

The Daily Picayune.

NEW ORLEANS.

ESTATE OF MRS. E. J. NICHOLSON, PROPRIETOR.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY PICAYUNE. SEVEN PAPERS A WEEK. One Year \$12 00 Six Months 8 00 Three Months 5 00 One Month 1 00

SUNDAY PICAYUNE. One Year \$2 00 Six Months 1 00 Three Months .60 One Month .25

THE TWICE-A-WEEK PICAYUNE. MONDAY-THURSDAY. In United States, outside New Orleans, a year, \$1 00 In New Orleans and to Foreign Countries, a year, 2 00

ALL POSTOFFICE, EXPRESS AND BANK MONEY ORDERS, CHECKS, DRAFTS, ETC., FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE MADE PAYABLE TO THE ORDER OF THE PICAYUNE.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1902.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-The Boston Lyric Opera Company. In "Martha." WEST END-Brooks's Chicago Martine Band; the virograph vandeville. ORPHEUM ATHLETIC PARK-Vandeville.

DISCRIMINATION IN COTTON FREIGHTS.

The Picayune has referred before to the serious handicap which American cotton mills suffer through the high freight charges they are compelled to pay on the cotton they consume. It is customary to assume that eventually the American cotton mills must capture the trade of the world, for the reason that they have the supplies of raw cotton almost at their very doors. This seems a reasonable and self-evident proposition, yet, as a matter of fact, American mills—at least those of them that are not situated immediately in the midst of the cotton fields—enjoy no advantage over the foreign, but, on the contrary, in the very great number of cases they are actually at a disadvantage, for the reason that foreign mills, those of England, for instance, are able to secure supplies of raw cotton laid down for their doors for a cheaper cost than many American mills, and there are very few instances in which the foreign mill has to pay a higher cost.

The following extract, from a recent communication in the New York Evening Post, places this matter in a very clear light. The Post correspondent writes:

"An illustration of the protection that does not protect may be instanced by noting that cotton freights from New Orleans to Lancashire, Eng., are now 20c per 100, while the rate to Fall River, Mass., is 28c per 100. Freights to New York are 30c per 100, and to Liverpool, via New York, are 20c. Or, in other words, the steamship that brings cotton to New York at 30c, brings also cotton here, transships it to another steamship, and pays the ocean freights, all for 20c per 100."

This looks like an impossibility, yet it is literally true in every particular, and has been true for a long time past. The New England mill, no matter how favorably placed, must pay heavier freight on its cotton than the mills of Lancashire, and as the differences in transportation charges in this day of keen competition nearly always control the sale of goods, it can be readily seen that the New England mills at least are handicapped in competing for trade in foreign markets.

Of course, the Southern cotton mills are more favorably situated, but even their advantage is not nearly what it should be, although their purchases in their immediate neighborhoods, where practicable, removes the transportation difficulty. Secure in this advantage, the Southern mills can well afford to take up the cudgels in behalf of their less fortunate New England competitors. There is no excuse for the costwise shipping interests charging more on cotton destined for New York than they charge on cotton destined for Liverpool via New York. As far as the costwise ships are concerned, they carry both classes of cotton freight identically the same distance, yet they receive on the cotton destined for American mills 30c per hundred pounds, while on cotton destined for Great Britain, they receive only 20 cents, and must, besides, pay out of that sum the ocean freight charge from New York to Liverpool. It is such utterly inexcusable discriminations as this which justify the constant appeals to legislation for the adoption of restraining measures.

NO SINCERITY IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE MEAT TRUST.

The pretext set up by the Meat Trust for advancing the prices of provisions of every sort, is that the supplies of beef cattle and other animals slaughtered for food consumption have largely fallen off.

The statistics presented by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics shows no such state of things. A report from that source, just issued, gives the receipts of live stock at five Western markets for the first third of this year. For the first four months of 1902, 10,078,373 head were received at these centers, compared with 10,106,405 head in 1901, and 9,735,324 head for the corresponding period of 1900. April receipts of cattle at these markets were considerably higher than those of April, 1901. Receipts of calves continued to exceed the arrivals of the two preceding years, but hogs and sheep both fell below the figures of 1900 and 1901.

