LIGHT ALONG THE LAW'S WAY

Radiance of Wit Illumines Recent Volume of Nebraska Reports.

DULL DECISIONS SPICED WITH HUMOR

Wilbur F. Bryant Adds a Piquancy to His Work by Appending Brief But Pointed Notes to the Cases.

When one of the great early masters of printing was dead long ago in an old English city, his disciples held a meeting which became the precedent for all meetings since held by active printers. It was, in fact, the first "chapel" meeting, forerunner of an institution honored even to this day in the composing rooms of the land. Wise old Wynken de Worde was the "father," or presiding genius of that chapel meeting. One of the journeymen mournfully opined that now the master was dead they would have to give up their work.

"Not so," said Wynken. "The more books there be printed the more readers there will be, provided they be good books."

This wisdom has held place of honor to this hour. It would be even more honored in fulfillment if editors of books were to exercise more care in the preparation of their matter—the care and cleverness, for instance, that the deputy reporter of the Nebraska supreme court has exercised in the preparation or compiling some of the ordinarily very dry reports of the doings of that court. This gentleman is named Wilbur F. Bryant and the latest credit to his name is the 66th Nebraska Report. He enriches and enlightens the volume with many little touches of gentle humor, and has illumined some of its apparent dark places by delving in old tomes of the law and reciting cases long forgotten or overlooked.

The expression "A learned and generally accurate judge" is used in one decision, without the name being given. In a footnote Mr. Bryant supplies the omission thus:

Charles James Folger, 1818-1884, judge court of appeals for ten years; secretary of treasury under Arthur; defeated for governor of New York by Grover Cleveland, 1882, by a majority of 192,854 votes, which fact made Cleeviand president.

Railroads Enrich Language.

In a railroad case which went up for review the word "routing" occurred. Referring to this word in a footnote Reporter Bryant says, for the benefit of men who daily not with dictionaries:

I have not been able to find this participle given the meaning it has in this opinion in any dictionary at hand. It is a railroad term.

At another point in the book, where the South Carolina dispensary law is quoted extensively, in order that lawyers may be sure of their ground, Mr. Bryant assures them in a foot note that "ex-governor, now Senator Tillman, read and corrected the proof of the above note."

There is a case wherein the question of what constitutes conspiracy comes in and after setting forth a reference the reporter remarks: "It is passing strange that the counsel for the people in Spie against People, 122 Ill., 1, did not find this case." Evidently the public prosecutor in that case overlooked at least one good point.

A pointer to the courts that may be of considerable value if taken note of is contained at the bottom of one foot note in these words:

The assignment of unearned official salaries is forbidden by federal statute and in England. Some American courts who have cited English cases do not appear to have been advised of the latter fact.

Bit of Nebraska History.

A bit of Nebraska history that may not be generally known is thus revived by Mr. Bryant at the end of a liquor case:

John H. Ames was the author of the so-called Slocumb law, chapter 50, Compiled Statutes. Mr. Slocumb secured its passage through the legislature, and both are entitled to a portion of the credit.

In closing the decision of the high court in a case remanded for a new trial because where a man was convicted of second degree murder, but was not informed of the verdict of the jury by the judge, when asked if he had anything to say before sentence, Mr. Bryant interjects this tip:

A major part of the records of criminal convictions which come to this court are deficient in this same particular. This note is inserted for the attention of prosecutors.

A most delightful chapter in this legal volume is that dealing with the case of State against Nebraska Home Company. Messrs. Edmund M. Bartlett, Charles L. Dundy and Edward M. Martin, for defendant in error, take liberties with a "brief of state" said to have been prepared by Assistant Attorney General William B. Rose, but signed also with the names of the attorney general and his deputy. After speaking of the said brief as a virulent attack, the attorneys remark:

There seems to be three heads to share the burden of mistake; or one may to the other say, in the language of Macbeth:

"Thou canst not say I did it: never shake
Thy gory locks at me."

Continuing, Judge Bartlett and colleagues say, with stinging scorn:

But when we take into consideration the conglomerate mass of false premises, inconsistencies, misapplication of the law and venomous outpouring of malevolent denunciation, this combination with the three signatures so unusual in affairs of state, or more properly official documents, reminds one of that other situation in "Macbeth," the three witches, a dark cavern and a cauldron boiling amidst thunder.

