



A LONG ago as 1890 the American navy had its first fight with the Chinese; and in Japan and Korea the United States has also landed parties to demand satisfaction for injuries to American citizens. The chief role of the United States in Asia has been as the sponsor for China, Japan and Korea as nations. The United States was the first nation to make a treaty with China by which that country recognized the principles of international law, and it was followed promptly by other nations. An American naval officer secured the first commercial treaty with Japan, forced the Shogun to admit foreigners to trade, and incidentally brought about the overthrow of a usurper and the establishment of the present liberal government in control. Korea's first treaty was with the United States, as was that of the king of the Loo Choo Isles. The United States in 1884 made the first treaty with Japan that treated the Mikado's empire as a civilized nation. Within the last year this country secured the adoption of an agreement for the open door in China by the powers. Some of the most influential generals, admirals and diplomats have been Americans. It is on account of these facts that when the present trouble arose the suggestion was made in many foreign countries that the United States should settle the crisis in China and also because of the known disinterestedness of the United States, which has allowed other powers to reap the territorial advantages that have followed its action. So too, the Chinese minister was not without reason for his suggestion that the Monroe doctrine be applied to China.

First Lesson.
The first experience of the Chinese with Americans grew out of a somewhat similar state of affairs to that in the Mediterranean, where the United States suppressed the Barbary pirates, who had been levying tribute on the ships of the great nations without hindrance. Chinese waters were also infested with pirates, against whom the Europeans had made no determined resistance. The United States ship *Albatross*, under the command of Capt. Bacon, happened along in 1869. The ship entered the river at Macao and sent a boat crew in command of the chief officer ashore to get a pilot. The pirate junk stole quietly up and suddenly rounded the boat, intending to leap on board and kill the crew. When the Americans realized what had happened they turned their loaded cannon on the Chinese and fought off the pirates with their Brown Bess muskets and boarding pikes. The Chinese gave hard battle, throwing hand grenades on board. The pirates were beaten off, and the defeat of the leader was such a blow to his prestige that he was afterwards betrayed by some of his men. The mandarins put him to death by the means known as the "thousand cuts," a slow and painful process of hacking into little bits. Capt. Bacon's lesson, however, taught the Chinese pirates to respect the American flag, and American trade grew and prospered.

The optimum war, when was declared against China by Great Britain in 1840, was responsible for the opening of that nation to the world's commerce by means of the treaty ports which were afterwards established. That war grew out of the attempt of China to suppress the smuggling of opium carried on by the British to the depletion of the imperial revenues. To suppress the trade the Chinese had recourse to force. But after the short, sharp struggle in 1847, which resulted in the capture of Canton by the allied British and French, the United States was one of the powers that joined with England, France and Russia in securing treaties for freedom of trade.

The first foreigner employed by the Chinese for the reorganization of their army was an American, Frederick Townsend Ward, a soldier of fortune, born in Massachusetts. He adopted the Chinese nationalities under the name of Hwa, married the daughter of a wealthy mandarin, and was made a mandarin of the highest grade and Admiral General in the service of the Emperor. Gen. Ward turned his attention to the reorganization of the empire's army, but found it a difficult task. He died as the result of a wound received in directing a campaign on Peking. The Chinese paid him the highest possible honors after his death by burying him in the Confucian cemetery at Ningpo. Ward's successor in command of the Chinese forces was Major Charles G. Gordon—"Chinese" Gordon—who brought to a high degree of discipline and efficiency the army whose foundations had been laid by Ward.

The treaty made in 1895 provided for the application of the rules of international law to the conduct of war between the nations, gave China the right to appoint consuls to the United States, provided for the recognition of freedom of religion in China, and permitted Chinese to embrace Christianity, permitted the Chinese to attend schools in America and to have free right of travel here, and for all the mutual privileges which are allowed to the most favored nation. The Chinese exclusion act later excluded the Chinese, and in this again the United States was first and was followed by Australia, the only other nation where the color competition was felt.

When the war with Japan ended disastrously for China Li Hung Chang turned immediately to America to secure a disinterested adviser to aid in the peace negotiations and watch the interests of the imperial government. The man upon whom his choice fell was John W. Foster, who had succeeded James G. Blaine as Secretary of State. Mr. Foster went to Shimonoeki and conducted his negotiations to the satisfaction of the Chinese government.

In the case of Japan the United States was actually the godfather of the new nation. Japan had been a closed nation from 1639, when the Portuguese had been expelled, until 1854, when Commodore M. C. Perry, a brother of the victor on Lake Erie, opened the country to foreign trade. The Japanese government did not succeed in doing so, and the report he then made of the resources of the island was partly responsible for the determination of Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, to open the islands to American trade.