At Chicago the demand for live stock for city use and consumption for the month of April shows a shrinkage of 5 per cent. in all kinds of stock; but for the four months ending with April there was an increase of 11.60 per cent. over the requirements of 1901. April receipts at this point, however, fell off 3,222 carloads, compared with those of April last year. For the four months ending with April, receipts gained 3,010 carloads. This contraction in numbers during April is noticeable also at Kansas City and St. Louis in both receipts and shipments, while at Omaha and St. Joseph the first third of the year shows a gain in receipts and shipments. As to the elaborate court proceedings taken against the Meat Trust, they have had so far

no effect in weakening the grip of the trust on the throats of the people who are submitting to the starvation conditions inflicted upon them with astonishing patience and meekness. All the indications are that the court proceedings will amount to nothing, for even if an injunction were issued against the trust, forbidding it to make combinations in restraint of trade, a term by the way which has never yet been defined by any judicial tribunal, that would not, and could not, lower the price of daily food. The hard earnings of the work people would continue to go into the pockets of the trust just the same as at present.

But there is one way to beat the trust and to bring down the prices of daily food, which would work the most beneficial effects, and that at once. Moreover, it is entirely in the power of Congress. That is to repeal the duty on live cattle and slaughtered meats imported from foreign countries, such as Canada and Mexico. But this is not going to be done, because the Republican party, which is the father of all the trusts, does not dare to attack them in any sincere and effective way. Of course, it is necessary, in order to pacify the people, to make some demonstrations in their behalf, but those demonstrations will come to naught, and the Meat Trust will make its profits all the same as if no clamor had been raised against it.

THE SITUATION IN CONGRESS.

The time is now rapidly approaching which was fixed upon several months ago as the period for the adjournment of Congress. The nearer that the period is approached, the more evident it becomes that Congress, instead of adjourning at an early date, is likely to protract its session well into the summer. It is true that this is not a Presidential year, hence there is not the same pressure for an early adjournment that there was two years ago, or that there is likely to be two years hence; nevertheless, an early adjournment would be desirable, in view of the approaching Congressional campaign and the consequent necessity for many members to seek their districts and mend their political fences.

The Republicans are especially anxious for an early adjournment, but the divisions and dissensions within their own ranks are the principal obstacles in the way. The Democrats are naturally not so anxious about adjournment, because the longer the session lasts the better the chance of electing a Democratic House of Representatives at the November election becomes. Were the Democrats only united, and at the same time wisely led, the chance of victory at the polls next November would be excellent. Unfortunately, however, there is a woeful lack of leadership in the party, not because the requisite talent is lacking, but because so many have been led astray into following rather cheap demagogues than experienced and capable advisers.

That the Republicans are alarmed at the outlook for next November is patent to everybody. The disclosures concerning the Philippines have done much to disillusion the people as to imperialism and expansion, which appealed so strongly to the imagination two years ago. The penalties and the cost of these policies have now been laid bare, and the prospect is far from as inviting as it formerly appeared. The reaction from the imperialistic and expansionist craze is now in full force, and as the Republican party is the avowed champion of these discredited ideals, its candidates are sure to feel the effects of the popular disillusionment at the polls.

The indications that the present session of Congress will drag along for some time yet are to be found in the backwardness of many of the important appropriation bills in the deadlock that has been brought about on certain bills and in the inability of the Republican majority to reach a unanimous agreement upon the Cuban reciprocity measure. The administration is unalterably opposed to the adjournment of the present session without the adoption of a Cuban reciprocity measure. Although some of the ablest Republican leaders have cautioned the President that it was next to impossible to secure the passage of a measure such as he desired through the Senate, Mr. Roosevelt, with his characteristic pertinacity, has refused all compromise. The failure to do anything for Cuba will no doubt hurt the Republican candidates in some close districts. The practical smothering of the Nicaragua canal bill by the Senate will also do the dominant party harm before the voters. All these contrepertes, together with the Philippines scandals, and the aggressions of the gigantic trusts, have greatly damaged the Republican party with the masses, and the Republican leaders, with good reason, fear the results of the November elections.

