CRONIN TRIAL ECHOES.

Juror Culver an Object of Contempt-Congratulations Showered Upon the

State's Attorney. A Chicago despatch of Wednesday night says: The convicted murderers of Dr. Cronin had plenty of visitors during the short time allowed for visits at the jail. The first priest to visit the men since their arrest was Father McGinnity, of Monroe, Wis., who was O'Sullivan's pastor when the prisoner lived in that part of the State. The words of cheer and consolation which were spoken by the reverend visitor helped to raise the prisoner's spirits to an unusual degree. Burke has few friends in this world and is left a good deal to himself, but his brute courage and cheerfulness never desert him.

Lawyer Forrest held a mysteriously secret interview with Burke, Coughlin and O'Sullivan in the morning. He brought a document, which each prisoner signed without hesitation as soon as it was read to them. Except that the document had reference to future moves to be taken on behalf of the prisoners Mr. Forrest would say nothing about it.

All the lawyers for the defence and prosecution intend to take a well-earned rest during the holidays, but none of them will sav where they are going.

Mr. W. A. Foster's mail continues to be filled with congratulatory letters from old friends. Judge H. C. Henderson, of Marshalltown, Iowa, Mr. Foster's old home wrote: "I believe that Beggs was the guiltiest of the lot, and my belief is strengthened by the fact that you did not put him on the stand. But I am glad for your sake that he was acquitted.'

Mr. John Culver, the notorious juror who saved three of the murderers from the scaffold, called on the State Attorney today in company with Banker S. A. Kean, a Sunday school superintendent and friend of the religious juror. The object of the visit was to explain his attitude in the jury room and justify his unfavorable view of the State's case; but the attempt to " square " himself was a dismal failure. Judge Longenecker expressed his opinion in vigorous language, and resented Mr. Culver's familiarity in addressing him as

Brother Longenecker." The Clan-na-Gael element in the police force is being weeded out, the future motto of the authorities being, "No Clan-na-Gael need apply." Chief of Police Hubbard is to be reduced to the rank of captain, and ex-United States Marshal Marsh given command of the department.

ELEVEN TO ONE.

The Cronin Jurors Will Make a Public Statement.

A Chicago despatch of last (Friday) night says: "Will O'Sullivan make a confession ?" was asked of Lawver Hines to-day.

"Well, O'Sullivan's face always looked long. He wore a kind of pained expression, but I have always been in doubt whether it was his conscience or his stomach which troubled him. He will confess if any of

A complete statement of all that transpired in the jury-room will be signed by eleven jurors in a few days, and given out for publication, so that the world may know how the verdict was reached.

"I am thoroughly disgusted with the jury system of this State, said Juror Bonsecon. "The system compelling a unanimous verdict is simply rotten.' " Will anything be said about bribery in

the public statement ?" I can't tell you. I know I wasn't bribed. We knew all about the attempt to bribe Juror Dix soon after the attempt was made. It was just about the time that (88.19.) the exposure of the jury bribing conspiracy was made. Dix got the letter and the necktie he was to wear, and it was turned ever to the bailiff, who opened it. The bailiffs kept pretty close to us all the time, but occasionally things happened that should not. For instance, I was allowed to go home and see my wife several times. On one of these occasions a very prominent man managed to get close enough to me to say, without the bailiff hearing it, 'Now, do your duty, and hang every one of 'em. One time another friend of a juror who got close enough said to 'If you don't hang 'em all, we'll give it to you.' Now, of course, we ought not to have heard that, but it didn't make any difference or influence us one way or another; but it gave us an idea of the feeling outside."

"Why will not Culver be asked to sign the agreement ?'

Only eleven men are in this, and there will be only eleven signatures. Culver can make his own statement, as he stands

This dereliction of duty on the part of the bailiffs will be startling news to the authorities.

THE TRAIN PARTED.

Two Officials Crushed to Death in a Freight Wreck.