The acquisition of a Pacific coast line by the United States suggested to Millard Fillmore and Daniel Webster that the United States should be the chief trading power in the East, and that the commerce of Japan would be profitable. Commodore Perry was, therefore, given a letter to the Mikado, signed by the President and written by Daniel Webster, commencing a treaty of friendship and commerce between the two nations by which the Mikado's ports should be thrown open to American vessels for purpose of trade. Commodore Perry sailed in November, 1852, with a fleet, and he carried with him many useful implements and inventions as presents to the Japanese government, including a telegraph line, which he received from Webster before the Secretary's death, were to approach the Emperor of Japan in the most friendly manner, and to use no violence unless attacked, but if attacked to let the Japanese feel the full weight of his power.

Perry's Diplomacy.
Perry carried out his instructions by sailing to Yeddo and delivering his letter to the authorities with the request that it be presented to the Emperor. The Japanese, in accordance with their custom, refused to permit him to land, and Perry waited for his answer for several months, during which he surveyed the Loo Choo Islands. While in these islands he made the first treaty negotiated by them with a Caucasian power. After waiting several months Commodore Perry returned to the Bay of Yeddo, and finally by a triumph of diplomacy, aided by the sight of his seven ships, effected a landing and obtained a treaty permitting the Americans to trade. This treaty permitted citizens of the United States to trade with Japan through the ports of Simoda and Hakodadi, and the United States was authorized to appoint Consuls to represent its interest at these points. It was stipulated that steamships from California to China should be furnished with supplies of coal, and that American sailors shipwrecked upon the Japanese coast should be taken to the nearest port and not imprisoned, as had been the Japanese custom in their attempt to secure isolation. Thus Japan, after 216 years of seclusion, entered into the family of nations. The other powers were quick to follow the United States' example and secured similar treaties, and three other ports were soon added to which Western people might trade.

Perry's visit was the cause of the overthrow of the dynasty then in power in Japan. From the twelfth century the authority of the Mikado had been nominal. They had been relegated among the gods and their power was exercised through a Shogun, who was the real sovereign. When the Shogun yielded to the American demands it created a profound sensation in Japan. The nobles were indignant at the departure from the traditional policy of the empire. They gained the upper hand, and in 1868 ordered the Shogun to abdicate in favor of the Emperor, to abrogate treaties of commerce. Attacks on the foreigners followed, and foreign vessels attempting to enter treaty ports were fired upon. One of these vessels was the *Pembroke*, a small American steamer loaded with merchandise.

Japs Learn a Lesson.
The insult was reported to Commodore MacDougal, who was with the Wyandott at Shanghai. The Wyandott attacked and destroyed the Japanese fleet. MacDougal sailed away in the Wyandott, which was hit twenty times. Five of his men were killed and six wounded. The American minister made a claim of \$10,000 for the loss of the ship and freight sustained by the *Pembroke*, which was paid promptly.

Perry opened Japan to trade. The United States in 1878 and again in 1891 led the way for the admittance of Japan into full fellowship with the nations and to permit trade of American goods in every part of the empire. After 1868, when the Shogun was finally overthrown and the Mikado himself began to rule under a constitutional government, the Japanese showed constant progress in peace. They became restive of being treated as barbarians and wished the removal of the stigma. The first effort was made by favoring the United States, which, by the treaty of 1887, placed Japan upon exactly the same footing as Germany, France, or any other country in rela-

WILL HONOR HEROIC DEAD.

Confederates Will Erect a Memorial

The recent convention of Confederate veterans held at Louisville voted to accept with thanks the offer of \$100,000 made by Charles Broadway House of New York, formerly a soldier of the Confederacy from Virginia, for the purpose of erecting a memorial to the Confederate dead at Richmond, Va. The Memorial Commission reported that it had secured pledges of \$124,437.35 in addition, and that the prospect of raising an amount sufficient to make the total, including Mr. House's donation, \$200,000 was excellent. Upon these reports Mr. House has authorized the Confederate Veterans' Association to draw upon him for the amount pledged by him at any time it may be thought advisable to begin the work. The Confederate Memorial Association, which has the enterprise in hand, has elected Judge George L. Christian of Richmond, Va., as its treasurer, and the memorial is to be built in Richmond, the heart-city of the Confederacy and the place where, for four years, the policies and plans were evolved in consequence of which the South was enabled to make so memorable a struggle against inevitable defeat.

The definite arrangements for the construction of the memorial do not yet appear to have been completed by the association, but General J. C. Underwood, the Secretary and superintendent of the work of raising funds, has prepared plans (with the approval of some members of the executive committee) and these plans were presented at Louisville.