SCIENTIFIC CARE OF THE FOOD FISHES.

With the rapid increase in the population of the cities of the States bordering on the Great Lakes, there has been a steadily-increasing demand for the food fishes furnished by their waters, and, in consequence, the supply of the more desirable varieties has been much depleted.

Various hatcheries have been established under the auspices of the United States Fish Commission, and much of a practical nature has been accomplished towards restocking, but there is much work of a scientific character to be done before the many problems surrounding the life-histories and habits of the different species can be solved, and this work can only be done through the medium of well-equipped biological stations, such as the commission operates in the case of marine species at Wood's Hole, Mass., and Beaufort, N. C. Without such biological knowledge it is impossible to proceed on intelligent lines towards providing a permanent supply of this most important article of food.

How much this scientific knowledge enters into work of a practical nature has been demonstrated on the Pacific coast. The restocking of the Columbia river with salmon would have been an impossibility, if a full knowledge of the habits and life-history of the fish had not been gained beforehand.

A bill for the establishment of such a station on the Great Lakes was introduced in Congress last December by Senator McMillan, of Michigan, and is now before the Committee on Fisheries. The work of the station will be mainly that of gaining a complete knowledge of the breeding habits, the manner of feeding and the migrations of the immature and adult fishes, but especially of the whitefish, probably the most desirable of lake fishes, and the sturgeon, which was once very common, but has now become scarce. Little is known, notwithstanding the research of recent years, of the whitefish from the time

it leaves the egg until it reaches the length of about eight inches. This problem will have to be worked out. The commission has already had parties of scientists out during the past four summers. Much has been learned, but much more knowledge will be necessary before the great problem of restocking can be definitely solved, and this knowledge can only be gained by a permanent station, such as the present bill aims at establishing.

In the South we will eventually have to face some of the problems such as are exercising the minds of northern economists. At present the people of the South are blessed with an ample supply of food fishes, and a variety such as no waters in the world furnish, but there is no telling how soon this supply may become depleted under the demands from an increasing population, and restocking operations will have to be carried on. But little is known at present of the habits of the many food fishes which the Gulf produces, with the single exception, perhaps, of the Spanish mackerel. Two years ago the Legislature made an appropriation for establishing a Biological Station on the coast of Louisiana. This appropriation was only sufficient to provide the necessary buildings, and the funds for its maintenance will have to be furnished by the present Legislature. The work of this station of ours will be of the same nature as that proposed for the Great Lakes.

At present there may not be the same crying need for scientific knowledge as there is further North, for the South cannot be said to be immediately confronted with a failure of the supply, but the eventualities are certain, and it is better to be provided beforehand. With the knowledge necessary of the life-habits of the fishes, which are now so abundant, we can, in a sense, take time by the forelock when a scarcity stares us in the face. Such knowledge can be much more easily arrived at when material is abundant than when it is scarce.

This should be taken into consideration by the Legislature when the matter of an appropriation comes up for discussion. A liberal equipment of the station will draw scientific workers from all parts of the United States. There is no field of marine work which presents so many problems as the Gulf of Mexico. Its waters have been but partially explored; in fact, it may be said to be a veritable new ground for the worker. Such knowledge as may be gained through their studies may mean much for Louisiana when the pinch of scarcity is beginning to be felt. The fallacy of living in a fool's paradise has received ample proof of late years, and some lesson has been gained. The days of the lean knee may not be so very far off in the matter of the fish supply of the Gulf, and it is just as well to be prepared for them.

THE TRUST SYSTEM AND SOCIALISM.