A Walensburg, Col., despatch of Wedneeday says: A freight train on the Denver & Rio Grande road last night left freight cars and a caboose, and an engine in the rear The train soon broke in three parts, and then began a race for life, as the middle section had no brakeman on it. The engines ran three miles at the rate of over a mile a minute down a grade ninety feet to the mile, and here the middle section, with twenty-four cars loaded with cattle and lumber, overtook them. The Disease Bureau, said so this morning, and first engine escaped, but the second was overwhelmed in a great mass of flying spread. The doctor says the disease, which Glener and Fireman Thomas Baker, killing atmosphere, is really caused by bacterai. them instantly. Portions of the timber on These germs of influenza were diffused the flying cars were thrown over 200 feet. Seven cars of cattle and eight cars of lumber were piled up in the wreck, and nearly all the cattle were killed or horribly mangled. Two brakemen were severely injured.

The Prince of Wales laughs at the reports of his ill-health, and more especially at the descriptions given of the abnormal can have call's liver for breakfast every size of his legs.

cold? Snuffleton-Id the datural way, Mr. Hornblower-Magnificently. There's the name of one of the apostles. This ad spedifigatiods?

THE EXEMPTION OUESTION.

Provincial Secretary Gibson Issues an

Important Circular.

WHAT EXEMPTIONS ARE WANTED The Provincial Secretary has taken steps to gather data upon which to gauge public opinion in the Province with regard to tax exemptions. To the Municipal Council of him. The spirit of adventure and roving every city, town, village, county and township a form of 18 questions has been sent with the following circular letter to the clerk:

SIR,-I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Municipal Conneil of your municipa ity, that the Government desire to obtain the general opinion in regard to certain exemptions from municipal taxation, provided by "The Assessment Act," being the Revised Statutes of Ontario, ch. p. 193, and to state that the Government would be obliged if your Municipal Council would be good enough, at its next meeting, to say whether. In their opinion, the ratepayers of the municipality wish any and which of the exempted particulars to be taxed and to say also in recard to each of them whether the opinion given is the unanimous opinion of the Council or otherwise. It would be convenient if the answers were inserted in the accompanying circular, which please enclose in the envelope sent herewith and mail to A Blue, Esquire, Secretary of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture. Toronto. I have the honorto be, sir, your ob-dient servant, J. M. Gibson,

Provincial Secretary. The form of questions asks:

Do the ratepayers, in the opinion of your Council, desire that any, and which, of the following particulars should hereafter be subject to taxation in your municipality? And it says that

Answers need not be "Yes" or "No." but may be in any modified form which the Council may

Following are the questions:

1. Every place of worship? (Sub-section 3.)
2. The land used in connection therewith 3. Churchyards or burying grounds? (se. 3.) 4. The bui dings and grounds of and attached

to public educational institutions? (s. 4)
5. Public school houses, town and city or town ship halls, court houses, jails etc., with the land attached thereto, and personal properties belonging to each of them? (89.5)
6. Public roacs and ways, and public squares:

7. Property belonging to the county or local municipalities? (ss. 7.)
8. Industrial farms, roorhouses, etc., houses of industry and lunatic asylums, and houses and real and personal property belonging to companies for the reformation of offenders

9. The property of Public Libraries, Me chanics Institutes and other public, literary or scientific institutions, and of Agricultural or Horticultural Societies and Exhibition build-

ngs? (ss. 10.)
10. Grain, cereals, flour live or dead stock, the produce of the farm or field in store or ware-house in transitu for he boua fide purpose of hipment or sale at some other place? 11. Horses cattle, sheep and swine, owned by any owner or tenant of any farm where such owner or tenant is carrying on the general business of farming or grazing? (51 Vic. Cap. 29 section 3)

12. The income of a farmer derived from his repentant, and I don't think he will live farm, and the income of merchants, mechanics or other persons derived from capital liable to assessment? (R.S.O. 193, s. 7, ss. 15.)

13. The personal property of any person secured by mortgage on land, or due to him on account of the sale of land vested in him, or

invested in the debentures of the Dominion of Canada, or of this Province, or any Municipal Corporations thereof, and such debentures:

tal stock of any incorporated or chartered bank insubordinate, one of them, the man Shaw, doing business in Ontario? (ss. 17.) [Note.—Any interest, dividends or income derived from any such shares held by any person resident in Ontario are now liable to ass 15. The stock held by any person in any incor-

porated company whose personal estate is liable to assessment in Ontario? (ss. 18.)

[Note The property of the company is now taxed against the company, and the dividends are taxed as against the shareholders.]