General Underwood says of his plans: "I have designed a memorial rotunda with a mansard dome and rooms for each State, wherein relics, records and various other articles may be safely kept for all time to come, and I have further designed suitable hanging space for a portrait gallery of renowned Southern leaders, and I personally purpose to bestow upon the people of the South twenty or more magnificent portraits, full size, in oil, of distinguished Confederate officers, both civil and military, as soon as a suitable place shall have been made to receive them. And, besides, I also present to you for inspection statue models of President Jefferson Davis and General Robert E. Lee, the civil and military heads of the historic Confederacy, for the manufacture of which in bronze I, individually, propose to raise the requisite money, and, as in the case of the portraits, to donate the same to the association, to be placed on either side of the grand steps of the portico of the said proposed memorial building, provided such meets with your approval."

"The maximum estimated cost of the design I proposed is \$300,000, including statues and portraits, and calculating upon the building site being donated. With the amount raised thus, others promised and anticipated donations based upon the backing I have demonstrated, I am confident of being able to secure at least \$500,000, and if my design is approved and authorized given to me to proceed in accordance therewith I will obligate myself to construct the memorial building as designed, with such modifications as may be found necessary to suit the building site to be selected and other essential requirements of the case in every particular."

"My general plan includes the placing by each State of two statues, either in bronze or marble, as may hereafter be determined, to suit inside flanking of auditorium rotunda, and that the several States shall select their heroes to be immortalized, each State bearing the expense of such statues (from \$10,000 to \$15,000) representing its own heroes, but the portico statues and two equestrian statues of Generals J. E. B. Stuart and N. B. Forrest I propose to secure by money to be raised from outside friendly sources and already have assurances of material assistance for that purpose."

A Curious Coincidence.
Sir Herbert Maxwell seems to occupy a unique place in Parliament. Probably he is the only member of the House of Commons who can claim to be descended from an ancestor of precisely the same name as himself who sat in Parliament over 600 years ago. His forebear, Sir Herbert Maxwell of Carlaverock, sat in the Parliament of Scots, 1283-84, and agreed to accept Margaret of Norway as his sovereign in the event of the death of Alexander III, and he was also a member of the Parliament of 1290-91. This worthy's brother, Sir John, is further curious to observe, did not himself a member of Parliament, but his namesake in the House of Commons in the person of Sir John Stirling Maxwell, direct descendant, Sir Herbert Maxwell and Sir John Maxwell were both "commandeered" by Edward I. to perform military service "beyond the sea"—i. e., in France—in 1297.

Berlin's Sewage System.
The sewage system of Berlin annually transports from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 tons of sewage for distribution over an area of 20,000 acres lying from seven to fifteen miles beyond the city limits. Although the cost of the drainage is about \$25,000,000 a year, the enormous increase in fertility of the land makes it a paying operation. Besides that, it is the most sanitary and scientific mode of disposing of the city's sewage.

How She Got It.
A little girl who had been told not to ask for anything to eat at a neighbor's came home with a face very suggestive of luncheon. When asked by her mother why she had asked for something, she said: "I didn't ask, Mr. A. I just looked in and said: 'Can't you see how hungry I am?'"—New York Truth.

Parole System for the Insane.
A parole system is in use at the hospital for the insane in Nebraska, under which the mildly afflicted are placed in the custody of their friends for sixty days before being finally discharged.

ROMANCE IN A TRIAL.

McKinley Lost His First Case in Court, but Won a Bride.

President McKinley, as a young attorney, lost his first case in the Common Pleas court of Stark county, as shown by the records, but he won a bride. He was elected prosecuting attorney during the trial. This case was first heard before Justice Philip Low, of Navarre, Stark county, in 1868. Low is a rock-ribbed Democrat. He is still a justice of the peace in the village of Navarre, and has held the office in an unbroken line all these years.

John Roetter, a farmer of Bethlehem township, Stark county, brought action against Philip Sheets, his tenant, to recover damages of \$212.50. The farmer had a quarrel over some horse breaking into a wheat field. The plaintiff caused an attachment to be issued to satisfy his claim, should he win the suit.

Summons was served on Sheets March 18, 1868. He demanded a jury trial. This was granted, and April 1 was fixed as the time to hear the case. The parties were not ready, and the case did not come to trial until May 8. It took three days to hear the evidence and the arguments. The jury finally

gave judgment for the defendant, Sheets, amounting to \$136.85. McKinley's client was not satisfied with the issue of the case and took an appeal. During the trial of the case McKinley had become engaged to marry Ida Saxton, the belle of the town of Canton, and while the case was pending between Roetter and Sheets, McKinley was getting ready for the wedding. He was married in January, 1871. His interest in this important event of his life is shown in a letter written a short time before his marriage to Judge Ambler, of Salem, Ohio, then congressman from the district. The young Canton attorney sent a letter of inquiry to Congressman Ambler at Washington and informing Mr. Ambler of his approaching marriage.