In the Fortnightly Review, for May, Mr. H. V. Macrosty insists that the trust system has become inevitable, and argues that it may be rendered innocuous by free trade. He looks to the trusts for relief from the waste and confusion incident to unrestricted competition in the home market, and to free trade with foreign countries for security against the extortions of domestic monopolies. He asserts that while it may sound paradoxical to say so, it is nevertheless true that free trade has never had a fair chance. "Strictly speaking, it is only one part of trade policy, that which concerns foreign exchange; actually, it has been taken for the whole, and, hampered by individualism, with its paraphernalia of free competition, free contract, and the rest of it, has become so discredited that we are in danger, as the Germans say, of 'pouring out the baby with the bath.' What must be recognized is that in industry we have got beyond the stage of the individual and have reached that of the combination. Organization is the necessary condition of success to-day; without it neither free trade nor protection is of any avail. * * * Combination of talent, specialization of function—these are the two watchwords of modern industry, and they cannot be observed by a trade composed of manufacturers, each fighting for his own hand, regardless of the common weal. * * * Free trade keeps the door open for actual or potential competition, and safeguards the interests of consumers."

Without pausing to consider here the merits of the arguments usually adduced by free traders on the one hand, and by protectionists on the other, in support of their respective positions, it may be remarked that Mr. Macrosty seems to be strangely unaware of the full significance of his claim that "in industry we have got beyond the stage of the individual and have reached that of the combination." He does not see the end of the road upon which he would enter with so light a heart. It seems enough to him if the consumer can be made safe against an oppressive increase of the cost of living. He has nothing whatever to say of socialism in connection with this topic, and one may fairly suspect that it has never occurred to him that trustism is combination for the benefit of a few, while scientific socialism is trustism by the government.

It is claimed that under a system of scientific socialism the iron and steel industries of this country would be amalgamated or combined, as they are now under the trust system, only their union would be more complete and comprehensive. Not one company would be left to work on its own account. But whereas the greater part of the profits—nearly all—are divided between a comparatively small number of capitalists under the trust system, the entire net gain would be used for the equal benefits of every member of the community, every individual component of the social state, under a system of scientific socialism. Whenever the principle of combination under government control is accepted and thoroughly applied in every industry and every branch of business, socialism will have become a fact accomplished, so far as its ideal industrial form is concerned.

The fifty-first annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., from June 28 to July 3, and from the prospects of the meeting the gathering promises to be one of the most notable in the annals of the association. No less than ten affiliated societies will hold their annual meetings during this period, viz.: The American Geological Society, the American Chemical Society, the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, the Botanical Society of America, the American Microscopical Society, the American Folk-Lore Society, the Association of Economic Entomologists, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the American Physical Society, and the Sigma Xi Honorary Scientific Society. The name of every living person who has become prominent in scientific work in this country is to be found on the roster of

one or more of these societies and of the association, and the fact that the meeting is to be held at a center so easily reached as Pittsburg bids fair to be recorded. The association is to America, who the association is to the United Kingdom. It is the great leader of scientific thought, and every line of that scientific thought comes within its purview. Its past history and influence on the education of the people has been too great to bring within the compass of a mere paragraph, yet it is within the limits of this article to allude to the economic progress of the country its influence has made itself felt. The more fact that the association has stood the test of upwards of half a century is sufficient to prove that its work has been for the common good, and men of all degrees of thought are beginning to realize it and are giving it their support.

Personal and General Notes.

"The five minutes," says the London Chronicle, "within which the bishop of London must confine his sermon at the coronation is just over four minutes. The time usually allowed the preachers before royalty. Like Queen Victoria, his majesty forbids a sermon to exceed twenty minutes, and forbids any reference to current political events. One of the first cares of the German emperor was to abbreviate his chaplains—or, rather, their sermons. A full hour is occupied by the sermon in an ordinary Lutheran service, but the emperor in a hurry reduces it to mere twenty minutes, except when he himself takes the pulpit. Napoleon III was more generous by ten minutes, but if the sermon promised to exceed half an hour an official of the court stepped forward and stood before the altar as a warning to conclude the discourse, which was then wound up with haste."

