# The Daily Picayune.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1909.


AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

TULANE THEATRE—"Fifty Miles From Boston."
CRESCENT THEATRE—"Buster Brown."
BLANEY'S LYRIC THEATRE—"A Ragged Hero."
ORPHEUM THEATRE—Vaudeville.
GREENWALL THEATRE—"The Gay New York" Company.
SHUBERT THEATRE—Moving Pictures.
WINTER GARDEN—Moving Pictures.

## THE TAFT RECEPTION.

Now that Mr. Taft has departed from Panama, en route to this city, and it is known with reasonable certainty that he will arrive here on Thursday, it has been possible to arrange a definite programme of reception. The distinguished visitor is to be met on his arrival at the foot of Canal Street, where he will land from the scout cruiser Birmingham, which will convey him from the mouth of the river, where he is to be transferred from the armored cruiser North Carolina. From the landing at Canal Street, Mr. Taft and his party will be escorted by a civil and military parade through some of the principal streets to the City Hall, where he will be officially welcomed, and where he will probably address a few words to the assembled people as well as review the parade.

The other features of the programme include a reception by the ladies of New Orleans, a banquet at the Grunewald Hotel on Friday evening and other less formal or public functions. All of these features are being carefully prepared, so that the entire stay of Mr. Taft may be made as pleasant as possible, without a too great drain on his time and energy. Every possible precaution is being taken to prevent overcrowding or the obstruction of the line of the parade. St. Charles Street, near the City Hall, is to be roped off from Girod Street to Poydras, a precaution which, with adequate police protection, should insure an open roadway for the review and an absence of the crush which characterized the Roosevelt reception of several years ago.

While those in charge of the preparations have done all that can be expected to insure an orderly carrying out of all details, something must be looked for from the community as a whole. It is desirable that the people should turn out in great crowds, but it is also desirable that everybody should realize that mere curiosity should not permit overcrowding into the roadways so as to obstruct the parade and that good taste demands that the distinguished guest should not be incommoded by crowding and an excess of attention. People should be content to remain on the sidewalks and keep out of the roadways. In that way there will be plenty of room in our wide streets and the orderly onward movement of the parade will not be interfered with. The habit so many of our people indulge of swarming into the roadways and crowding the paraders not only mars the effect of the spectacle, but is actually dangerous to the paraders and spectators alike. The roping of the streets has done a great deal towards breaking up this bad habit, but the people themselves can do more by keeping strictly to the sidewalks.

Although Mr. Taft, who will shortly be the city's guest, is not yet President of the United States, the time is so near when he will occupy that exalted position that the reception accorded him should be practically as distinguished as if he already were the nation's Chief Executive. But even aside from that, his merit as a public man and his distinguished career entitle him to every courtesy that it is within the power of our people to extend. It is in this spirit that elaborate preparations have been made to make the brief stay of the distinguished President-elect in New Orleans as enjoyable as possible, as well as equally elaborate as if he already had been sworn in as Chief Magistrate.

## BRITISH POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

After several months' respite from political discussions, our British friends are preparing to take up once more the burden of active politics. Parliament will reassemble in a few days, and the political leaders are preparing for a more than usually strenuous session. The members of the Liberal Cabinet are now busy preparing the speech from the throne, with which each session of Parliament is opened. Profiting by past experience, Mr. Asquith is believed to contemplate but a short programme. The many measures which have burdened the Liberal programme for several years past have been either abandoned before the session was over or were killed by the House of Lords. The Premier proposes, therefore, to limit his programme this year to a few matters that cannot be killed without compelling dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the people.

By far the most important matter which the Ministry has to consider is the budget. The payment of the old-age pensions has cost a good deal more money than was at first anticipated, and this form of expenditure is sure to increase. The necessary expansion of the Navy by the addition of five or six capital ships will cost a vast sum. In framing the budget it will be necessary to find something like $100,000,000 of new revenue. Where to find all this money is the problem that is worrying the Liberal leaders. The present taxes and revenues will not meet the estimated expenditures, and it is not thought possible to greatly increase the existing tax upon incomes or the other forms of taxation which now provide revenue.