In Shakespeare the passage alluded to begins:

First Witch—Thrice the brinded cat hath mewed.
Second Witch—Thrice; and once the hedge-pig whin'd.

And in the book it goes on so to the end of the famous scene. Having thus laid the foundation, the lawyers untap a veritable seething cauldron of vitriolic language, grouped to resemble the arrangement of lines in "Macbeth." And Mr. Bryant sets it all forth with a nice appreciation of the humor of the contention, even if it is not very elegant. The closing paragraph is to this effect:

It is very much the same thing, the striving for effect, and if the court shall be lost in the hypnotic charm of the above ingredients they may, with the witch, by the pricking of their thumbs, know that something wicked this way comes. This wicked thing could be discerned only by the application of the above ingredients, not by any principle of authority.

Priest as an Alienist.

In the case of Reed against the Valley Land and Cattle company Mr. Bryant has dug up a case wherein a Roman Catholic priest was allowed to give his testimony as an expert in cases of insanity. This on the ground that his training fitted him and made it his duty to inquire into the mental state and capacity of sick persons before administering the last rites of the church.

In a note to a personal injury case the reporter directs the attention of lawyers to a certain page in another legal work, where, he says, will be found "an instructive note on liability of municipal corporations for keeping dangerous places alluring to children."

Alluding to an asterisk mark in one case, it is dismissed with the sententious phrase, "So reads the statute."

Following the case of Carlson against Benton there is a note which places the Roentgen rays among the legitimate tools of the law if proper foundation be laid. It says: "There is as much reason why, in a proper case, the plaintiff should be required to submit his neck to those rays for the purpose of photographing it as there is for requiring a party to submit his person to a physical examination."

A comma got into the wrong place in a compilation of laws, and Mr. Bryant says Judge Swan was the man who placed it there, thus committing a synthetical error which it required an act of the legislature to correct.

Nice Point Raised by Query.

Mark this naive query by Mr. Bryant on the question of intent as being necessary to the crime of murder:

In view of the fact that length of time is nonessential in the question of deliberation and premeditation, is not the distinction between this term and purpose so occult and metaphysical that it would require the assistance of telepathy to distinguish the two?

Another pertinent query from the fertile brain of the deputy, called out by a case involving the right of a prisoner to waive his legal rights, wherein a fine distinction was drawn:

Did not this distinction have its origin in the humanity of the judges in the days when they cropped the ears and slitted the nose of the man convicted of a felony?

After worrying through a case wherein the right of sepulture under ecclesiastical auspices, or rather in ground controlled by a certain church, Mr. Bryant felt moved to discuss the ancient Egyptian belief in metempsychosis and explains that the dead were embalmed "to preserve the tenement for the returning spirit in some future age." Having, for instance, hypothecated his father's corpse, as was the custom in those days, no proper Egyptian would forfeit the pawn. "This hardly proves, however," says Bryant, "that the Egyptians recognized property in a dead body. The security is more like the proverbial pound of flesh" (the last three words in italics).

In the same case, having described the burial of a body under a tangle of steel, stone, cement "and iron fillings," Bryant remarks.

Gunpowder would have no effect upon it. Nothing but nitroglycerin or Gabriel's trump would be effective.

Obviously so.

More of His Humor.

The United States supreme court once had a most interesting case growing out of a most noisome cause, viz., the establishment of a fertilizer plant on Goose Island, the odors from which offended a fastidious resident on the mainland. The fertilizer man claimed the island did not belong to Connecticut, therefore he could not be held in damages for a nuisance. Bryant digs up a decision by Justice Blatchford of the United States supreme court, in which, with an eye to the possibilities of relieving the tedium of that heavy tribunal, the justice very regretfully says the court below spoiled a good case by holding that Goose Island was a part of the state of Connecticut.

The nice sense of courtesy and the pretty wit of Reporter Bryant are well exhibited in this note:

The heavy part of the argument in this case was presented to the court on rehearing, but it was thought best not to sandwich any part of the argument between the opinions.

Here is a gentle side shot at a commissioner, who, we'll be bound, is either a crony or a special aversion of the embalmer of the state supreme court reports:

The commissioner who wrote the foregoing opinion was the author of the law he construed.

Taken all around, the only man in recent years who has taken as much delight as Bryant in delving for a touch of humor or of forgotten wisdom in legal pronouncements is the famous humorist of the Tennessee bench, Judge Wilkes, who tries all the cases in that court wherein the destruction of animals on trestles or crossings is involved.