When the German emperor visited Constantinople, in 1880, the sultan consulted with his wisemen as to how he could best please his imperial guest. At that time, when new brooms were sweeping very clean, the young kaiser would not tolerate the idea of anything French, either in words or wines, within the fatherland; so one of the sultan's wise men suggested, "Give him Champagne." The emperor, "Gessagt, gethan!" issued several years ago. One of his books, of the kaiser at Yildiz kiosk, Count Herbert Bismarck came on to a reception at the British embassy, and Sir William White said to him, "Well, Count Herbert, and what sort of a dinner did the sultan give you?" "Oh, as for the dinner itself," said the count, "it was superb, but the champagne was something too awful. I wonder where his majesty could have got it?"

Arabic is the sacred language of 200,000,000 people who dwell in all quarters of the globe, and at least 2,000,000 are now under the care of the United States in the Philippine Islands. The Greek archaeological committee has decided to restore the Erechtheion. The greater part of the famous ruin on the Acropolis is still standing, but the fragments necessary for its reconstruction are all wanting. One of the Glasgow University shows an increase of 138 students over last year, Edinburgh of 102, St. Andrews of 26, while at Aberdeen there is a decrease of 10. It is impossible to make out yet what influence Mr. Carnegie's gift has had on these numbers.

George R. McKenzie, a sewing machine manufacturer, and a Presbyterian minister in Jersey City, N. J., gave them to the congregations on the agreement that no musical instruments should ever be heard within their walls. The prohibition was fatal to both churches. The congregations dwindled down and down, and the last of the churches has just been closed because of non-support. Both buildings will be sold and the money used in aid of other Presbyterian churches.

The Scotch miners have resolved to contest three seats at the next general election—in Argyshire, Fife-shire and Lanarkshire, respectively. Hitherto all Scotch constituencies have refused labor candidates. Owing to the numerous losses of revolvers and small arms occurring in the service, Secretary of War Root directs that officers responsible for the loss of arms should be held pecuniarily responsible for the same in all cases in which it cannot be shown clearly that every possible precaution was taken.

Complaint is made in Paris that while French guards on the sleeping car train between Paris and Berlin are required to efface themselves at the foot of the train, the German conductors, the Teutons on the return journey, remain at their posts until the French capital is reached. According to Sir William Threlson-Dyer, the director of Kew gardens, experiments at Chelsea during a recent fog showed that in a week six tons of solid matter were deposited on a square foot of ground, and a vast quantity of a variety of tarry hydro-carbons highly injurious to animal and vegetable life.

The Canadian government has appropriated \$10,000 to build a barbed wire fence along the boundary between Montana and the dominion, extending from St. Mary's lake to Sweet Grass hills. Chicago stockholders in the Ferris wheel are again talking of sending it to Coney island. It may be sold for \$500,000, and get no returns. The holders of the \$300,000 mortgage bonds are a little more fortunate, as they have some prospect of saving at least a part of their investment. During the Columbian fair the wheel paid well.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) postoffice is among the lucky ones. It is authorized by the department in Washington to have eighteen additional clerks after July 1 next, and eighty-one of the clerks now employed there will receive an increase of \$100 a year each in salary. Postmaster Halliday was so fortunate as to have his entire list of suggested advances approved.

The Philadelphia councils have revived the special committee on the Charleston exposition and instructed it to go south and bring back the Liberty bell, which has been on show at the exposition, and to restore it to its resting place in Independence Hall. The committee will start June 5. No wide detour will be made on the return, but stops will be made at several cities.

A committee of the London county council has recently studied the question of over-crowding based on the census of 1901. Ten years previously, in 1891, 851,668 persons were living in London, and in 1901 there were 1,220,000 persons living in 124,778 dwellings of less than five rooms, giving an average of 2.88 persons per room. In 1891 there were 308,613 dwellings of five rooms or more to the population of 1,889,475, or 0.11 persons per dwelling. In 1901 there were 247,519 dwellings of five rooms or more to the population of 2,088,752 persons, or 0.12 persons per dwelling. On the whole, then, the figures show a slight improvement in the situation.