If the Conservatives were in power they would probably resort to a tariff on imports, but the Liberals are unalterably pledged to free trade. The most likely resort will be an increased tax on land. Such a tax will naturally fall heavily on the land-holding class, who find their possessions already rather unproductive. A fresh land tax would, therefore, be very unpopular, and would give the House of Lords a good excuse for such an unprecedented action as the rejection of the budget, for which, ordinarily, the House of Commons is assumed to be alone responsible.

It is generally assumed that Mr. Asquith is prepared, in the event he encounters any serious setback during the session, or that the Lords reject the budget, to appeal to the country. That the Ministry is thinking of riding for a fall seems to be a growing impression. There exist dissensions within the Liberal ranks, and, although the Liberal majority in Parliament is still large, there is some doubht if it would hold together on a critical question such as the expansion of the Navy for instance. The Liberals, while generally indorsing the two-Power standard, are not united in support of as large a programme as the Admiralty desires. This pruning or holding down of naval expenditures has always been a critical matter with Liberal Ministries in the past, and it is apt to create a crisis during the coming session of Parliament. To meet the competition of Germany and the United States, or Germany and France, it will be necessary for Great Britain to authorize six capital ships this year. This involves a larger expenditure than many Liberals are willing to concede.

Already there is a demand for an extension of the Old-Age Pensions Law so as to allow persons of 65 the benefit of a pension. A number of restrictions now insisted upon it is also desired to do away with. Such a course would naturally add to the cost of the pension system, and for that reason the proposition will probably be rejected.

## KING EDWARD TO VISIT GERMANY.

To-day King Edward VII of England, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, will pay his first state visit to Germany. The King has visited his imperial nephew, Emperor William, on several occasions before this, but it has always been informally, in the way of a purely family visit. This time it is to be in every respect a state visit, intended quite as much as a courtesy to the German people as a show of friendship for the German sovereign.

The King and his party will arrive in Berlin this morning and will be formally received at the railroad station by Emperor William, the Empress and all the members of the German imperial family in Berlin at the time. The four days of the King's visit are to be made memorable by elaborate entertainments, decorations and festivities. Despite the fact that anything but an amicable state of feeling exists in Germany towards everything English, there is a desire to show King Edward every courtesy, hence it is believed that the visit, the first a British sovereign has made officially to Germany in a long while, will develop no untoward incident, but, on the contrary, prove the occasion for an exhibition of good will and neighborliness.

It is peculiarly unfortunate that just at this time, when the state visit to Berlin is to be paid, the British papers should be full of alarmist reports relative to a possible invasion of the British Isles by Germany. A certain play now running in one of the London theatres, and having for its theme an imaginary German invasion, has created quite a furor of popular feeling. The advocates of a larger army, as well as those who believe the strength of the fleet ought to be increased, no matter what the cost, have seized upon the opportunity to urge their views, much to the embarrassment of the Ministry.

The scheme of a territorial army, inaugurated by Mr. Haldane, the present Secretary of State for War, has not been entirely successful, and still lacks 50,000 men of reaching the minimum provided for. The German invasion scare is being urged upon young men as an incentive for enlistment. Just at the same time there has arisen a controversy between the sea lords of the Admiralty and the members of the Government relative to the increases to the Navy to be provided for in the next budget.

All of these developments have created a discussion in the papers far from friendly to Germany. Such expressions cannot fail to have an injurious effect upon King Edward's visit to Emperor William. There will probably be no outward sign of resentment, but the King's efforts at conciliation and in behalf of a better understanding are likely to go unheeded, as the German people are very apt to accept the newspaper comments in the British press as expressing popular sentiment more closely than King Edward can possibly represent it.

It is to be hoped, for the sake of peace, that the King's visit to Germany will pass off without a hitch. When the visit was projected there was no such agitation in progress as exists to-day. It was King Edward's aim to have the visit considered a friendly act, calculated to improve the feeling between the two countries. In his past journeyings he has always succeeded in patching up such misunderstanding as prevailed, and he naturally expected to be able to do the same in Germany. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the British press will modify its tone and that the King will be given a free hand to improve such opportunities as may offer to bring about a more neighborly feeling between the two greatest nations of northern Europe.