16. Railroad companies and building societies'

stock and personal property invested in any com-pany incorporated to lend money on real estate?

[Note.—The interest and dividends derived from shares in such building societies, or from investment in companies as aforesaid, are now liable to be assessed. 17. All personal property owned out of Ontario by a person resident in Ontario? (ss. 20.)

18. Personal property equal to just debts due

met with morally and physically were of by the owner of such property? (ss. 21.) 19. Net personal property of any person, providing the sum is under \$100 in value? (ss 22.) began to 20. The annual income of any person derived from his personal earnings, provided the same does not exceed \$700? (se. 23.)
21 The annual income of any person from

other sources to the amount of \$400, provided the whole income does not exceed \$1,000? (88. 24.) 22. The stipend or salary of a clergyman or

minister of religion while in actual connection with any Church and doing duty as such clergyman or minister, to the extent of \$1,000? ss. 25.)
23 The minister's parsonage when occupied as such or unoccupied by him, with the land thereto attached to the extent of two acres, and not exceeding \$2,000 in value? (ss. 25.)

estate, excep interest on mortgages? (ss. 26.)
25. Household effects of whatever kind, books and wearing apparel? (ss. 27.) 26. Vessel property, such as steam boats, sailing vessels, tow barges and tugs? (ss. 28.)

Wrecked a Train for Spite.

A Wabash, Ind., despatch of Tuesday says: Wm. Marquis, aged 17, son of a farmer in Maine county, was arrested at returned to Africa to explore the Victoria school yesterday by a detective on the Nyanza region and found the place where charge of wrecking the east-bound express the Blue Nile starts forth upon its long at Keller's on October 29th The accident, journey to the Mediterranean. This journey a frightful one, was caused by a misplaced switch. The boy confessed. He said he much fighting. The recent journeys of the started from Wabash to Peru on foot that explorer have been abundantly described morning. He tried to obtain a ticket for a during the past few days. silk handkerchief, and failing, he opened Laveta. It was made up of two engines in the lock, threw the switch open, and disfront and twenty-two cars of cattle, ten appeared. Marquis does not seem to realize the enormity of his crime, although expressing regret for the act.

Bacteria on a Tour. A Tuesday night's New York despatchsays: The Health Board admits that the Russian influenza has reached this city. Dr. Cyrus Edson, who has charge of the Contagious he also predicted that the disease would wreckage, which buried Engineer William | most people are inclined to attribute to the through the atmosphere.

> Mrs. Youngbride-How does your breakfast suit you this morning, darling? Mr. Youngbride-Just right! I tell you, Annie, it may be plebian, but I am awfully fond of calf's liver. Mrs. Youngbride-So am I. Don't you think, George, it would be real morning.

"How are you succeeding, Mr. Horn-

A LIFE OF ADVENTURE.

Henry M. Stanley's Singular Career-A Great Explorer and a Brilliant Writer

The recently received news of Mr. Stanley has revived interest in the life of that intrepid traveller. It is not generally known that "Henry M. Stanley" is by birth a Welshman, and by name John Rowlands. His childhood was sad, and his earlier years spent in an almshouse, to which the poverty of his parents consigned developed itself very early in his disposition, and as soon as he obtained any freedom at all he embarked as cabin boy on a ship which carried him to New Orleans. He was at that time 15 years old, and is now 49. While in this southern city his chances cast him in the way of an English right arm raised to heaven, I swear that befriended the waif in many ways. Grati tude caused the boy later on to take the name of this gentleman, Henry Morton Stanley. But he could not bring himself to live as ordinary people did, but disappeared suddenly from New Orleans, went off into the Southwest and made himself at home among the Indians. What he to see him. learned there has stood him in rich stead since, for all savages have traits in common. To be more exact, the limitations to the house. their mental processes are so great that there is not room for much difference between them, whether they are Sioux Indians, Manyema Arabs or