An historic bell, which was cast at St. Petersburg and sent to Chicago as a choice Russian exhibit for the world's fair, has been stolen from the rear of St. Vladimir's Russian church. It was valued at \$500, weighed 500 pounds, and in two months was to have been placed in the belfry of a new church which St. Vladimir's congregation is erecting. It was presented to the church by the Russian consul.

Bolivia produces one-twelfth of the world's tin, and is rich in copper and placer gold, yet it has only 200 miles of railroad for its 600,000 square miles of territory. The almost entire lack of transportation facilities has kept back its development.

Three remarkable initiations in the Masonic order recently took place on the same night in Black River, N. Y. The candidates were Daniel H. Scott, aged 71; his son, aged 50, and his grandson, aged 22. It is believed the event is unprecedented.

Newfoundland's seal-fishery has ended for the season. The catch amounts to 275,000 seals, of the value of \$480,000. This result nearly approaches last year's.

The largest production of hemp for one year under normal conditions in the Philippines was 110,000 tons. There is a possibility of the islands being made to produce sufficient for the consumption of the whole world. Hemp needs no cultivation. Care must only be taken that it is cut in the proper season. The natives cannot be excelled the world over in the preparation of hemp for the market.

The Spanish cortes has just approved the new railroad project under which it is proposed to construct about 5,100 miles of narrow gauge railroad at a total cost of \$50,000,000, the state guaranteeing 4 per cent. interest on the capital required.

Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, is not apparently about to settle in one place for any length of time. Of late he has been living at Banyuls-sur-Mer, but the French government has requested him to move into the interior of France.

The London county council has under consideration a plan to tax poster advertising, as is done in France, and the discussion over it has brought to light the fact that King Edward derives a small revenue from poster advertising by leasing for that purpose the walls of some of the crown property. Notwithstanding that fact, however, it is believed the council will impose the tax. It seems to be conceded that it is the only effective way of regulating the poster nuisance.

Cardinal Martinielli, who learned English in Dublin, speaks it with a soft brogue peculiar to that city. He says that shortly after his arrival in this country an old woman called at the address upon some matter of minor importance and was greeted by an audience with the affable apostolic legate. When she started the people of Washington by asserting that the new delegate was an Irishman. "Indeed, then, he is Irish," she said, "because I heard him talk. And, sure, isn't his name Martin Kelly?"

The submarine Silure has just been subjected to some interesting experiments. The vessel sank to a depth of 132 feet, with the view of testing the effect of the water pressure, which at this depth is 63 pounds to the square inch. The commander and the engineer were provided with instruments to measure the compression, which showed that the hull yielded to the extent of one millimeter (.039 of an inch). The crew experienced no more discomfort at this depth than at the average surface. The lowest depth reached was 132 feet, with a water pressure of 63 pounds; the lowest depth attained in a caisson was 110 1/2 feet, with a pressure of 61 pounds, at the sinking of the pier for the St. Louis bridge over the Mississippi.

Prof. Levi Leonard Paine, D. D., dean of the faculty of the Bangor Theological Seminary, who died a few days ago, was widely known in theological circles as an author. One of his books, "The Critical History of Trinitarianism," caused much discussion in theological circles, while his most recent work, on "The Ethical Trinity," has called forth equal comment.

Henry O. Havemeyer, of New York, whose daughter is a student at Bryn Mawr College, has subscribed \$30,000 to the state of Ohio, being raised by the institution to meet the conditional \$250,000 gift of John D. Rockefeller, for the erection of a dormitory and a general heating and electric light plant. Of the required amount the trustees and alumni throughout the country have obtained \$200,000.

