

It is easy to induce the floating voter to make schooner trips.

The man who kicks himself for having made a fool of himself only adds insult to injury.

Clothes do not make the man, but his tailor frequently gives him an expensive appearance.

Nobody can blame Gen. Miles for wanting to have a chance occasionally to do something to earn his salary.

The younger Mrs. Vanderbilt has not as yet been deprived of the privilege of employing her mother-in-law's dressmaker.

Those who are satisfied with what they have accomplished will never become famous for what they might accomplish.

Under the new code of railway etiquette it will, of course, be improper for the conductor to punch a passenger's ticket.

J. Pierpont Morgan has taken a \$12,500,000 mortgage on Wall Street. There are only a few back counties left for Mr. Morgan to acquire.

The man who wears on his shoulder and the woman who wears song-bird feathers in her hat both lack something of good taste in dress.

Bishop Fowler says there is no life so conducive to laziness as the ministry. Still, most of the ministers seem to overcome the tired feeling sufficiently to write books between times.

The distressing news comes from Atlanta that a youngster of that city swallowed a ping-pong ball and the physicians had to work several hours before the game could be resumed.

Secretary Hay has recently induced a man not to publish a book on the Boer war. It has heretofore been supposed that nothing could arrest that disease once it got into a man's system.

The Boston Herald thinks that Peter Power is the partner of the person who picked a peck of pickled peppers. A reporter called at the Power house to ask about this but was unable to find Mr. Power in.

A newspaper man who saw a good deal of Prince Henry of Prussia puts the cap-sheaf on all the eulogies by saying that the prince is the kind of fellow with whom one could very pleasantly spend six months alone on a desert island. That is the supreme and final test of character for a prince or peasant, whether a man "wears well."

Pneumonia claimed ten thousand four hundred and eighty victims in New York City last year, yet pneumonia is classed as a preventable disease. It is to prevention that modern sanitary science now devotes itself. If Havana can be purified from the seeds of yellow fever by exterminating the mosquitoes, why cannot New York and the other great cities be swept clean of pneumonia germs?

Nearly twenty-five hundred students assisted in a single year in the record of Andrew Carnegie's noble gift to the Scotch universities, as given in the first annual report of the trustees of the fund. One who knows the privations which poor Scotch students will endure for the sake of an education will be prepared to accept the statement of the trustees that the remission of fees has proved to be the greatest boon to a long list of deserving students.

It seems impossible for the average American to indulge in any sport in moderation. Excess or nothing seems to be the rule. It was so with roller skating and will be so with other forms of amusement. Wheeling may come in again in a few years, but it will never rage again. The man who uses the wheel now do it as a matter of convenience in business and not for pleasure. People of means are taking up the automobile, and soon racing will be the madness of thousands for a while.

It is said that the influence of the cooking schools is already being felt in domestic life, and that the standard of living, or at least of cooking, is much higher because of these modern institutions. Formerly the school girl ate, or was told to eat, what was set before her, and grumbled of a gastronomic nature were not tolerated. But now the young girl looks with a critical eye upon the cook's preparations, and she knows the reason why when these do not turn out well.

Through her family has lost much of its pathetic dependence upon the professional cook, and a cookless condition is robbed of half its terror when there is an amateur of no mean ability within the family circle. And the effect upon the pupil herself is most beneficial, for only one who has grown brain-weak by figures and dates knows the delight of mixing up actual ingredients and awaiting material results. It is also much to be hoped that the training of amateur cooks will cause those who consider themselves professionals to look to their laurels and to give over the bit-or-buss methods of cooking, which—

So often decide if our day Shall be fretful and anxious or joyous—

With higher culinary ideals the mental and spiritual development of man ought to be assured.

Speaking of the disturbance the Russian students are making, the Fall Mail Gazette remarks: "After all, it is the younger generation knocking at the door, and if the door is not opened it stands a good chance of being kicked in." The Russian police, in other words, are wrestling with the incorrigible. No doubt the police would sooner deal with Anarchists or Whittiers, whose lives they could later and whose lives they could shorten without exciting the animosity of any one except the professional King-killer; but the gentlemen at St. Petersburg say to the police: "Go ahead! Put down that rebellion!" and the police must either obey or resign. The severest of their task may be undertaken by imagining the police of Cambridge and of New Haven trying to suppress the indignation of the students at Yale

and Harvard—and at Radcliffe, in addition. For we read that the young women of the Russian universities are as eager for reform as are the young men, and that they suffer just as much in their eagerness. Now it is an extraordinarily serious thing for any government to be openly at war with its young people, and it is a thing to be dreaded by the younger generation. In a spirit of fun or in a moment of reckless enthusiasm our own college students may lightly mock some municipal ordinance; but as for defying the police, and through them the officials of the government, that is a thing to be flouted into submission and bundled into jail by the score—that's a matter of darker hue. It seems that all those who represent Russian youth in the arts and the sciences are in a state of sedition. We fancy that Nicholas and his courtiers are at this time giving all their attention to the Manchurian question. The younger generation is indomitable, and Russia is foolish to be indifferent to that fact.

The congestion of population in cities is not peculiar to this country alone, though it is probably more marked here than elsewhere. It has prevailed in Great Britain, but has been less noticeable on the continent. It is interesting to observe that it is most prevalent, generally speaking, where commercial and industrial activity prevails.