CONGO MAN-EATERS. After a time he wandered back to New Orleans, and soon afterward his adopted became an ensign in the Union Navy, but ing to assume some occupation by which to Burdette. earn his living, Stanley turned to journalism, a comewhat facile pen aiding him in obtaining distinction as a writer. Employed by the New York Herald, in the Cretan Rebellion, the Abyssian War and the Spanish Revolution, he was engaged in the last enterprise when in 1869 he was sent to find Livingstone. At that time the fate of Livingstone was in doubt. For three years nothing had been heard of him, and it was feared he had perished among the tribes of Central Africa. On the 4th of February Stanley was sent out from Zanzibar, intending to follow up the explorer by whatever route he had made. The relief caravan was a big one, divided into five sections, and composed of 190 persons, of know. whom 150 were carriers. The second in command was a whitesailor named Farqu-

Arab soldiers were enlisted to protect the

Africa. Stanley had NO VERY DEFINITE IDEA where he was going, except that, unless for some particular reason he should change his mind, he would move due west until he reached the Ujiji country on the shores of Lake Tanganyika. The distance thus contemplated was less than 600 miles. Progress was slow and it was found that 14. The shares held by any person in the capi- the officers chosen were inefficient and even attempting the life of his leader. Desertions and conspiracies within the camp enlivened what part of Stanley's time was not occupied in battle, and all the while he and at least half his men were being consumed by fevers. At one time they seemed to be lost in pestilence, another to be swallowed by great armies of opposing negroes. At no time, however. was there any question in Stanley's mind of going on. As troubles multiplied and dangers with each trouble, his purpose grew firmer and more uncompromising. Deserters were captured and chained, and once his rifle's angry barrel threw terror into a camp of mutineers. The people he

> HEAR OF LIVINGSTONE and came upon him, as he from the first

anticipated, at Ujiji on the Fanganyika. He had been six months on the way. Their meeting was quite formal at first, but they became devoted friends, and Stanley to-day reveres Livingstone as he reveres no other man. The effect of this singular acquaintance upon Stanley s subsequent career was lasting and profound. Livingstone refused point-blank to return with Stanley. He was then sick-dying. But he felt that he 24. Rental or other income derived from real had a work to do in preaching to the negroes and in hunting for the Nile's sources, and he had determined to be diverted from this by no other hand that that of Death himself. Stanley stopped with Livingstone for about four months, and received from the old man a full account of his last five years' work. It was of vast importance in making over the map of Lower Africa. Next Stanley was full of perils and was accompanied by

Cleaning White Kids.

Some of the finest kid and satin shoes for ladies sold in the big apartment houses of New York are made by Alloncius, a French shoemaker. He was asked how he cleaned the delicate white and suede goods he was showing to the writer.

"With benzine and bread crumbs." wa the reply. "There is nothing that will do it so nicely, but care must be taken in doing this. A woollen rag is the best for the purpose. It is dipped in benzine and then allowed to become almost dry. When it is simply damp it is just right. With the aid of bread crumbs you can now take off almost any stain or dirt on these shoes, except, of course, ink marks."-Boots and Shoes Weeklu.

"Any startling news in the paper this morning, Mr. Homerun? 'asked his wife at the breakfast table. "Startling? Well, I should say so!" exclaimed her husband, nice and economical to keep a calf, then we excitedly. "Here is an article headed, Mulvey Signs with the Brotherhood.'

In the wonderful wine cellar under the Hotel de Ville, in Bremen, there are twelve Gabby How did you get that dreadful blower, in your work in the West? Rev. cases of holy wine, each case inscribed with club, don'tcher know. stoopid! S'pose I advertised for plads a great awakening at the close of every ancient wine was deposited in its present. Petie—Why, Dickey tore Dolly's bouton-bath!

A COMICAL COLUMN.

Fun Made to Order by the Newspaper

MEASLES, WHOOPING-COUGH, ETC.

Ole Bache-And were you never in love, Miss Dennice? Maid Dennice - Never; but I've had everything else. - Puck.

Marie-I am willing to marry you, harles, even if you are poor; but do you think you can take care of me, anyway? Charles-Oh, darling, by this strong merchant doing business there, and who I will support you always, even if I have to take in washing for you to do. And they were married. - Munsey's

Weekly. MUST HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN. Porter-The Baron is not at home, but you can leave the bill if you see proper. Visitor-Bill? I have no bill. I want in the Waverley Market, which

Porter-What, no bill! My dear sir. you must be mistaken in the number of and Liberal Unionists from all parts of the

"Gentlemen," remarked the stranger who had galloped out of town on a steal grav gelding a few hours before the vigilantes caught up with him, "I was brought up an Episcopalian; will some one kindly loan me a prayer-book before this goes any father died. He left no will and Stanley further?" The chairman said he didn't was poor again. The war broke out and he | believe there was one in the crowd. but they could accommodate him with a noose did not greatly distinguish himself. Hav. hatter. They did so, and it quieted him.—

Professor (to a student who had on in the lecture hall a loud cravat instead of a white one) - These loud cravats are becoming very fashionable, it seems.