Australia has, it seems, more members of parliament per head of population than any other civilized country. The mere statement that the population of New Zealand, Australia possesses no fewer than fourteen houses of parliament, counting 751 members, for a population of less than 4,000,000, is the Antipodean Review of Reviews remarks, a bit of arithmetic calculated to "make all sober Australians sigh, and the rest of the outside world gasp." Australia has 450 members of parliament, with less than 4,000,000, has 751 members of parliament.

A plebscite taken in the canton of Berne has resulted in the adoption of the law guaranteeing state subsidies to several new railway enterprises. By 42,422 votes, against 17,076, the route of a new railway, extending from the Italian simplon, receives 17,500,000 francs. An English writer declares that financial "morality, imperfect as it is in our day, is superior to that of the epoch that came to an end in 1828 with the abolition of lotteries. Take a single instance. Lord North, in 1770, while the American war of independence was in progress, issued 60,000 lottery tickets, 20,000 of which were given to members of parliament."

LAGNIAPPE.

TOO WEAK. Once a Frenchman who'd promptly said "Oui!" To some ladies who'd ask him if he'd care to have a fit. Upon finding that it Was a trifle no stronger than toul. (Philadelphia Press.)

"What would you give, doctor, if you had my hair?" "Dunno! What did you pay for it?"—Das Kleins Witblatt.

"I was awfully sorry, my dear, when you gave you the old lady I forgot it entirely!" "Ah, you weren't there?"—Blissland's Blat.

He—Ah, those days of our young love! You remember that afternoon you promised to meet me, and didn't come? How I raved." She—Just like a man! And there was I suffering agonies trying on that dress you liked so much.—Life.

"So you're going to be married again?" "To whom? The old lady?" "Who's sister?" "Is she handsome or rich?" "Neither." "Then why do you marry her?" "To tell the truth, it's because I want only one mother-in-law!"—Heltzer's Welt.

A—Why didn't you congratulate Lorimer on his marriage? B—I couldn't conscientiously do that; I don't know his wife. A—Well, then, you might have wished her joy. B—I couldn't reasonably do that, for I do know Lorimer—Ladies' Field.

The Undisputed Points.—Attorney for the Defense—You are a blackguard and a bluff, sir! Attorney for the Prosecution—And you, sir, are a slyther and a rogue! The Court—Come, come, gentlemen. Let us get down to the disputed points of this case.—June Smart Set.

The Miscellaneous Feast.—Old man Gigg gave a "spread" at the Hotel de Clayton last Friday to which all his friends were invited. Covers were laid for one.—Clayton (Ark.) Item.

Sue Brette.—The lady in the top gallery are the best judges of a play, after all. Foot Light.—Then you are a believer in the higher criticism?—Yonkers Statesman.

A Missouri editor is responsible for the assertion that at a recent church entertainment in his town the master of ceremonies made the announcement that "Miss Bates will sing, 'O! That I Had an Angel's Wings That I Might Rise and Fly,' accompanied by the minister."—Chicago Chronicle.

Chicago Man—Is marriage a failure? Chicago Woman—I really don't know. I've only been married three times.—Buffalo Express.

Too Shrewd.—Old Gentleman—Throw away that vile cigar. Tementum Jim—Not much, master; go an' buy you own butt.—Ohio State Journal.

Be Lenient.—"You shouldn't judge a man by the cigars he gives you," remarked the philosopher. "Some one may have given them to him."—Chicago Chronicle.

Blowing Up.—"Isn't it awful how thin Mr. Herperck is now," remarked Mrs. Gable to her husband. "And he used to be so stout." "Perhaps," chimed in little Willie, remembering his trouble with the bicycle tires—"perhaps his wife forgets to blow him up regular, like you said she used to."—Philadelphia Press.

Great Grandmother.—(horrid)—My child, I hope you don't swear! Small Boy—Not much; but I'm learnin'. Say, youse other hear my paw!—Ohio State Journal.

Her Mother Was There.—Cookley—So you've gone housekeeping, eh? How do you like your house? Jockley—Oh, there's too much mother-of-pearl about it. Cookley—You don't mean to say that the house is made of mother-of-pearl? Jockley—Ornamented! I should say not. My wife's name is Pearl, that's all.—Philadelphia Press.

