# LETTER FROM PROF. SMITH

COMMENT ON TOPICS OF RECENT INTEREST TO CHICAGO EDUCATORS AND CITIZENS

REFERS TO SCHOOL MATTERS

A Great System in Which the Professor Finds a Great Deal to Commend—Some Light for the Benighted.

Special correspondence of the Globe.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—One by one the dull days of January are passing away and Chicago is enjoying a season of quiet almost unprecedented. The mighty feeling of indignation that was roused by "the carnival of crime" has spent its force, and we are compelled to turn our attention to the valorous conduct of Mr. Roosevelt in Colorado, the spirited and effective work of Mrs. Nation in Wichita, and to the oft-repeated announcement that Mr. Bryan's paper "will appear on Wednesday," in order that we may find something to break the monotony. Now that "The Commoner" is really out it rests with Mrs. Nation and Mr. Roosevelt to continue the struggle for recognition by the public of heroic and spirited undertaking, and the honors are seemingly about even for, concerning the conduct of each, it may be said that "nothing like it was ever heard of before."

Mme. Bernhardt is at present attracting large crowds, and it is claimed for her that her acting is better than upon the occasion of her former visit here. However, the best thing that she has said was not acting at all, nor was it uttered on the stage. An enterprising reporter was admitted to her presence and immediately propounded the question always uppermost in the mind of a Chicagoan:

"What do you think of Chicago?"

Madame started, assumed her most tragic attitude, cast up her eyes, and her hands, and in her most awful manner exclaimed, despairingly, dramatically, explosively, "Mon Dieu!"

She could not be induced to say another word on that or any other subject and really I think she had said quite enough.

There are some people, however, who visit this city for the purpose of studying its life and conditions, and among the latest arrivals is Miss Hallie Erminie Rives, who has been making special investigation into the causes of the great number of divorces. After most carefully studying the whole situation, she "holds the club movement among women responsible for the great number of divorces in this city." I confess that this discovery is rather comforting to me, as I have for a long time feared that the "club" movement among men had much to do with the increase in divorce proceedings. There are a great many things that might be profitably studied here, but the Globe's readers are aware that I have attempted nothing of the kind, although I confess that I have been deeply interested in much that has been brought to my attention especially in certain scientific announcements.

The official(?) statement of one of the professors of the Chicago university that John D. Rockefeller is a greater genius than Shakespeare, has not as yet been followed by the further statement that Mrs. Hetty Green is a greater woman than was the late Queen Victoria, but those who knew the professor still believe that he has something in reserve with which to startle the world. Prof. Loeb has already been confronted with evidence that his "elixir" has been in use in England since 1615, and he has been compelled to accept from eminent English medical authority the judgment that his discovery "is a fake" and his elixir "a hoax." It is not used in England as an elixir at all, but is used simply to supply the arteries with sufficient fluid to prevent them from collapsing. These seeming drawbacks have in no wise daunted the enterprising spirits of other professors, who also desire that the public shall know of their existence. Prof. I. W. Howerth, lecturing upon the subject of "Religion," stated that atheism was not inconsistent with religion. That to identify religion with belief in spiritual beings was to relegate it to the realm of superstition, and that we must discard the old idea that religion is belief and right conduct. This is progressive doctrine, surely, in hearty accord with the conditions of our "environment," and fully justified from the "changed point of view" provided by science(?)—as some may claim. I trust, however, that your readers will reserve judgment.

Nor are the astronomers silent. They are at present much interested in settling definitely the question, never satisfactorily answered, What is it that fills the tremendous space between the earth and the sun? Father Sidgreaves, of Stonyhurst observatory, in accounting for sun spots recently, held that they were not caused by disturbances on the surface of the sun, but were the shadows of "vast clouds of invisible corpuscles between the earth and the sun. These corpuscles, smaller than atoms, are "electrified invisibilities," altogether too small to reflect light waves, but a cloud of them may cast a shadow. Prof. Serviss heartily welcomes this discovery and awaits with profound composure further developments. Here is matter for reflection and the active exercise of the imagination the atom has always been the despair of scientists and the announcement that something "smaller" has been discovered certainly comes as a shock. Although the atomistic theory is plausible and seemingly logical, it contradicts an unassailable law of physics, viz., nothing can enter into matter that does not occupy space, and anything that occupies space, however small, is divisible, and must be divisible ad infinitum. If, therefore, the atom is undivisible, as held, it cannot occupy space, and it cnnot therefore ever be a part of matter however small. But here is something "electrified invisibilities," smaller than atoms, which, if they do not occupy space, at least form clouds and cast shadows upon the surface of the sun dark and dense enough to be seen at a distance of ninety-three million miles. Certainly science is making gigantic strides in these opening days of a new century. We can but wonder what will be accomplished during the next hundred years.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