Student-Yes, professor, that's Eo. Professor (severely)—But they are not worn in the presence of gentlemen. Student (somewhat confused) - No, proessor, they never are.

SHE WENT AND DIED. First young lady-Did you hear about

Mande? Wasn't it too had? Second young lady—No! Where? Do tell me! I'm just dying to

First young lady-Why, you know she was going to be married next month, and har, the mate of the vessel in which Stanley had her trousseau half done, when her had come to Zanzibar. The third was also a dressmaker, the only one in town who can white man named Shaw and a sailer. Enough give her a good fit, had to go and die. Wasn't it provoking? Maude nearly cried Caravan, which bore supplies likely to be her eyes out. Second ditto-The horrible old thing needed by Livingstone, and a vast amount

of cloth and beads, the currency of interior | Poor Maude! How I feel for her! THE MAIDEN'S PRAYER. Young Miss Wilgus-Where are you

going, papa? Rev Mr. Wilgus-To the temperance meeting. We intend to inaugurate a movement to save the young men of the coun-Young Miss Wilgus-Try and save a

SHE DIDN'T QUITE UNDERSTAND. " May I ask you if you were present at the Creation?" inquired the courtly gen-

" Sir !" said the elderly maiden, blushing with quick indignation, "I do not understand what you mean." " Nothing, ma'am, nothing. I simply

day last.

AN INFALLIBLE SIGN. Mr. Benedict-Well, I guess it will clear off and be pleasant Mrs. Benedict (decidedly)-Oh, no.

won't. "But, my dear, the sun is piercing the all possible tribal varieties. Stanley scon beautifully blue. Why do you think it will continue to rain?"

" My corn aches."

"I take it for granted, Miss Laura," said young Dr. Smidgley, " that you contight lacing.'

"On the contrary, Mr. Smidgley," returned Miss Laura, with a wistful, yearnat times positively exhilarating."

And that dense, stupid, wooden headed youth sat there for an hour and argued with tator leaves to Mr. Dunlop. the young lady on the evils of tight lacing, -Chicago Tribune.

SHE WANTED DELAY. Adorer-As we are to be married in January, should we not announce our engagement?

Sweet Girl-No, no; not yet, not yet. "My own, I would not hasten to make were not the time so short. Can you not bring yourself to acknowledge your betrothal without further delay?

" No, no. Wait, I beg of you." "But why, my shrinking little angel for wedding presents."

A BASE DECEIVER.

Mrs. Giddy-Oh, what a horrid man glossy hair. that Mr. Thompson must be! Such a base deceiver! I never could live with him! Mrs. Flighty-Why, my dear, I thought the blame was all on his wife He came home, you know, and found her clasped in another man's arms, so I don't see how he can be called deceitful. Mrs. G.-You don't? Why, he said he

was going to New York, and then didn't. DOM PEDRO'S QUERY. The new powers that be in Brazil appear to be sparing no effort to make things pleasant for Dom Pedro when he arrives in

The ex-potentate may appropriately remark to his Brazilian well-wishers: "Perhaps it was right to dissemble your

But-why did you kick me downstairs?" DREADFUL.

Cholly-What was it?

Dickey's eyeglawss. It was a awful violen Cholly-Did-did either of them die?-

QUESTION OF GRAMMAR.

One of the Board of Education, going his rounds as an amateur, put the following question to a scholar in a country

" How do you parse, ' Mary milked the cow '? " Pupil-Cow is a noun, feminine gender, singular number, third person, and stands

" Stands for Mary !" exclaimed he of the Board; " how do you make that out?" " Because," added the intelligent pupil, ' If the cow didn't stand for Mary, how could Mary milk her?"

BANQUET TO BALFOUR.

The Kind of Talk the Scotch-Irish Secretary Indulged in in Edinburgh.