Decidedly Unreasonable.—Clara—Men are the most impatient creatures. Harry knows that I have an offer from Mr. Oldchap, who is just rolling in wealth, yet Harry is just as unreasonable and babyish as if he thought I really cared for the old chap. Clara—You're so silly about it that he would be the smallest favor. Mother—What did you ask Harry to do? Clara—I merely asked him to wait and be my second husband.—New York Weekly.

GAVE SAGE A FIGHT.

There was unwanted excitement in Russell Sage's office one day last week. A sometime reporter, now a stock broker, who has not yet begun to handle millions, had some business with Mr. Sage. When he was through he said: "Mr. Sage, let me handle a million dollars. I'd like to experience the sensation of holding so much money."

The veteran financier was in a compliant mood. He handed out a package of a thousand \$1,000 bills, and enjoyed watching the young man fondle the paper representation of wealth.

"Thank you," at length remarked the young man, who is somewhat of a practical joker, as he rolled the bundle up in a newspaper and took up his hat.

"Hold up! Stop!" shrieked Mr. Sage, touching a bell button, and in an instant the office swarmed with Mr. Sage's employes.

"I have had the pleasure of handling a million," said the young man, laying down the package, "and you have the anxiety of keeping it."

"Yes, yes," said Mr. Sage, still somewhat nervous, "but it is a pleasurable anxiety," he added.—New York Press.

WERE AMPHIBIOUS CREATURES.

Lamar Landon, of Georgia, was holding forth last week at an informal reunion of the Southern Society in Sherry's, says the New York Times. One of the tales of the south that he told was this:

"A northerner who had never been below Mason and Dixon's line went down to Georgia, nearly to the Florida line, last winter. Guided through the country by an old negro, they reached the edge of a stream and the traveler said to the darkey:

"Hold up! Stop! What object in the water?" "Oh, dat's an alligator, sah," was the reply.

"And what is that other dark thing over there on the sand?" was asked.

"Dat's a alligator, too, sah," the guide answered.

"Then these alligators of yours are amphibious creatures, are they?" queried the northerner.

The old negro scratched his head, pondered deeply, finally smiled knowingly and answered:

"Oh, yes, sah. 'Course dey's amphibious. Dey eats niggers fish de same as white folks."

THE JOKE WILL TURN.

Chauncey M. Depew, the senator from New York, and Samuel L. Clemens, the humorist, were crossing the ocean on the same steamer. One evening, after dinner, it was suggested that, following the time-honored custom in the United States, the diners make speeches. Mr. Clemens made a characteristic address, such as might have been expected from one whose writings are so well known under the nom-de-plume of Mark Twain.

"It was understood," said Senator Depew, when called upon to speak, "that Mr. Clemens and I should write out our speeches for this occasion in advance and then exchange manuscripts. We have done so, but I regret to say that I have forgotten Mr. Clemens' speech."

"The same," he took his seat. His auditors roared in appreciation of the joke.

The next day an Englishman met Mr. Clemens on deck.

"I say," he remarked, "I have always heard that Senator Depew was remarkably clever, but what wretched driver of his that was you were obliged to recite last night!"

WHY HE WOULD NOT SHOOT.

A deputation of three soldiers was waited upon by Dr. Lueger, the anti-Semite burgomaster of Vienna, and before dismissing them he said to one: "What would you do if the emperor ordered you to shoot the burgomaster of Vienna?" "I would shoot the burgomaster," was the stolid reply. "Oh!" said Dr. Lueger, "and what is your religion?" "I am a Protestant."

"In that case I am only slightly surprised at you," said the burgomaster. Turning to another soldier, he repeated the question. "If the emperor bad me shoot the burgomaster, I would obey," replied the man. "And what is your religion?" "I am a Roman Catholic."

"In that case I am exceedingly surprised at you," said the third soldier, when addressed, replied: "I would not shoot the burg