The school question is always under consideration and there is always something to say about it.

The teachers' federation scored an immense success with their entertainment on the 18th, realizing several thousand dollars with which to carry on the work of equalizing taxation. They have a suit pending at Springfield against the state board of equalization to compel it to assess taxes equitably and legally against corporations. The case will undoubtedly go to the supreme court, and it will be most vigorously fought. For a great many years no tax whatever has been paid upon franchises, although there is a mandatory law requiring it to be done. Against that item on the assessor's list for years has been written "value unknown." The main purpose of this suit is to compel these corporations to make the same statement to the assessor that they make to the stockholders, and leave it to the assessor to determine, under the law, what the amount of tax shall be. One curious thing in connection with this is that rural assessments have not declined in Illinois during the past twenty-five years, and yet, notwithstanding there has been during that period an enormous increase in wealth, the assessed valuation in 1898 was $778,474,910, as against $1,341,361,842 in 1873, a decline of almost 50 per cent. The results of this suit therefore will be far reaching, and great interest is following its progress in the courts. The corporations hold that "the value of a franchise is a matter of sentiment," and the state cannot tax "a sentiment." The ladies are meeting with much opposition. So long as it did not appear that there was to be a systematic, determined and well conducted fight, there were many who felt like "humoring this whim" of the ladies, and gave seeming encouragement, but now they are being vigorously told that their business is to teach school, and that the people are growing tired of having important duties neglected and the business interests of the city assailed by city employes. The ladies express themselves as willing to discontinue the work whenever real public sentiment expresses positive disapproval. It must be allowed that so far the ladies have made a good fight, and have gained a decided advantage, and they are seemingly undaunted. The spirited manner in which they have carried on the fight has revived the Sunday school boy's explanation of the creation of woman. He said that God created Adam first and then caused him to fall into a deep, deep sleep; and then he took his backbone away from him and made a woman out of it.

But the federation is doing a great deal aside from prosecuting this suit. Seriously, it is to be hoped that this and all questions relating to salaries, tenure of office, etc., may after a while be permanently settled by those properly charged with that duty. The ladies, we have no reason to believe, like this work and greatly prefer to devote themselves to the study of their profession and to teaching. If the reign of law, justice and equity, however, cannot apply to them without an active effort on their part to secure it, who shall blame them for looking after their own interests in a proper and reasonable way?

GREAT ARE THE CHICAGO SCHOOLS.

We are told that the schools need no improvement by some at least in charge of them. I have spoken in a former communication of the work of the committee of 100 who had undertaken the redemption of the school system of Chicago. These benighted people fancy something is wrong, but they received a certain amount of enlightenment a few days ago, which should put a stop to further investigation on their part. W. L. Bodine, superintendent of compulsory education, in an address before the Chicago Collegiate Alumni association, referring to the condition of the public schools very modestly claimed: "In the general excellence of its public schools Chicago leads. The world follows." I can but wonder if this modest gentleman fully appreciated the debt of gratitude that Chicago owes to the world for following. "The world follows;" how very significant, and how we long for such a view of the procession as would enable us to plainly see and fully determine the gracious carriage and humble spirit of this mighty giant rising from—its condition, and leading the world procession. But this is not all. Warming to his subject, he says:

"Chicago has the brightest boys and girls of any city on earth." Well, we are thankful that he did not include Mars and Venus, and after all it may yet appear that there is something for the children of Chicago to strive after. Let no one hastily judge the superintendent. He assures us that he had "made a careful and a conservative estimate." The only question that comes to my mind is why he made an estimate. He could have quite as easily reached the result without it.