IRISH CATHOLIC BISHOPS MEET

Standing Committee Decides that Catholics Should Not Attend Trinity College.

DUBLIN, Feb. 5.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The quarterly meeting of the standing committee of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland was held this week, Cardinal Logue presiding. A resolution was adopted unanimously to the effect that in view of the "insidious attempts now being made by the authorities of Trinity college and some of its Protestant supporters to induce by pecuniary reward the youth of our Catholic schools to enter that institution, so often condemned by their pastors," Catholics should be warned against the "danger of accepting those educational bribes." The present attempt is regarded as in no way differing in principle from the attempts made by the college "for the last 300 years to wean away the Catholic youth of Ireland from their allegiance to their faith and their country." Trinity college is, according to the hierarchy, no place for loyal Catholics, who cannot frequent its halls without the greatest danger of detriment to their faith. No true Irish Catholic will accept the proffered scholarships, and those who may do so may rest assured that their fellow countrymen will never forget their recreancy. Trinity college and Queens college, the hierarchy regards as no places for the intellectually gifted youth of a race that has prized religion as its most precious inheritance.

"It is intolerable," the resolution continues, "that these institutions should hold their endowments as if to serve the Irish people, when the small sections of the population which they do serve mercilessly bar out the bulk of the people from university education in any form acceptable to the nation at large."

The resolution concludes by saying that the matter will only build up the determination of Catholics to obtain at last for higher education their proper share of the income which Trinity college draws from eighteen Irish counties, and that if there is any objection against a fresh grant to provide a university for Irish Catholics then the Irish bishops, the Irish representatives and the Irish people are bound to take all legitimate means to secure that the endowments of Trinity college and the money annually voted to Queens college are made available for university education in a way the nation will endorse.

Change on the Santa Fe.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—James E. Gorman, for several years assistant traffic manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, will tomorrow enter upon his new duties as freight traffic manager of that road. He succeeds W. B. Biddle, who recently resigned to become vice president of the Rock Island, in charge of traffic.

AFFAIRS AT SOUTH OMAHA

Paving of Missouri Avenue Not to Be Up in Council Tonight.

SEWER CONTRACT NOT TO BE ENDED

Agreement with Stock Yards Company Will Be Allowed to Stand Until the Council Reaches a Decision in the Matter.

The city council is due to meet in regular session tonight. From the present information the paying of monthly bills will be perhaps the most important feature of the session.

It was expected that the paving of Missouri avenue would come up and the kind of material be designated for that purpose by the council. But there are the bills and minor items to dispose of and members of the council said yesterday that nothing would probably be done in the paving matter, because there is plenty of time yet.

President Adkins of the city council said yesterday that he did not believe any attempt was thought of to terminate the contract with the stock yards company in the sewer agreement. He said that if such a move was on he had not yet been apprised of it, and he had his doubts that such a thing could be seriously considered.

What the council can or will do in the sewer matter remains a matter of doubt until the legislation proposed is finally disposed of. The city officials hardly know just what to do in the matter at the present time.

Gibson Sees Delegations.

Senator Gibson did not find an enjoyable Sunday in the bosom of his family, being closeted for the major part of the day with one delegation after another, all of them eager to probe into the proposed sewer bond bill.

Mr. Gibson followed out his attitude in the matter. He told the people frankly that he could see no other solution of the problem than that contained in his bill. In addressing the members of the Southeast Improvement club Senator Gibson said:

"I am eagerly anxious for all the information I can get on this subject. Do not think for a moment I am holding this bill up as the only panacea for all these troubles if I can be shown to the contrary. I want to hear from as many taxpayers as possible, and I will be glad to have them call on me or write me a letter. The chief objection to the bill now seems to be that feature of it providing that the council shall issue the bonds without first submitting the propcsition to a vote."

Shotwell's Friends Pleased.

Friends of Fred W. Shotwell of this city are pleased to learn that he has been appointed by Congressman-elect John L. Kennedy as his private secretary. Mr. Shotwell is well known in this city, where he has resided since 1900, coming here as he did in that year from Ohio. He became actively associated with political movements in the interest of the republican party, and was one of the chief organizers of the Young Men's Republican club, which cut a figure in the preliminary skirmish of last spring's campaign on the republican side. Mr. Shotwell has resigned his position in the office of the county judge and will assume his new duties after March 1.