## THE LAUNCHING OF THE DELAWARE

When the great battleship Delaware was launched from the ways at Newport News a few days ago the second of the first two Dreadnoughts authorized for the American Navy was set afloat. The North Dakota preceded the Delaware by a few months, and both ships may reasonably be expected to be commissioned early next year.

Although the Delaware and North Dakota are the first of the true Dreadnoughts designed for our Navy, there are two other vessels now nearly ready for commissioning that are modified Dreadnoughts—namely, the Michigan and South Carolina. These ships were designed to be of the Connecticut class, and have the same tonnage—namely, 16,000 tons—but before the plans were well under way it was determined to give them an all-big-gun battery. Accordingly, they will mount eight 12-inch guns, which are two guns of that caliber less than the Delaware class will mount. The Delaware will have a tonnage of 20,000 tons.

Last year Congress supplemented the Delaware and South Carolina by two similar ships—the Utah and Florida—which are also building. These four ships are likely to be the only ships of their tonnage, as the two ships carried on this year's naval programme will be much larger, having a displacement of 26,000 tons, as compared with the 20,000 tons of the Delaware class.

## BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

The conference of representatives of the South African colonies, forming part of the British Empire, which has been in session for some time at Durban, in Natal, has made excellent progress in framing an agreement for the consolidation of the various colonies into a single commonwealth. While the colonial limits are to be perpetuated for purely local government, the four colonies are to form a single commonwealth, with a common parliament and executive.

The racial and other differences which at the start were expected to make an agreement difficult have all been satisfactorily arranged, and there is now a prospect that the old-time bitterness which kept Boers and Britons apart has disappeared. Only one matter has caused trouble, and that is one that to outsiders would appear to be of the least importance. This is the location of the Capital of the Commonwealth. Each colony naturally desired to secure the Capital, because of the traffic that the Government business would bring to the place selected. So keen has been the competition that it has been found necessary to compromise by adopting three capitals instead of one, an arrangement which is certain to be found in the end unworkable.

According to the reports from South Africa, the Executive seat of the Government is to be at Pretoria, Parliament is to sit at Cape Town and the judicial seat of the Government is to be at Bloemfontein. A more inconvenient arrangement could hardly be possible, particularly the separation of the legislative from the Executive branch of the Government by such a distance as exists between Cape Town and Pretoria.

The Capital problem has worried other commonwealths as well as South Africa, and the matter has not yet been definitely settled in Australia, but in no case has any such subdivision of the Government been attempted as is proposed at the Durban Conference. Should the plan go through it will not be long before it will be found necessary to agree upon a single Capital, and if local jealousies are still too strong, some new place may be selected, very much as Washington was chosen.

It is gratifying to note that there is every prospect of the new Commonwealth of South Africa being inaugurated at a comparatively early date with the harmonious support of all classes in South Africa. Although the Boers will be in the majority, and will wield a controlling influence in the administration, the new Commonwealth is to be distinctly a British Commonwealth and an integral part of the British Empire.

## ADMIRAL EVANS FOREBODES WORLD CONFLICTS.

Last week United States Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans was lecturing in Chicago on the voyage of the war fleet around the Horn to the Pacific Ocean. According to the Chicago Examiner of Sunday, the Admiral said some things in an interview with a representative of that paper which were not touched upon in his lecture, but they are nevertheless interesting as the opinions of a man who is informed as to the matters to which he gave expression.

In answer to questions, the Admiral is reported to have said:

"A few days ago, when the Russian Government floated a loan of $250,000,000, which was subscribed thirty times over, that was Russia's notice to Japan 'to get ready for war and stay ready, for I'm going to lick you!'

"And what is more," added the Admiral, "Japan herself recognizes and realizes the position in which she is placed. The handwriting is plain. Japan can read."

The Admiral, continuing, declared that the United States will have no trouble with Japan.

Neither will England.

When the next Russo-Japanese war does come, Germany, France and Austria will espouse the cause of the Russians.

England will find herself allied with Japan by virtue of existing treaties.

What the result of it all will be, no man can foresee.

In discussing purely national affairs with reference to the Navy of the United States, Admiral Evans said:

"We are approaching the day—I do not say it is near at hand, but we are approaching it gradually—when the United States will have a fleet of warships so great, so powerful, that no Power on the face of this earth will dare tackle us."