THE REAL CONDITION.

A careful reading of the course of study and a hasty visit to the schools will show that the schools here are like those in St. Paul and elsewhere. In the past there has been in some cities an attempt upon the part of some connected with the work to neglect their ordinary duties and instead exploit the schools for the purpose of attracting attention, with a view ostensibly of offering inducements to those seeking a change of residence to come and locate in their midst. It will be found true, however, in most cases, that when there is the strongest attempt at getting national or international recognition, there is the loudest, strongest clamor among the patrons of the system. The fact is well known to teachers that "the show schools" are not the best in any city, nor do those who place themselves before the public as the exponents of the system, as the representatives of the teaching force always do the best work in their school rooms. It is impossible in the very nature of any good thing or work that it should trumpet forth the fact that it is good. It is inherently inconsistent with the essential qualities of goodness and of excellence that these things should be self-proclaimed. This publication would alone injure, if not destroy the goodness or excellence. Chicago has munificently provided for its public school system. It has many buildings that are magnificent; it has a noble army of teachers; it has at least some. Yes, a great deal of wise supervision, and it is doing incalculable good to the rising generation. But the same thing can be said of St. Paul and hundreds of other cities, and it is idle and inept to resort to boasting when the work speaks for itself.

To the silent workers in the system the real honor belongs—those who give their whole heart to the work, and with an earnest, affectionate tenderness, help the little ones, cheer the struggling ones, and advise and counsel the confident ones. Happy, indeed, are they who have such teachers! Rarely, indeed, does empty boasting include these, but the influence that they exert in the school reaches farther than we think, and accomplishes far more than we understand or realize.

—A. J. Smith.

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First-class Pullman sleeper from Twin Cities every day via C., M. & St. P. Ry. to Kansas City.

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Direct and most comfortable route to Kansas City, the Southwest and California.

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MARSHALL, TEX., July 30, 1900.

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# INCOME OF POPE LEO XIII.

HOLY YEAR THE AGGREGATE WAS SOMETHING OVER FOUR MILLION DOLLARS

ONE OF WORLD'S RICHEST MEN

The Source of His Official Revenue—A Good Deal of Money Invested in United States Bonds.

Rome Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If a number of people were asked to name the five men in the world who had the largest five incomes, not one in a dozen would include in the list Leo XIII., pope of Rome; and yet there is probably no man in the world whose income last year amounted to so large a sum as did the pope's. It is true that no statement of his receipts is given out at the Vatican, but it is very easy to estimate from certain known facts and gain a fairly accurate idea of the pontifical budget during the holy year. Beside the pope himself probably not more than two men know the exact amount of the papal income. One of these is Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, and the other Cardinal Mocenni, the man who has the actual handling of the money.

Cardinal Mocenni might with propriety be called the financial minister of the church, for he it is who has charge of the investment of the large sums which come to the papal treasury, and, although he has no absolute authority as to the disposition of the money, the pope himself, with the advice of his secretary of state, making all final decisions regarding it, all the funds pass through his hands, and he enjoys the rare distinction of living in the Vatican in order that he may exercise direct supervision over the pope's financial affairs.

While not so old a man as the holy father, Cardinal Mocenni is advanced in years and is physically somewhat feeble. His apartments are on the top floor of the Vatican, immediately over those occupied by Cardinal Rampolla, which, in turn, are directly over the rooms occupied by the pope. It is not easy for a man approaching eighty years of age to climb up stairs, so when he took possession of his apartments in the Vatican Cardinal Mocenni had an American elevator erected in the court of St. Damaso, and by its means he reaches his rooms with a minimum effort. It is the first elevator ever erected in the Vatican, and is used only by the pope and the cardinals. It is so placed that carriages can drive direct to its entrance.