The Board of Education will meet this evening particularly for the purpose of paying monthly bills, and incidentally to attend to the affairs of lesser interest which may come up for consideration. Should the board decide to remove the Annex building to its new site before the occupancy of the new high school March 1, the preliminary plans will probably be discussed at tonight's meeting.

The present cold snap has delayed all the grading contractors so that they are all behind. A considerable amount of grading is to be done as soon as the weather will permit. There are to be two or three public jobs soon, and these, with the many private contracts, will make the town take on an air of the early days again. The present prospects are that a number of the unsightly hills, especially in the central part of the town, will be hewed down and carted away before the summer is half gone. Many estimate that there will be more grading in South Omaha the coming summer than ever before.

Magic City Gossip.

The theft of overcoats at the exchange are not reported so numerously this winter as heretofore.

Affairs in police circles were unusually quiet yesterday, only two arrests being made, and they for petty offenses.

A large number of cases of scarlet fever and kindred diseases of children are reported about the city. No case of smallpox is yet reported.

A number of prominent citizens will go down to Lincoln this week for or against certain measures before the legislature affecting South Omaha.

Mrs. Catherymon Raymond died at her home near Twenty-fourth and K streets yesterday morning after a long illness. The funeral will be held from the home Tuesday morning to St. Bridget's church at 8:30. Interment in St. Mary's cemetery.

NEW DEGREE IS SUGGESTED

British Instructor Has Plan to Solve Mooted Question of Greek in Schools.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The question of Greek at the universities was discussed this week at the annual meeting of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters. The Rev. R. D. Swallow of Chigwell school, Essex, moved resolutions affirming the opinion of the association that the universities "should institute a twofold entrance examination, (a) for candidates proceeding to degrees in arts, in general, as at present, but with a higher standard in literary subjects; (b) for candidates proceeding to degrees in mathematics and science with a modern language substituted for Greek;" and that a new degree in mathematics and sciences should be instituted, differing in title, but of the same standing as the degree in arts. In moving the resolution Mr. Swallow deprecated the senates of the universities being affected by the impressions and fancies of millionaires even more than the man in the street. He believed that the removal of Greek from the compulsory subjects in the universities would result in the exclusion of Greek from the culture of Englishmen of education, and before the country was ten years older Greek would be dropped almost altogether in all but a few public schools.

W. F. Baxter moved an amendment approving the report of the Cambridge syndicate. He said there was no room in a secondary school curriculum for a spurious Greek that consisted of cramming Greek grammar and getting up a set book. Science should not be sacrificed to the medieval bogey of Greek grammar.

The Rev. A. F. Rutty moved an amendment urging that it was not desirable at present that modern languages should be substituted for Greek at the older universities. It was by no means certain that modern education made for progress or that its scholars became better men of the world, or better men of business than under the older curriculum. Where compulsory Greek made for hardship boys could go to the newer universities.

On a division the amendments were rejected and Mr. Swallow's resolutions were adopted.

Lemon Extract Proves Fatal.

VINITA, I. T., Feb. 5.—Thomas Daugherty and S. S. Clover, well known members of the Cherokee Nation, died here today from drinking lemon extract, which is supposed to have contained wood alcohol.

ECHOES OF THE ANTE ROOM

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Omaha lodge No. 2 celebrated its forty-ninth anniversary Friday evening by initiating four candidates and indulging in a social session later, which was signalized by brief addresses by several of the members and wound up with the serving of refreshments. This lodge was organized February 1, 1856. Many of the best known and esteemed residents of Omaha have been on the rolls of its membership. There are at present three members of the lodge who have been Odd Fellows for over fifty years. They are George W. Brown, who was initiated into Indian River lodge, at Rupert, Vt., June 10, 1852; Nelson T. Spoor, initiated into Council Bluffs lodge No. 49, August 27, 1853, and Kelly W Frazer, who was initiated into Killbeck lodge at Millersburg, O., January 12, 1854.

Since its organization there have been forty-seven sessions of the grand lodge of Nebraska and of this number of grand masters elected the lodge has furnished six. They are Asa Hunt, A. D. Jones, Alvin Saunders, St. John Goodrich, John Evans and Charles A. Patterson. Also two grand secretaries and seven grand treasurers.