"Let us look at these things as I see them," said "Fighting Bob," referring to Japan.

"Japan has not the slightest desire in the world to fight with her bankers. England and the United States are Japan's bankers. The Japanese are a clever people. They realize the truth of what I have just said. There is a limit to the resources of that country. Japan, I believe, can see the end of those resources even now. The country cannot go on at the rate that it is spending money. It is out of the question. Japan recognizes that a conflict with Russia is inevitable and the Government is straining every nerve, exhausting every effort, to put itself in a state of preparedness.

"But the resources of Russia are practically illimitable. Russia is anxious to avenge itself on Japan, and, as I said before, the floating of that enormous loan was Russia's plainly spoken notice to Japan of what the latter might expect.

"The day is coming when the richest nations of the earth only will wield the power. These nations are the United States, England, Russia and France. Germany, despite efforts of the German Emperor, is dropping to the rear. Germany has not the wealth. These four nations will rule the sea. Their supremacy will be unquestioned.

"That is one reason why I say that when the great conflict does come that Austria, Germany, France, Italy and Russia will line up against the Japs, with England as the ally of the latter. And, what is more, England knows it. The haste with which she is rushing to put her Navy in shape proves that she knows it.

"Japan wants no trouble with the United States. Japan has bigger things on her hands."

This is interesting and has a good deal that seems practical and probable, but a tremendous race conflict, in which most of the nations of Continental Europe will be pitted against a combination of the yellow and brown peoples of Asia, with England alone against the white people of Europe, would be a startling situation, and should the Asiatics be defeated, then the continental nations of Europe would seem to be justified in turning upon the Island Kingdom and sweeping it from the catalogue of world Powers.

There are 300,000,000 whites in Continental Europe and 500,000,000 Mongolians, including Chinese and Japanese, but if the people of India and the balance of Asia are to be counted, they would figure up quite a billion of population against which Europe would have to contend. Then questions might arise as to what the white people of the United States would do in the premises.

These guesses put forth by Admiral Evans are not the less interesting when it is recalled that not a few Bible commentators believe that they see foreboded in the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth chapters of the prophecies of Ezekiel a vast and terrible conflict between the nations of the Western World and the hordes of Asia. However little we may understand the events foreboded, they seem curiously connected with the conjectural forecasts made by Admiral Evans.

## Personal and General Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cable leave this morning for their home, No. 23 Dryades Green, Northampton, Mass. Mr. Cable has gathered considerable material here to be used in some of his forthcoming work.

A Paris correspondent writes: "An interesting picture has just been discovered at Versailles, the portrait by Nattier of Marie Lecsinska, the wife of Louis XV. In one of the rooms at the Versailles Lycee there hung for many years a neglected, dust-incrusted portrait of a woman in court dress. No one knew whom it represented, and no one cared. But a week or two ago the Curator of the Museum at Versailles thought the old picture might as well be taken away from the Lycee and cleaned. Thus came about the discovery of its real worth and its identity. Another interesting find here recently is that of an old book of costumes, all hand-colored. It was in the possession of an old lady living near Versailles. She thought it must be of some value, and showed it to a Paris bookseller. He forthwith offered her 60 francs for the book. She accepted joyfully. A few days later it was sold at the Hotel Drouot (the French Christie's) for 17,000 francs! The lady heard of this, and has laid the matter before the Procureur de la Republique."

The report of the discovery of the walls of ancient Jericho by German excavators leaves one in some doubt which Jericho is meant. There are three Jerichos, or the sites of three. The first is the modern Jericho, or rather the wretched collection of hovels known as Eritia. About two miles away, at the entrance to the pass up to Bethel, is the mound which is all that is left of the Old Testament Jericho. This, one would suppose, is the scene of the excavation. A mile or two in another direction are the remains of the splendid Jericho of Herod—the "City of Palms," which Antony gave to Cleopatra and which Herod made magnificent. This was Jericho as it was known to Christ—the Jericho of Zacchaeus and blind Bartimaeus. One might even add a fourth—the site of the town which grew up in the track of the Crusaders near Roman Jericho. There is a Crusaders' Tower still standing which the dragoman sometimes points out to the tourist as the house of Zacchaeus.