The growth of the German capital, Berlin, for one example, has been exceptionally rapid for the continent—since German industrial activity set in within recent years. Until a dozen or fifteen years ago it was rather a sleepy city, even after the consolidation of the empire, but it has since advanced to 1,843,000 population and stood fourth among the world's cities, London, New York and Paris outranking it and Chicago pressing close behind it. Recently a new census has been taken and it now numbers 1,901,397, showing growth at the rate of about 30,000 per year. This rate has been surpassed in Chicago and no doubt this city now ranks fourth in the world. It is a curious fact that of the four cities of the world the population in each of which exceeds 2,000,000, two are in the United States, the younger in the list of countries, the other nations. One might think it accidental in some way, but it is also true that the United States are the only one of the world's nations that has more than one city of more than 1,000,000 population. The last census gave us three and in equity should have given us four, for the populous suburbs clustered closely about Boston are as truly Boston as the Back Bay and Beacon street regions themselves. Within a radius of twenty-five miles around the capitol on Beacon hill there must be considerably more than 2,000,000. The development of street railway lines has checked the congestion or rather spread it over wider space for each city, and that, together with the "good roads" movement, will tend to send a return flow from the urban into the rural regions, but it will remain that the growth in the field of industrial activity and the grave and abiding problem will continue to be how to keep it as nearly healthful as possible.

There are a good many people who imagine that the law was made by wise men for the purpose of dealing with justice to all men alike, but there never was a greater mistake. The law furnishes no remedy for the poor, and the rich consider it a place without money, and once you get in, you certainly won't get out with any money. The lawyer will see to it, but you'll get justice if you pay enough for it. There is no commodity that I know of that is regulated so much by what you pay for it as justice. I don't mean by that that you can get a great deal of justice for a great deal of money, you will get very little justice for a little money.

The courts are like a nickel-in-the-slot machine—you put your money in and await results. Suppose a poor man gets his legs cut off by a street car. The rich never get their legs cut off, because they can afford to wait and let the car not get out of the way. The first man who has to do is to hunt up a lawyer who will take his case for one leg, or if a leg, according to agreement. Then the money is dropped in the slot and the man sits down to wait.

If he is lucky his case may come up in two years. It may take three or four, but it will require more than two years to get a case tried in the Circuit or Superior Court, and if the plaintiff recovers the price of his legs, the matter goes to the Appellate Court. The function of that court is to pass judgment on what the other court has done, and the poor man's case may be reached in two years. Of course, he will then go to the Supreme Court, unless the man loses, and it will take another year there. If everything is

smooth, the husband may pay the butcher and grocer, the milliner and the dressmaker, he should not run into the dilemma of fancying that his wife has made a mistake in considering the occasional dine or quarter he grants her. There is convincing testimony that the majority of women have to ask their husbands for money, or hypothecate their household accounts in order to get it.

I know one ideal husband who has made a coat for food and extra years of his wife to go to him for money. There is a certain drawer in her desk where he places what he can afford to give her. The drawer is never allowed to get empty. If he never asks her to account for a cent of it, that man should have a halo for his daily work.

Plenty of other husbands make a household allowance, or even a dress allowance.

He wrote bet bolt.

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WARRIORS BY THE PLOUGH

VALUABLE OF A VACATION.

By Hon. J. B. Foraker.

We hear a great deal of talk about the value of a vacation—"vacation" being used in the sense of "doing nothing." I don't believe in that kind of a vacation. I think that the great business and professional men derive their greatest enjoyment from their work.

It is not the man who stands a chance of recovering for his legs in about five years, if he is not dead before that time. Then, when he is dead, with his lawyer, after having existed five years without being able to get up, I want to know where he comes in, in the matter of justice.

Take my advice, and don't try to get justice; you are better off without it, unless, of course, you have plenty of money.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT'S OPPORTUNITY.

By Gen. Leonard Wood.

The Cuban government has the finest opportunity to show what they can do to a government worth \$50,000 in its treasury.

The married man who has never had before them, they come into a government worth \$50,000 in its treasury.

The income of the island is fully equal to its financial demands at this time.

I think they are capable of governing themselves now, and it is a certainty that if they fail it will not be because they did not have the opportunity to show what they could do.

It is not the negro who has been properly trained in hand, head and heart who commits crimes. It is the ignorant, who has no regular occupation, who has not learned to love labor and who does not own a home who is usually the criminal.

When a man becomes the owner of a piece of land and he becomes, I notice, at once a conservative, law-abiding citizen.

WIFE'S SHARE IN HUSBAND'S INCOME.

By Mrs. Wm. Tod Helmuth.

The married man who has a right to a certain proportion of his husband's money. When he gives it to her he is not granting her a privilege, but acknowledging a debt.

That should come to the wife must, of course, be decided by circumstances.

Though the husband may pay the butcher and grocer, the milliner and the dressmaker, he should not run into the dilemma of fancying that his wife has made a mistake in considering the occasional dine or quarter he grants her.

There is convincing testimony that the majority of women have to ask their husbands for money, or hypothecate their household accounts in order to get it.

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Early Life of the Famous Divine and His Work as a Preacher and Author—He Was Always Interesting, Although Sometimes Dramatic.

To the ranks of our great men there has paid another visit and on her sombre pinions the soul of Rev. Dr. Thomas De Witt Talmage has passed into eternity. The news of the death of this master preacher carried deep and sincere sorrow to the entire Christian world.

The heart of this eminent clergyman first throbbled with life on January 7, 1832, in Bound Brook, N. J. He received his education in the University of the City of New York and in the Brunswick Theological Seminary. In 1856 he was ordained pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Bellevue, N. J.; and since that time had had charge of congregations in Syracuse, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Washington, D. C. In