The banquet in Edinburgh on the 4th inst. to Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary for Ireland, was a great success. It took place specially fitted up for the occasion. Upwards of 2,500 representative Conservatives country were present. The Duke of Fife presided, and the Lord Advocate occupied the position of principal croupier. In responding to the toast of his health Mr. Balfour made a long and very able speech, in which he dwelt at considerable length on the question of Home Rule generally. He said that they had been told by a responsible statesman that the logical conclusion to be drawn from Scottish patriotism was that they should accept that strange and fanatic nightmare of a Constitution consisting of four Parliaments and four Executives. The storm which was raging about Ireland had had its effect even in Scotland. If nationality were, indeed, to be the basis of Home Rule, he thought Scotland would have it before Ire land, which had never constituted a single nationality; but such a step on the part of Scotchmen would be treason to the empire they had helped to form. Home Rule had already been tried in Ireland and had failed, and in 1782 the Home Rule Parliament had been upset by the unanimous action of the Irish nation, because an independent Parliament was regarded as absolutely inconsistent with nationality. Though the Union had not succeeded so well as in Scotland, he denied that it had totally failed, or that Ireland was to be classed among the oppressed nationalities. In Ireland all the forces of civilization were arrayed on the side of the Union. How far the three-fourths Home Rule vote proceeded from a national sentiment he had his own opinion, but if the demand rose out of national sentiment Home Rule could not satisfy it, and if it rose out of individual greed or ambition under no circumstances could they think of granting it. The British empire gained by the existence of the sentiment of Scotch nationality, but if misguided it might be converted into a violent and disruptive force. If Scotchmen thought of all they had acquired since they had become an integral part of Great Britain they would reject as the dream of scheming statesmen anything that would weaken in the smallest degree the ties that had so long and so fortunately united them to England.

LOBD CECIL'S WILL.

The Bequests Made by the Late Evangelist. Lord Eustace Cecil, the evangelist, unfortunately drowned in Canada last sum. wished to inquire if you attended the mer, has willed away his money with a eratorio by the Choral Society on Wednes- due regard to those high interests to which he devoted his energies. The English papers publish the terms of the will: The testator b-queaths to the British and Foreign Bible Society, £2,000; to the Inland China Mission, baving offices at Pyrmont road, Mildmay, £500; and to Mr. Christopher Mare Adam, of Cambridge clouds, the air is bracing, and the sky is gardens, Notting hill, Mr. Dennis Lambert Higgins, of High Littleton, and Captain James Talbot, of the Rifle Brigade, £9,000 in trust for such poor Christiens and such servants of Jesus Christ, in the British Isles, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal. Sweden, Russia, Syria, Canada and the United States of America as they, in their demn, as all sensible young women do, the absolute and uncontrolled discretion, may unwholesome and barbarous practice of think fit. He bequeaths to his sister, Lady Victoria Evans Freke, £1,000; to Henry Harman, of Bourne, shoemaker, £500; to George Cutting, of Stamford, Henry Mann ing look in her glorious dark eyes, "I Hooke, of Worksworth, and Capt. Hugh think a compression of the waist to a Talbot, of the 51st Regiment, £2,000 each; reasonable extent is not only harmless but and to Mr. James Dunlop, £1,000. The residue of his property (the personal estate being to the value of £21,381 10s.) the tes-

Nice Glossy Bair.

The pores of the skin of the child's head require attention as well as those of the body. To keep the pores well open there must be some friction. A comb which scratches the scalp should not be used, as it is apt to make the skin sore from irritaknown the sweet truth to all the world tion. Use a stiff brush and give the hair and head a vigorous brushing once a day. In a school for young women not far from Philadelphia it was a rule some years ago that every young lady must, before retiring, give her hair 100 good strokes "Wait until all the Christmas presents with the brush. This regularity of brushare in, or half of them will be held back ing the hair must have had some good effect, for certainly all the students with whom I was acquainted had very good,

The hair should be kept clean. If we were to let our faces and bodies go without washing for weeks I'm afraid we would be a pretty grimy looking set of mortals. It stands to reason, therefore, that our hair and the skin of the head need attention. Many a woman who calls herself cleanly goes around with "her crown of glory" in the condition of a dust mop. Where women go out daily they cannot wash the hair as often as those who stay at home. A little ammonia or borax in the water

will cleanse hair nicely.-Detroit News.