There are 667 women students in the University of Glasgow. This is said to be the largest number on record. Queen Margaret College is the women's hall, which is presided over by Miss Galloway, LL.D., and Miss Janet Spens, M.A.

Great coal deposits have been discovered near Cheremkovskoye, on the Trans-Baikal Railway. The quantity has not yet been determined, but judging from the preliminary prospecting it is supposed that there are at present 600,000,000 poods (pood, 36.11 pounds).

King Alfonso of Spain has signed a decree conferring upon Queen Helena of Italy the Green Cross of the Order of Beneficence, in recognition of her labors in behalf of the survivors of the Italian earthquake. A similar honor was recently conferred upon the Queen by the Emperor of Austria.

The population of New South Wales in 1907 was 1,573,224. The statistics, which have just been published, show an increased marriage rate, a reduced death rate and an increased birth rate, the rate of natural increase being higher than that of any Old World country. The increase in population for the year was 42,249, representing 115 males to every 100 females. The marriages numbered 12,189, representing 7.34 per 1,000; births were 42,195, being 27.14 per 1,000, and the greatest number recorded in any one year; deaths totaled 16,410, being equivalent to 10.55 per 1,000.

Yakutsk, in Eastern Siberia, is said to be the coldest city in the world. It is the great commercial emporium of Eastern Siberia, and the Capital of the Province of Yakutsky, which in most of its area of 1,517,063 square miles is a bare desert, the soil of which is frozen to a great depth. Yakutsky consists of about four hundred houses of European structure, standing apart. The intervening spaces are occupied by winter yoorts, or huts of the northern nomads, with earthen roofs. The doors are covered with hairy hides and the windows are of ice.

Roast opossum, served with thick gravy and sweet potatoes, "a la Taft," has sprung into some popularity in Boston since the President-elect ate his now famous 'possum dinner at Atlanta. One Boston hotel manager, quoted by the Herald, thinks the fad won't last long. He says: "I doubt if roast 'possum ever becomes very popular in Boston, May be in New York, but Boston is different. Roast 'possum has a lot of fat. We have served raccoon, which is about the same as 'possum, to an organization of New Hampshire newspaper men, known as the 'Coon Club.' But we notice that they eat very little of it. We always have orders to have beef and turkey, so that they can fill. The raccoons are more of an ornament. That's why I don't think 'possum would suit the popular taste."

Quackery is on the increase in Great Britain. The annual value of stamped medicine is growing at an enormous rate. The amounts expended in remedies of this description in the years mentioned were approximately as follows: 1860, $1,750,000; 1870, $2,900,000; 1880, $5,400,000; 1890, $8,700,000; 1900, $11,500,000; 1907, $13,100,000. Reckoning the population of the British Isles at about 28,000,000 in 1860 and 39,000,000 in 1906, it follows that the amount spent in patent medicines a head is now about five times as great as it was half a century ago. After making full allowance for the increased spending power of the masses, these figures prove conclusively that the appeal of the quack and the charlatan to the credulity of the public meets with a readier response than ever.

Consul General William H. Michael, of Calcutta, writes that twenty miles from Chittagong natural gas issues from a crevice in the ground in considerable quantity. It has been burning so long that the oldest inhabitant can give no idea of when or how it was set on fire. The general belief among the natives is that the gas has been on fire for centuries. At any rate, the gas flow has been burning as far back as any records have been kept by white people.

The development of the water power of small streams is just beginning, but the movement is general all through this and foreign countries. Nearly 75 per cent of the 5,737,372 farms in the United States boast of a small creek or two rioting boisterously through the bushy glens and rocky ravines or singing and playing through the daisy-spangled meadows. Nearly every one of these streams is available for horsepower.

A wall that is reputed to be the biggest and longest in the world, with a single exception, is being built in Atlanta to surround the buildings of the grim institution called the Federal Prison. The only exception to the claims which this wall would otherwise possess to being the biggest in the whole world is a great wall of China, that stretches for hundreds of miles as a barrier erected hundreds of years ago, after nearly a hundred years of work, against the wilderness where barbarians roamed. For four years has this big prison wall been building near Atlanta, and it is not yet nearing completion. It is just a little more than half done, says the authorities, and some two years more will be required before the finishing touches can be put on.

