gold or silver, and a warning against a policy of monometallism. Nothing else of importance was done. For the first time this session the House declined to override a pension veto submitted to it for action. The bill was that to pension Nancy G. Allabach, the widow of Peter H. Allabach, of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania volunteers, at the rate of \$30 per month. The House sustained the veto by 115 to 79, the requisite two-thirds not voting for the bill.

The immigration bill is now in the hands of the President, the last legislative step having been taken in the Senate Wednesday by an agreement to the conference report on the bill. Strong opposition was made to the report, but on the final vote the friends of the measure rallied a small majority, the vote being: Yeas, 54; nays, 31. The bill as passed extends the immigration restrictions against "All persons physically capable and over 16 years of age who cannot read and write the English language or some other language; but a person not so able to read and write who is over 50 years of age and is the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant over 21 years of age and capable of supporting such parent or grandparent may accompany such immigrant or such a parent or grandparent may be sent for and come to join the family of a child or grandchild over 21 years of age, similarly qualified and capable, and a wife or minor child not so able to read and write may accompany or be sent for and come to join the husband or parent similarly qualified and capable."

The Senate adjourned at 6:30 Thursday night, after spending six hours in executive session devoted to the consideration of the nomination of C. F. Amidon to be district judge of North Dakota, and of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. Mr. Vilas has secured the passage by the Senate of the Senate bill "to extend the use of the mail service." It provides for using a patent postal card and envelope, with coupons attached. The Postmaster General is authorized to suspend the system if it proves unsatisfactory in a test. The House, by a vote of 197 to 91, reversed the finding of a majority of the elections committee and decided the contested election case of N. T. Hopkins vs. J. M. Kendall from the tenth Kentucky district in favor of the Republican contestant. Eleven Republicans and three Populists voted with the Democrats against naming Kendall.

The Senate adjourned at 8:15 o'clock Friday night, after having spent almost eight hours in continuous executive session on the arbitration treaty. No result was accomplished beyond voting down the motion made by Senator Nelson to postpone further consideration of the treaty. A very spirited debate on the general subject of the payment of claims found to be due against the United States was indulged in by the House during the consideration of the general deficiency appropriation bill. Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) had called attention to the apparent inconsistency of an item to pay the costs of defending suits, and the fact that the bill contained no item to pay the judgments. Mr. Mahon (Pa.), chairman of the War Claims Committee, made the statement that the House had been frightened by a "bogus man," and the just claims against the Government, instead of aggregating hundreds of millions, as was frequently stated, could be discharged with \$10,000,000. The consideration of the bill was not completed. The bill carries \$8,441,027.

Oddities and Ends. The film or a soap bubble is the 2,500,000th of an inch in thickness. A man was arrested in New Jersey the other day for digging his own grave.

The Zend language is one of the most ancient known to antiquarians or philologists. It is said to bear a close resemblance to the Welsh.

Farmers in Douglas County, Kan., are educating their horses to eat potatoes, which they can feed at 11 cents, while corn stands for 17 cents.

Never before have American tourists poured into Europe as they are doing this year. It is probable that the increase will not be far from 25 per cent. over last year.

PULSE of the PRESS

It is not true, however, that the Vesuvius is built of slippery elm.—New York Press.

A great deal of noise is made over the Wagner opera this year, but very little money.—Chicago Tribune.

As previously, there is a great deal more word-painting than marksmanship in the Cuban war.—Washington Star.

When the Siberian Railroad is opened you can go around the world in forty days—if you can get a pass.—Boston Globe.

Senator Hill says members of Congress do not get drunk. What on earth can be the matter with them, then?—Buffalo Express.

There is no longer a pebble on the Hicks-Beach. Sir Michael has thrown it at the Franco-Russian alliance.—Montreal Star.

That blockade in Charleston harbor appears to have been fashioned after the pattern of one of Weyler's trenches.—Chicago Tribune.

England might make two treaties. One for arbitration with the United States and another for war with the Senate.—Chicago News.

If England persists in bullying the other European powers it may find out after a while that insularity does not insulate.—Chicago Tribune.

England and France may furnish diversion for the world by executing a military couche-couche in the streets of Cairo.—New York Advertiser.

Legalizing prize fights is disgraceful, of course, but it would disgrace some States less than others. Nevada isn't hurt much.—Kansas City Journal.

There seems to be considerable perplexity as to who started the latest Cretan uprising and more perplexity as to who will stop it.—Chicago Tribune.

In connection with the arbitration treaty the Senate is experiencing some difficulty in suggesting "something equally as good."—Washington Star.

Senator Morgan, as usual, is opposed to about everything in sight, and his volubility rolls on as regularly as interest on a mortgage.—Baltimore American.

Perhaps the sovereign State of Nevada would consent to let the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight be settled by international arbitration.—Indianapolis Journal.

It is proposed to turn the Michigan State House into an insane asylum. The suggestion is liable to be caught up in some other States.—Boston Globe.

Now comes the Congress of Mothers in Washington. Let's hope it will set the Congress of fathers a good example in the dispatch of business.—Boston Herald.

It doesn't seem possible that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will amount to anything. Neither has as yet referred to the other as a "cowardly cur."—Cleveland Leader.

Prince George of Greece is a cyclist. That settles it. The Turks may as well let Crete be annexed to Greece. The Prince will "scorch" his way through.—Buffalo News.

Doubtless the drum major fancies he bosses the parade. It is that way with some politicians, because they are in the procession they imagine they are leading the party.—Baltimore American.

A Lexow investigation is much like a rip round the world. You go a long distance and you see and hear much, and then—you finish just where you started.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Now that microbes four inches long are being discovered in Chicago drinking water, we suggest that in addition to being boiled, it also be run through a sausage machine.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Representative Burton's bill in the Indiana Legislature against printing menu cards in French is undoubtedly a revenge on the hotel man who gave him potatoes when he ordered "pommes de terre."—Chicago Journal.

In Michigan they are trying to induce Gov. Figueze to take Mayor Figueze by the nape of the neck and toss him out of office. Thus far, however, the Governor has been inclined to stand by the Mayor.—Cleveland Leader.

Europe may have an occasional war scare, but Africa and Cuba and South America do the real fighting. There is peace in Europe, mainly because the standing armies are holding war down.—Baltimore American.

The Bradley Martin Ball. The Bradley Martin ball was a tame affair. It passed off without a single fight.—Knoxville Tribune.

Mrs. Martin has been more talked about and more lied about than any public personage of recent years.—New Haven Palladium.

All that the Bradley Martins need now to put them right up in 127 Vanderbilt-Astor class is a salacious divorce case.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Speaking of the Bradley Martin ball, it is said that there are over 300 families in one section of Arkansas that are living on turnips.—Washington Post.

The exorbitant cost of these displays of wealth do not promote a healthy national life. There is in them heartlessness, worldliness and emptiness.—Kansas City Times.

The Bradley Martin ball has taken place and the \$250,000 has been distributed among "the poor." The family will now go to work to see how quickly it can get the money away from the poor again.—Denver Times.

John Nicholas Brown is the name of a man who has just given \$20,000 to the Providence public library, and it is as well worth printing as if he had spent the money on a fancy ball.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

As to the taste of such displays there is ample ground for criticism—which the Bradley Martins are stopped from resenting, since they made their fortune as spectators as possible for the supposable purpose of making talk.—Philadelphia Record.

Perhaps some of the critics of the lavishness of the Bradley Martins would prefer the thrifty example of Russell Sage, who believed in the height of extravagance to pry the doctor's bills of a clerk whom he pulled between himself and a dynamite field a few years ago.—Minneapolis Tribune.