It Burt His Feelings. Kansas Tramp-Mister, could you do a

little something to assist a poor man? Stranger-You don't look as though you were unable to work. You ought to be as named of yourself to go around this way. You are a disgrace to humanity. Why Petie-We had a howible wow at the don't you go down to the river and take a bath, and try to earn a living.

Kansas Tramp (pathetically)-Take a Petie-Why, Dickey tore Dolly's bouton- bath! Ain't it enough to have to drink the IN THE ARMY.

It may be well to compare th

aspect of the situation as it affects

tion of the soldiers of the English

man armies respectively. The yo

man, as soon as he gets his unifor

duly domiciled in his barrack-roo

Moral Training of the German a lish Soldier.

himself the subject of a perfect mo tary and industrial training. He option in the matter. The Sta using him freely for its own requ has a large idea of its duties and interests. He is consigned to the an older and steady soldier, who i sible for his general behavior, and company and under whose guida he is at the outset of his career a move abroad. He is worked hard no time for idle thoughts. His duties are about nine hours a time is subdivided in such a ma there is a constant change of o under the personal and immedia vision of his captain and lieutenan he is not at drill or lecture, he over to the military tradesmen ers, taught to mend his clothes himself useful in every requir military life, to cook, to trench as at some trade, which acquirem rendering him a thore serviceable his regiment, may benefit his fut which is a point the German never lose sight of. As his selfexperience are recognized, he is the tutelage of his guardian, and has juniors put under his protec For thirty-four mouths this tre on, until he is sent back to h finished soldier, thoroughly well the duties of his station, with any rate, not deteriorated by hi career, strengthened and brac and mind, and imbued with ha cipline and, above all, industry. The English soldier, on the o is treated with no such pat When his recruit drills are ov

comes a comparatively idle many hours each day, on which guard, he has nothing to do bu He duly hates his turn of guar and supplements his leisure amount of malingering. With the guardroom before his eyes keeps out of mischief or gets in proportion as fear or inclin predominate. This goes on fre year, whether his station be abroad, until, when his time of arrives, he is turned out upo again, with enough money in l suggest unlimited drink, with of the picket or the provost co The country has had the best life. During that period the have insisted on his doing a cer of military duty. Moreover placed at his disposal many ch improvement. But they have him to be a good citizen. have thought of themselves o yond making the man very efficient in the routine of his left him to himself to cont idleness and profligacy if so in The German reserveman, his home, finds, in most ins difficulty in settling down in again. In the first place, to

his army service is in itself a mendation. He has readere the Fatherland, and this, it the average German, constitu consideration. The man he away about two and three-q and then not far away. reserveman, be it remembere from six to eight years away good portion of the time a training has not fitted him for in civil life. His place, supp have had any, has long sine up in the social world. grown into men since native town or village. wasted in the ranks have p tail end of the procession. six or twenty-eight years of has, generally speaking, n habits have become fairly se those of an aimless idler. H social system where the ve having been a soldier is aga has to compete, wherescever men who have been thorous the work he seeks. We ce good, either for the army that young men should be, are, encouraged in idleness hen be sent back to civil li for an existence against all t .rade organizations can brin

Irmy and Navy Gazette. The Scote a Lassle's The custom observed ever of permitting the fair so rights and prerogatives a their brothers during the rea very ancient one When not definitely known, but a the Parliament of Scotland is doubtless the first statut i the custom. The law "It is statut and ordaint reine of her Maist Bils: fourth year, known as leap la iy of baith high and low liberty to be speak ye man s gif he refuses to tak hir to shall be mulcted in yelsum or less, as his estait moit awie gif he can mak .: ap betrothit to ane ther wound then be free." Who can s such testimony, that the r have ever been disre-

Scriptural Congrat The scriptures, as every tain many apt and happ all occasions, says an exch sages have been called time for expressions of felicite pathy, but a young coul North end were last We cipients of one of the bes quotations from the Bible The occasion was the ad.

note read : " Congratulations, II. l " Youre, ----." The particular verse in ferred to, reads

" Run, now, I pray the say unto her, is it well wi with thy father? is it we and she answered, 'It is