Chief of Police Kohler, of Cleveland, "the Golden Rule policeman," believes that the day of the foot policeman in his city is past. He favors a system of automobile squads. In a recent report he said: "You might as well send the fire engines out in the streets looking for fires as single policemen to hunt crime. I urge that at least fifteen automobiles be purchased for the Police Department for use in patrolling." Kohler explains that he would send out groups of "coppers" in autos, who would be carried over the great territory several times each night, dropping off one or more policemen wherever suspicious conditions were noticed.

It is estimated that in the Borough of Manhattan there are about 10,000 passenger elevators and 12,000 elevators for freight service, says the Scientific American. In twenty-six office buildings of eighteen stories and over, with a rentable area of 116 acres, there are 231 elevators, which travel between 4,000 and 5,000 miles of vertical distance each day and carry 615,000 passengers. There are 8,000 elevators in office buildings alone.

## DIED.

SUBBE—On Monday, Feb. 8, 1909, at 11:45 p.m., Mrs. DORA KOSCHEL SUBBE, widow of the late John N. Subbe, a native of Wurttemberg, Germany, and a resident of this city for the last thirty-three years.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

LEGETT—On Monday, Feb. 8, 1909, at 2 a.m., Miss LOUISE LEGETT, aged 72 years, a native of New Orleans. She was the sister of the late Benjamin Legett and of Lieutenant Colonel John Legett, C.S.A., who was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Funeral services were held in the Church of St. John the Baptist at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and her remains were interred in the family tomb in the New St. Louis Cemetery, Esplanade Avenue.

PRICE—On Friday, Feb. 5, 1909, at his residence, on Acadia Plantation, La., ANDREW PRICE, in the 55th year of his age, a native of St. Mary Parish, La.

Interment at Nashville, Tenn.

St. Louis (Mo.), Jefferson City (Mo.) and Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

WEISS—On Monday, Feb. 8, 1909, at 2 o'clock a.m., CATHERINE WAGNER, beloved wife of the late George Weiss, aged 70 years, 4 months and 5 days, a native of Kleinfisherling, Wurttemburg, Germany, and a resident of this city for the past sixty-eight years.

Relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place This (Tuesday) Morning, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. August H. Flashpoller, No. 5308 Prytania, corner Valmont.

CHUSTZ—On Monday, Feb. 8, 1909, at 11:15 o'clock a.m., MOZAR CHUSTZ, aged 40 years, a native of Pointe Coupee, La., and a resident of this city for the past ten years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 3 o'clock p.m., from the residence of his brother-in-law, John Dupuy, No. 1559 Tulane Avenue.

TROUEL—On Monday, Feb. 8, 1909, at 10 o'clock p.m., WILLIAM TROUEL, beloved husband of Celina Huot, aged 62 years, a native of Spain.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also those of the Trouel, Huot, Munhausen and Rureale families, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, 2232 St. Ann Street, at 3 o'clock This (Tuesday) Evening.

KNOPF—On Monday Feb. 8, 1909, at 1 o'clock p.m., ELIZABETH KNOPF, widow of the late Alexander Knopf, aged 65 years, a native of Alsace, France.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 4 o'clock p.m., from her late residence, 828 North Dorgenois Street.

Interment in St. Louis No. 3 Cemetery.

NIXON—In Mobile, Ala., JOHN T. NIXON, of Crowley Lodge No. 106, I. O. O. F., Crowley, La., on Monday morning.

His body will arrive in this city This Day, Tuesday, Feb. 9, on the Louisville and Nashville train, at 7:15 a.m., and will remain in Johnson's parlors, corner Magazine and Julia Streets, until 11:15, when it will be transferred to the Southern Pacific 11:55 a.m. train. HY. THARP, Pres.

M. M. DICKINSON, Secretary General Relief Committee, I. O. O. F.

RANDOLPH—On Sunday, Feb. 7, 1909, at 9:15 o'clock p.m., ALEXANDER RANDOLPH, beloved husband of the late Mary Stoelzel, aged 65 years, a native of New Orleans.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family and the members of the First English Evangelical Lutheran congregation are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 3 o'clock p.m., from his late residence, No. 2431 North Rampart Street, near St. Roch Avenue.