Cardinal Mocenni is one of the most popular cardinals in the Curia. He has lived in Rome for many years, and is in great favor with the populace of the city. The amount of money which he handles for the pope in ordinary years is enormous, but in 1900, holy year, the papal receipts were increased fully $1,500,000, and the total amount which passed through Cardinal Mocenni's hands was not far from $4,500,000. The greatest part of this enormous income is "Peter's pence." In ordinary years this amounts to about $1,000,000, but the greatly increased interest in the church in holy year was responsible for a great increase in the total amount of offerings to this fund. Approximately stated, the pope's income last year was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Income from real estate in Italy and abroad | $175,000 |
| Income from sums invested in securities, etc | 1,200,000 |
| Special donations and gifts | 500,000 |
| Peter's pence | 2,500,000 |
| Total | $4,375,000 |

The expense account of the holy father does not nearly reach this sum. It consists principally of salaries of cardinals, envoys, attendants and household expenses, divided somewhat as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries of cardinals and envoys | $300,000 |
| Vatican guards and gendarmes | 79,500 |
| Army officers | 10,000 |
| Papal servants | 14,500 |
| Prelates in attendants | 28,000 |
| Library, museums, galleries, etc. | 50,000 |
| Household, garden and stable expenses | 77,000 |
| Expenses of secretary of state | 60,000 |
| Personal expenses of the pope | 2,500 |
| Repairs at St. Peter's, Rome | 15,000 |
| Charities | 125,000 |
| Contingent expenditures and losses | 23,000 |
| Total | $1,089,000 |

It will be seen from the above statement that a handsome balance remains in the papal treasury as a result of the income of the holy year. It will be seen that the income of the pope comes from three different sources:

1. Peter's pence, which consists of the contributions sent by the faithful in all parts of the world. This great source of revenue was devised by the late Cardinal Manning, of London, after the pope lost the revenues which came to him when he enjoyed temporal power. Now a special collection is taken in every Catholic church annually for this purpose, the amounts being brought to Rome by each bishop at the time of his visit ad limina. Millions are thus collected every year, but, as has been said, the amount this past year was greater than in any previous year of Leo XIII.'s reign.

2. All donations and gifts presented to the pope for personal use by the people from all quarters of the globe to whom he grants private audience. The income from this source is generally considered the private property of the pope, and it greatly increases on the occasion of jubilees and special anniversaries.

3. Interest accruing from previous investments. This is a large item, and is principally the result of wise investments during the reign of the present pope. His immediate predecessor, Pius IX., accumulated during the last few years of his reign about $5,000,000, which he had invested in securities to provide for a need that might arise in the reign of some one or more of his successors. The loss of the temporal power in 1870, with the consequent diminution of the revenues of the holy see, the uncertainty of the amount of Peter's pence and the enormous expenses of the Vatican council, during which he had to provide board and traveling expenses for nearly every bishop in the world, led Pius IX. to create this contingent fund for the possible future needs of his successors.

Unfortunately, however, the administration of all these millions was then centered in the hands of a single person, Mgr. Folchi, who had carte blanche as regards the selection of the securities and bonds in which they were to be invested. The money was at first wisely invested in gilt-edged securities, but several Italian politicians and speculators talked Mgr. Folchi into selling them in order to place the sum realized into fourth-rate Italian enterprises. The result was that in less than three months the whole $5,000,000 disappeared in the financial crash which swallowed Crispi and the Banca Romana.

This made Leo XIII. realize the necessity of giving the administration of the papal funds into the hands of several highly trusted members of the Roman court, and he, therefore, formed a commission of cardinals to which he intrusted the administration of all the possessions of the holy see. At the head of this commission he placed Cardinals Mocenni and Rampolla, and, with their co-operation, he started anew in the work of saving money and investing the surplus of the papal revenues in safe securities for the benefit of his successors.

The daily expenses of the holy see amount, as shown by the statement above, to about $3,000 per day. This includes the personal expenses of the pope, the salaries of the cardinals residing in Curia, the support of the nuncios and the legations abroad, the running expenses of the Vatican and the charities distributed every year by the pope in Rome and throughout Italy. One million dollars a year does not seem a very large expense account for a man with an income of over $4,000,000.