In the last ten years the lodge has paid out for relief $10,460.49. Of this vast amount $7,610 was for sick benefits, $1,250 for funeral benefits; for relief of widows and education of orphans, $626.31, and for special relief, nurse hire and donations, $964.18.

Tribe of Ben Hur.

On Tuesday night last Deputy Supreme Chief Francis Bartle organized a new court of the Tribe of Ben Hur, with a good charter list of young people. This court is constituted especially for young people. They expect 100 members in about sixty days. At the next meeting the organization will be completed by the election and installation of officers. The new court will be known as White Carnation court No. 112.

Banner court No. 75 of South Omaha held its regular meeting last Wednesday night at their new hall in Independent Order of Odd Fellows' hall. Large delegations were present from Mecca court No. 13 and White Carnation court No. 112 of Omaha. Deputy Supreme Chief F. Bartle of Omaha was in charge of the meeting. Eight new members were initiated. Mr. F. Bartle and his son, Ernest F., put on the dramatic work of Arrius and Ben Hur, assisted by the degree team of Mecca court. F. C. White acted as degree chief and E. W. French as captain. After the ceremonies, Mr. C. F. Way, state manager of Lincoln, addressed the gathering, which was followed by a very enjoyable social and supper.

Woodmen of the World.

The entertainment committee of Omaha-Seymour camp presented the members with a novelty last Thursday evening in a sale at auction of fifty boxes of candy with prizes enclosed. Sovereign Foster acted as auctioneer, and bidding was lively. Every successful bidder found two tickets to the Typographical-Woodmen of the World minstrel show, which takes place on February 13. Two of the boxes contained receipts for one month's assessments. The event proved a success financially, the receipts exceeding the expenses by several dollars.

The team of Omaha-Seymour camp elected Captain Baehr of the Thurston Rifles captain last Thursday evening, with Lew Burmeister first lieutenant and Arthur Johnston second lieutenant. Most of the members who won the championship of the United States and Canada at the St. Louis exposition are still with the team.

Modern Woodmen of America.

Arrangements are being made for a state rally and class initiation of 200 initiates at the Auditorium in Lincoln on February 17. The head camp officers will be in attendance and participate in the ceremonies. A big delegation of Woodmen will go from Omaha, including several drill teams and officers.

The county convention of Woodmen will be held in this city the first Wednesday in April to elect delegates to the state camp, to be held the first Wednesday in May at Columbus, Neb.

The officers and Foresters of Camp No. 120 will go to Benson to assist in the initiation of a number of new members into the Benson camp.

The Foresters of Omaha camp No. 120 will give their eleventh annual ball at Myrtle hall the evening of February 15.

Fifty-six new camp charters were issued during the month of December and 7,067 new applications written. Twenty thousand new members is the figure set by the head camp for the month of March.

During the year 1904 there were 3,734 deaths among the members of the Modern Woodmen, aggregating claims against the society of $6,732,000. During the same period 81,718 benefit certificates were issued.

Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Thursday was social night at the local aerie of Eagles and a very agreeable entertainment, supplemented with refreshments, marked the event. The participants in the entertainment part of the program were Carl Reiter, the Mallory brothers and Hennings and Lewis in specialties, Captain W. H. Dunn, McCrary, Alexander Stewart and Dr. Little in vocal solos, W. W. Mace violin solo, W. E. Richardson elocutionist, McMullen brothers dancers and Charles Keefer and Dr. Little instrumental solos.

Bankers Union of the World.

Omaha lodge No. 1 and Fraternal lodge No. 3 held a joint meeting in Royal Arcanum hall on Thursday evening. A short business session was had, at which a class of fourteen candidates was obligated by Supreme Physician Dr. Fensch, after which a social entertainment was given the members and their friends. Mrs. J. W. Evans, elocutionist and dialect artist, gave several Irish and German character sketches of a comic character which were much appreciated and enjoyed. Little 8-year-old Dorothy Skriver recited "The Dead Dolly" in excellently and with much pathos. Coffee and sandwiches were served by the lodge caterer, Mr. P. Skriver, assisted by Mesdames Skriver and Hudson, and dancing was indulged in until midnight. Mrs. G. L. Green, pianist, furnished most excellent music.

Royal Achates.

Omaha lodge, No. 1, at its regular session last Tuesday evening, initiated a large class of candidates. A large number of applications were received and acted upon, and every arrangement necessary made for the instruction of a number of candidates at the session to be held next Tuesday evening, February 7.