Interment in St. Vincent de Paul Cemetery.

GALY—On Monday, Feb. 8, 1909, at 3:20 o'clock p.m., HENRY MICHEL, son of John F. Galy and Margaret Pfefferle, aged 3 days, a native of New Orleans.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock a.m., from the parents' residence, No. 1914 Lapeyrouse Street.

Interment in St. Louis and Claiborne Cemetery.

ST. JAMES—On Monday, Feb. 8, 1909, at 12:20 o'clock p.m., PHILIP ST. JAMES, beloved husband of Mannda Cives, aged 69 years, a native of New Orleans.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 11 o'clock a.m., from his late residence, No. 1359 St. Bernard Avenue.

Interment in St. Bartholomo Cemetery, Algiers.

STAHR—On Monday, Feb. 8, 1909, at 6 o'clock p.m., Mrs. MAMIE STAHR, beloved niece of Mrs. H. Hoehn, residing in Beaumont, Tex., and a native of New Orleans.

Body will be brought to New Orleans.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

Memphis and Birmingham papers please copy.

THOMPSON—On Sunday, Feb. 7, 1909, at 8:50 o'clock p.m., MARY CALLAGHAN, beloved wife of Charles C. Thompson, aged 46 years, 3 months and 9 days, a native of New Orleans.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the Thompson, Hamilton and Bell families, also the officers and members of Louisiana Circle No. 1, U. A. O. D., Elvin Grove No. 24, U. A. O. D., Pike Benevolent Association and New Orleans Herd No. 21, B. O. B., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place Tuesday Afternoon, Feb. 9, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, 2903 First Street, corner of Willow Street.

Interment in St. Patrick Cemetery No. 2. Biloxi (Miss.) papers please copy.

HALL OF LOUISIANA CIRCLE NO. 1, U. A. O. D., 618 Common Street.—The officers and Uptown Relief Committee are hereby requested to assemble at the residence of our late sister, C. THOMPSON, 2903 First Street, This Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1909, at 3 p.m., to pay their last respects.

Yours in U., P. and C.

F. J. LENINGER, Sec.

## LAGNIAPPE.

"Why do we get so many things we don't want?" "They are given us to console us for the lack of so many things we do want."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mr. Scrappington (musingly)—As Lincoln said, a man may fool some of the people all the time and all the people some of the time. Mrs. Scrappington (briskly)—But you can't fool me any of the time.—Puck.

"They say he made millions buying on margins." "How does it happen, then, that he is so hard up?" "He kept on buying on margins."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"So your wife always lets you have the last word in an argument?" "Certainly," answered Mr. Meekton. "It is necessary for me to have the last word in order to show that I agree with her perfectly."—Washington Star.

"On what little things fame may depend!" "Yes, but what made you think about it?" "Reading of the doctor who has won honors by finding a new flea."—Philadelphia Ledger.

He—If you refuse me I shall blow out my brains. She—Impossible. He—Maybe you don't believe I have a pistol. She—Oh, I dare say you a pistol, all right.—Philadelphia Record.

A married man's table manners are improved by frequently having company for dinner.—Florida Times-Union.

"See, Fritz, we have been engaged seven years." "Yes, dear; that means so many years less of married life."—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

### THE COLLEGE YEAR.

(Being the substance of a college boy's confession, overheard in the subway last night.)

'Twas in mid-August—I recall
How hot the summer sun was burning—
When I approached that classic hall
Of learning.
I was an ardent academe,
And finally I made the team.

I labored hard as one inspired;
My limbs grew strong, my cheeks grew ruddy:
At night I would be far too tired
To study.
The season closed * * * Thanksgiving came
The Christmas holidays at hand.

And then I promised I should work,
But, honestly, the simple fact is
I couldn't be a sport and shirk
Spring practice
For baseball, so with verve and vim
I worked till April in the gym.

From April to commencement day
The duties of the diamond beckoned.
You know it is no cinch to play
At second.
* * *
Vacation time; and what a strain
The year has been upon my brain!