The money that remains of the papal revenues, after paying the expenses of the holy see, are regularly invested in foreign bonds and securities. Once or twice a year Mgr. Mery del Val, the pope's confidential agent, or some highly trusted prelate like Mgr. Stonor, but never an Italian, by the way, is sent to London with the available funds, and they are deposited in the Bank of England in the name of the pope. The officials of the bank advise the pope as to the safest and best securities in which to invest the money, and it is usually placed in English and American bonds. Some time ago it was proposed to form an American committee, with Cardinal Gibbons at the head, to receive money to be invested in the name of the pope, and to place it in American securities according to the best judgment of its members, but for some reason the plan, although it had the approval of the pope, was never carried out.

It is stated on the highest authority that since 1883 Leo XIII. has been able to invest some years as high as $3,000,000, and that the annual amount so placed runs never less than $1,000,000. Most of the money rests in British bonds and securities, and the income from them already reaches a very high figure. Owing to the fluctuations of the financial market, American industrial securities, although they pay large dividends, are avoided by those who have the placing of the pope's money, but a large amount of the invested funds is in American government bonds, which are in the possession of Cardinal Mocenni.

Leo XIII. has been somewhat of a disappointment to the Roman populace. They look upon him as avaricious and penurious, because they were used to the open-handedness and generosity of Pius IX., when he still possessed the papal states, and the present pontiff is very different. Very little of Leo XIII.'s income is ever expended by him upon his own person; in fact, his present hobby is economy, and only a short time ago he greatly astonished his chief gardener by ordering that all the produce and fruit raised in the immense grounds surrounding the pontifical palace should be sold in the public market of Rome, so as to obtain the money necessary for their improvement.

In another way the present pope's expenses are less than were those of his immediate predecessor. When Pope Leo XIII. was elected each of the cardinals received a salary of $4,500 annually from the Vatican. One of his first acts was to issue a decree providing that only those cardinals who resided in Curia and who did not enjoy the revenues of a diocese were to draw this allowance from the papal treasury. Under the present administration many other economical measures have been introduced. The salaries of a great number of prelates have been reduced, the number of Vatican employes greatly diminished, and the contributions for schools and colleges in the pontifical states and in Rome reduced. For this latter purpose Leo XIII. has commanded the more wealthy religious orders to furnish funds. It is for this reason that the Carthusian monks pay $200,000 a year out of the income which they derive from the sale of the famous Chartreuse for the support of of the French College of Santa Clara in Rome, and the Benedictines have been obliged to build and support at their own expense the new University of St. Anselmo in the same city.

Leo XIII. has certainly succeeded in saving more money than Pius IX. left at his death, and it is estimated that at the close of the holy year the contingent fund of the holy see amounted to at least $30,000,000. This immense fortune is carefully protected against any claim that might be advanced by the family of the pope after his death. This is necessary, for at the death of a pope it is customary for his nearest blood relations to take possession of all articles of value found in his apartments. Another factor is the Italian government, which is said to be ready to lay hands upon whatever pontifical property it can, even as it did upon the property of the religious orders.

The pope has, however, a personal fortune, which is derived from the gifts presented personally to him by his admirers. Large additions to his private income are occasionally made by the sale of all precious articles which accumulate from time to time. In 1889, when Leo XIII. celebrated his episcopal jubilee, many thousand dollars worth of jewelry and other precious articles were presented to him and shown to the public at an exhibition in the Vatican. All the magnificent church vestments, chalices, monstrances, pixes and sacred vessels of silver and gold have since found their way to poor churches and convents, but the numerous articles of jewelry and loose gems have been disposed of by Mgr. Marzolini, the pope's confidential secretary, at private sale.

The proceeds of these sales went to increase the private fund of the holy father. It was formerly his custom to keep his personal money hidden in a wooden box behind the book shelves in his private study, but not long ago $62,000 which he had placed in this box mysteriously disappeared. This led the pope to realize that more modern methods for the care of his money were advisable, and a burglar-proof safe, of which he alone knew the combination, has recently been installed in his apartments.