The organization of a degree staff composed of men is complete and meetings for drilling will be arranged for at an early date, which promists to start a lively competition and awaken new interest in No. 1.

Fraternal Union of America.

Omaha lodge, No. 311, will entertain at a social and card party after its regular meeting Friday evening, February 10. A fine program has been arranged, and a big attendance is slooked for.

At the regular meeting of Mondamin lodge, No. 111, held last Monday evening, it was decided to move back to its former hall at Seventeenth and Douglas streets, beginning Monday evening, February 6.

Several applications were acted upon and other important business disposed of.

A committee is arranging for a valentine party for Monday evening, February 13, for members of the order.

Ladies of the G. A. R.

Garfield circle, No. 11, meets every first and third Friday at Redmen's hall, Fifteenth and Douglas streets.

Ladies' Aid, Garfield circle, will meet with Mrs. Julia Rice, 3324 Lafayette street, Friday afternoon, February 10. Take Harney car.

Ladies of the Maccabees.

Gate City hive, No. 9, drill team will meet Wednesday at 2 p. m. at its hall in Labor Temple for drill. All interested will please bear the hour and place in mind.

Woodmen Circle.

Alpha grove, No. 2, will give a social and card party at Myrtle hall, Continental block, on Saturday evening, February 11.

BANKS ON THE MORTUARY LIST

Statistical Record of Failures of Various Financial Concerns in Recent Years.

Statistics compiled by Bradstreets show that business mortality in banking is much less than in any other line of mercantile endeavor. Although the list of banking failures for 1904 is greater than in any of the six years preceding, the actual loss sustained is much less than in 1903. There were ninety-six suspensions of national, state, savings and private banks and loan and trust companies, as against a combined total of ninety such institutions in 1903, twenty-nine in 1902 and fifty-six in 1901. It is necessary to go back to 1897 when 105 such concerns failed to find a total exceeding that of 1904.

Some irregularities in the returns are shown accordingly as the different classes of bank failures are considered. For instance, the numbers of national and savings banks failing show increases not only over 1903, but over every year preceding back to 1897. On the other hand, fewer state and private bank and trust company suspensions are noted than in 1903, though the number of these exceed any preceding year since 1897.

The total liabilities of failing banks in 1904 aggregated $22,339,866, a decrease of 34 per cent from 1903. The 1904 liabilities, however, exceeded those of 1902 by nearly four to one, and it is necessary to go back to 1899 to find larger liabilities than those of the year just closed. From the annexed tables we learn that national bank liabilities were 17 per cent smaller than in 1903 despite an increase in number. The savings bank liabilities were, however, heavily increased, though the average amount was small. Private bank suspensions show 24 per cent less liabilities, but the really striking decrease in liabilities from 1903 is in the item of loan and trust companies, which are less than one-sixth those of the latter year.

Averages are sometimes misleading, but in this case a good test is afforded by the fact that ninety-six concerns suspending in 1904 showed average liabilities of $232,722, whereas in 1903 ninety such concerns averaged $379,463 each in liabilities. The national bank suspensions in 1904 averaged $485,464, as against $858,854 in 1903, or only about one-half, and the same reduction in size of liabilities, and, presumably, in importance of failure, is shown in all other classes of bank suspensions, with the exception of the state banks, which averaged $189,671 in 1904, as against $98,090 in 1903.

The report of the controller of the currency for 1904 shows that there were 5,331 national banks reporting to him in that year, while there were 9,519 other banks, making a grand total of 14,850 banks. Of these, it will be seen, only ninety-six suspended. In other words, the annual mortality in 1904 was in the neighborhood of sixty-four hundredths of 1 per cent. The annual business mortality in all lines, including banks, was eighty-hundredths of 1 per cent.

Elaborate Sarcasm.

The people of the little frontier town had met in solemn conclave to decide upon a suitable name for the place.

"Mr. Chairman," said a man with a rasping voice, rising in the back part of the hall, "I move that we call this village 'Old Glory.'"

"What is your reason for making such a motion as that?" demanded the chairman.

"Because, sir," rejoined the other, "this is nothing but a flag station."—Chicago Tribune.

President Diaz Opens Hospital.

MEXICO, Feb. 5.—President Diaz formally opened the new general hospital today in the presence of a great and brilliant company, including many physicians.