(New York Evening Mail.

### GRATUITOUS ADVICE.

A man had sat for some time in a restaurant, looking thoughtfully at the proprietor, says the Youth's Companion.

"I see you advertise that you make your own ice cream," he said in a confidential tone.

"I do, sir," said the proprietor.

"Well," said the man, "would you permit me to give you a little pointer? I won't charge you a cent, and it'll be money in your pocket."

"Glad to hear it, I'm sure," said the proprietor.

"Get somebody else to make it," said the man, in a hoarse whisper.

### A REFLECTION.

"The late Senator Allison," said a Dubuque lawyer, according to the New York Tribune, "was a stickler for personal cleanliness, even for personal elegance. There was no quicker way for a man to get on his black books than to be unshaven, to have the trousers unpressed, the boots unpolished.

"We used to have here in Dubuque a decidedly slovenly lawyer. This lawyer appeared one afternoon at a meeting with a rose in his buttonhole. The sight of a rose in the buttonhole of such a slovenly elected a good deal of comment.

"'I wonder where on earth he got it?' said I.

"Senator Allison smiled.

"'Probably,' said he, 'it grew there.'"

### HER CORRECTION.

"Father, I wish I knew why they laughed at my corrected sentence in English class to-day!" exclaimed a high school girl, according to the Youth's Companion. Her father looked up from his evening paper and asked what the sentence was.

"Well, Miss West gave us each a sentence to correct, and mine was: 'I went to the tonsorial parlors to get a hair cut.'"

"And how did you correct it?" asked the father.

"Why, I corrected it the only way you could correct it, of course; and Miss West just doubled up laughing when she read it, and then she read it aloud, and every one in the class shouted. They didn't know it was my sentence, but I did."

"But what did you write?"

"Why, father! what would any one write I wrote: 'I went to the tonsorial parlors to get my tonsils cut,' of course!"

### AT THE RESTAURANT.

First Customer (after looking at bill of fare)—I'll have roast sucking pig, mashed potatoes and cauliflower.

Second Customer—Give me toad-in-the-hole, scarlet runners and turnips.

Third Customer—Cold beef, without horseradish, cabbage and a glass of porter.

Waiter—Yessir.

Glides to the speaking tube and yells breathlessly: "One pig mashed colly and scarlet turnips cold beef (without) hell cab and porter."

Fourth Customer (facetiously)—Waiter, bring me a dog biscuit and a bit of puppy.

Fifth Customer—Calf's head without brain sauce.

Waiter—Yessir.

Shouts down speaking tube: "Biscuit for puppy with small salary and calf's head without brains."—Tit-Bits.

### AN HONORABLE PATIENT.

"Lord Sholto Douglas," said a San Francisco merchant, "is a very nice fellow, indeed. But because he is an English lord people are apt to take advantage of him. One type of Westerner, he told me last month, always treated him as unfairly as the druggist treated the man with the stomach ache.

"This man, Lord Sholto explained, ate too much Christmas turkey and mince pie and hastened to the druggist's for antipyrine to deaden the pain. Half an hour later he hastened back again.

"'Do you know what you've done, man?' he shouted at the druggist. 'You've given me strychnine instead of antipyrine!'

"And he threw the dangerous packet on the counter.

"The druggist started and turned pale; then he sighed with relief.

"'Oh,' he cried, 'oh, what an error! And how honorable of you to bring the strychnine back! Otherwise I'd have been out nearly $1.50.'"—Los Angeles Times.

### A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING.

A lady from South America, possessed of a decidedly quick temper, came to New York with a very incomplete knowledge of the English language. At her hotel she rang for the chambermaid. But a waiter came instead. Having ascertained that the name of the chambermaid was Susan, the lady marshaled her meagre knowledge of English in a desperate effort to make the waiter understand that he should call the chambermaid. What she said, in fact, however, was:

"Call me Susan!"

The waiter leaned against the wall, much alarmed.

"Call me Susan!" shouted the lady, in American.

The waiter became appalled.

"Call me Susan!" roared the lady, her eyes flashing furiously.

"Susan, then—if you will have it!" exclaimed the poor waiter. Then he fled precipitately.