Although I have spoken only of the actual money that comes into the control of the pope, it does not follow that it represents the whole of his resources. Leo XIII. is really the absolute master of all Catholic church property all over the world. In English-speaking countries, church property in each diocese is held in the name of the bishop, who has the power to sell, mortgage, exchange or do whatever he wishes with it. However, he dare not do anything without permission from Rome, as he holds his position solely at the pleasure of the pope, whose hand is actually the controlling one. In Catholic countries like Italy, Spain, France and Austria, ecclesiastical property is generally held in the name of the municipal corporation, but even in such places the holy father exercises a power that places him at the real head of affairs. The property of the religious orders is held as a rule in the name of their governor generals at Rome, but the generals can be removed by the pope, so that in the case of the orders also, the pope is the real controller of the property. In this way the present pontiff is the master and practical owner of property worth hundreds of millions of dollars, the legal holders of which he can appoint or remove at his pleasure. It is therefore a safe statement that no man in the world controls so vast a property as Leo XIII., and, old man though he is, he wields a financial power that is unsurpassed.

She—George, here's a letter from dear mother; she's taking music lessons.
George (softly)—She'd better take arsenic.

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Clear the voice. Relieve the throat. Cure coughs and colds. In boxes only. Avoid Imitations.

**Men, Be Cured**

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No Drugs to Ruin the Stomach, But a Direct, Local and Positive Application to the Entire Urethral Tract.

GRAN-SOLVENT IS NOT A LIQUID. It is prepared in the form of Crayons or Pencils, smooth and flexible, and so narrow as to pass the closest Stricture.

Showing the diameter of the St. James Crayons, containing the solvent "Gran-Solvent" or tonic "Civinine," or both in combination. THEY ARE PREPARED IN VARIOUS LENGTHS TO SUIT THE PATIENT'S CONDITION, are inserted into the urethral canal upon retiring at night, slip into position without the slightest effort, requiring three hours to dissolve, are wholly soluble and act like a mild electric current, invigorating and imparting vim and snap to the entire body. The curative effect is felt from the first application.

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Is its direct and positive action No vile, drastic drugs to ruin the stomach and digestive system. The crayons are inserted upon retiring at night, dissolving by the heat and secretions of the body in three hours, which is sufficient time to penetrate and dissolve Stricture, dislodging the granular mass root and branch, *together with the false membrane upon which it forms*, thoroughly medicating the PROSTATE GLAND, reducing enlargement and contracting the Seminal Ejaculatory Duets, forever stopping

**Drains and Losses,**

curing while you sleep, without pain or inconvenience, In Fifteen Days.

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During the past year thousands of weak, strictured, wasting wrecks were cured—a vast army born again to begin life anew with fresh vigor, full of strength and the consciousness of restored manhood. Under the influence of this sovereign solvent Stricture is dissolved and dislodged in 15 days, no matter how old, tough or calloused it has become.

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**Varicocele.**

Varicocele is an accumulation of sluggish blood in the veins of the scrotum, due solely to imperfect circulation, and has its origin in a diseased and torpid Prostate Gland. Operations in this disease are only temporary, and no mechanical device yet discovered has cured a single case. Gran-Solvent heals the Prostate and restores healthy circulation. Varicocele disappears and the sluggish accumulation is replaced by pure, healthy red blood.

*Showing Stricture Granules dissolved on the eighth night.*

*There is no question that you feel like you look; despondent, weak, nervous and despairing. Your sleep is disturbed with unpleasant dreams and you awake tired and with your mind filled with evil forebodings. You know that you are seminally weak, and you also know from sad experience that all of the drugs that you have poured into your stomach have left you worse than they found you.*

NOW LISTEN!

*Not one drop of internal medicine that you ever did or will put into your stomach will cure you. Why? Because your ailment is not in your stomach, or liver, or kidneys, but in the urethral canal. It is a local disease, and as such requires local treatment.*

*The St. James method is direct, positive and unfailing.*

FREE TREATISE—Cut out the Coupon below and mail it to the St. James Association with your name and address plainly written, when they will send you a copy of their exhaustive Treatise accurately illustrated in half tone, showing the parts of the male system involved in urethral ailments, securely packed, prepaid Free.

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## REPARTEE WILL DISCOVER IT.

You Can Find Out a Man's Nationality If You Go at It Right.

New York Sun.

With a little bunch of whiskers on his chin and a broken clay pipe in his mouth a little fat man went into a saloon on the corner of Grand street and the Bowery where a crowd of East side statesmen had gathered to swap stories and have a smile. The crowd got into an argument as to the nationality of the newcomer.

"He's a Weber & Fields Dutchman," remarked the physician who was in the party.

"No he ain't," said an ex-assemblyman, "I'll bet drinks he's a Frenchman.

"Bet he's Irish," said the congressman. "I'll bet the drinks he's German, and prove it," said the doctor.

Then going over to the little fat man who had just ordered a glass of beer the physician said:

"My good man, I have met you before some place."

"I'm not talking about an iron foundry."

"You've got enough talk for a gas house."

"I can get you a good job in a gas house," remarked the doctor.

"What doing?"

"Wheeling out smoke."

"And will you shovel it in?"

"No," said the doctor, "but you seem to be a smart man. Have you ever read Shakespeare?"

"No."

"Have you ever read Bryon, Thackeray or Goldsmith?"

"No."

"Have you ever read Browning, Chaucer or any of the poets?"

"No."

"Well, what the devil have you read?"

"I have red hair, sir."

"But what do you know?"

"I know enough to mind my own business, and that's more than you know," replied the little man, and when the crowd laughed the doctor blushed and said:

"The drinks are on me, he's Irish."

**Gave Child as Security.**

Spokane Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

The remarkable case of a father giving his child as a hostage to secure the payment of a debt came to light here today when James Grant, a stone mason, was given a writ of habeas corpus in the superior court for his three-year-old child.

The child has been for a year in the custody of C. Johnson. It was delivered to Johnson to secure a debt contracted by Grant during a long illness preceding the death of its mother. Grant also agreed to pay an additional amount for the child's maintenance.

Johnson has disposed of all his interests here preparatory to removal to Sweden, his native land. He refused to give Grant his child, and threatened to take it to Sweden with him unless the debt was paid. Grant consulted the authorities here and the habeas corpus proceedings resulted

**A FROSTY MORNING.**

I love these frosty mornings,
When all the outer air
Is tingling with a freshness
And vim beyond compare.

The north wind in the tree tops
Proclaims the coming dawn,
And sends the crisp leaves rattling
Across the frozen lawn.

From some adjacent farmyard
A watchful chanticleer
With raucous, joyous crowing
Assails the atmosphere.

Then, nearer home, a watchdog,
Awakened from his sleep,
Gives voice to his resentment
In tones prolonged and deep.

A wagon, bound for market,
Goes creaking down the road;
I hear the axles groaning
Beneath the heavy load.

The light grows at my window,
And on the pane, I see,
Jack Frost has limned a picture
Of silvery tracery.

Now, from the servants' stairway
Slow feet pass down the hall;
And then a kitchen shutter
Clangs out against the wall.

I love these frosty morning,
To note these things, and then—
To draw the bedclothes closer
And go to sleep again.

—From the Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

**OUTSIDE.**

"I might say these poster designs were mere accidents, as it were."
"I'm afraid these are all fatal accidents, my dear."

"Well, it wasn't in church," was the answer, "for you don't look like an honest man."

"Was it in jail?"

"And how did you get there?"

"I wasn't there," said the doctor, "but I just made a bet that you were a man of education. Have you ever read the Bible?"

"No."

"Do you know anything about Dickens' works?"

"Mebbe I was the foreman there."

**The Popular Buffalo Route.**

This summer on account of the 1901 Pan-American Exposition will be the Nickel Plate Road. Countless thousands will visit this one of the greatest expositions of modern times. The Nickel Plate Road will be the popular line. The excellence of its service is well recognized by the traveling public, and the reputation of its train employes in their uniform courtesy to passengers is well known. When you go East see that your tickets read via the Nickel Plate Road. Write, wire, 'phone, or call on John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

**Burlington Route**

**Hot Springs and Return $47.80.**

Tickets from St. Paul to Hot Springs, Ark., and return, via the Burlington Route, are now on sale at the low rate of $47.80. These tickets are good for return for ninety days from date of sale. The Burlington Limited—the most comfortable train in the world—leaves St. Paul daily at 8:05 p. m. Arrives at St. Louis next afternoon, making sure connections (in Union Depot) with train reaching Hot Springs at 9 o'clock the following morning. Only one change of cars between St. Paul and Hot Springs.

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