The fact of William McKinley and his bride to the national capital was an eventful occurrence in the young bridegroom's life. Another important event in the life of McKinley that caused him to delay the case of Roetter and Sheets was his canvass for prosecuting attorney of Stark county. He was nominated, partly as a joke, for the county had been strongly Democratic. The opposing candidate was William A. Lynch. McKinley won.

Here is another strange thing clustering about this period of McKinley's experience. The opposing counsel in the Roetter-Sheets case was also this same William A. Lynch. McKinley won the election, and his bride; Lynch won the law case. Two years later McKinley and Lynch were again opposed.

A Watchful Wife.
Twice the dowager Empress of Russia has saved her husband's life. One day, when in the Emperor's dressing room, she observed that on his dressing table lay a curious-looking jewel case. Something about its appearance aroused her curiosity, and, taking it up, she became aware that it was extremely heavy. Without saying a word she went into her room and placed it there in a basin of water; then, sending for the prefect of police whose duties kept him much about the palace, she begged him to have it examined, and it was discovered to be one of the most marvelous infernal machines ever invented by the ingenuity of man. The second occasion on which the Empress was directly instrumental in stopping a murder occurred in the Winter Palace, when she heard a slight noise which indicated the presence of some stranger in the czar's study. Without betraying the slightest anxiety, she begged her husband to come and speak to one of the children. He did so. She locked the door and only gave up the keys to a party of soldiers, who found that some one had just escaped through a window.—Tit-Bits.

Butterfly Consumption Cure.
Frederick K. Knight, of Venice, Fla., is here to carry on experiments in



FARM OWNED BY W. J. BRYAN.

posting candidates for prosecuting attorney. This was Lynch's turn, and he defeated McKinley. The presiding judge in the case, the parties to the suit, and most of the jurors are dead. The little house used as a court by Justice Low still stands near his grocery store and serves as a small store room.

BRYAN'S FARM.

Where the Democratic Leader Finds Rest and Recreation.

William Jennings Bryan maintains a little farm of thirty acres just outside the city limits of Lincoln. He bought the first five acres some years ago because he liked the look of the place. He and his wife were driving by what is now his farm, or the nucleus of it, and they stopped to admire the view, which was all around them. A landscape creek, with its heavy forest, and a few scattered trees and country houses in their setting of shade and fruit trees all around. So charmed were Mr. and Mrs. Bryan with the situation that they bought the five acres for \$250 an acre. While this price was perhaps pretty stiff, Col. Bryan explains how he got his money's worth.

"The scenery is worth \$100 an acre," he says, "the climate another \$100, and the soil \$50."

Since that time Mr. Bryan has added to his farm in five and ten acre tracts until now he has thirty acres. Mr. Bryan's farm is not even separated from the adjoining ground by a wire fence. At present the farmhouse is occupied by his tenant. It is a one-story and one-half frame structure in the style so commonly seen on the Western prairie. One room Mr. Bryan has reserved, and in it he keeps the effects which he has collected as Colonel of the Nebraska regiment. Some fifty feet to the rear is the levee

mill with the drinking cup made of a tin can. North and west of the house is the garden which Mr. Bryan planted and has cultivated, and the chicken-house is at the rear of the farmhouse.

Col. Bryan is a true Nebraskan. Although he has visited every part of the country in his campaigning tours and has had a chance given to few men of comparing the relative beauties of lake, river, mountain and prairie country from ocean to ocean, he declares that no section of the country satisfies him as Nebraska does. He likes to get out on his farm and take things easy, watch the chickens, ramble around in the fields and drink from the old tin cup. Of course, Col. Bryan does not "work" the farm himself. Small as it is, it would take too much of the time of a man as busy as Bryan is. A caretaker lives in the little farmhouse during the greater part of the year and attends to the crops and the thousand and one duties of the farm. The garden and the chicken yard are what Col. Bryan attends to personally. The rest of the work—the fields of oats and corn, the orchard and all the wide sweep of acres—is attended to by the employe. It is but a short drive from Col. Bryan's



SQUIRE LOW AND HIS COURTHOUSE.

home in Lincoln to the farm, and, therefore, he seldom, if ever, remains at the farmhouse over night.

The Sorrows of the Millionaire.
"Let me be the star of the millionaire," observes the idiot, in the role of an entertainer, which John Kendrick Bangs assigns him in the *Woman's Home Companion*. "Given his million he gives up his house and builds himself a small, first-class hotel in some big city, which for the greater part of the year is occupied by servants. He next erects a country palace at Lenox or at Newport. Then he calls a cottage, though it usually looks more like a public library or a hospital or a clubhouse. Then he builds himself a camp, with stained-glass windows, in the Adirondacks, and he has to float a small railroad in order to get himself and his wife's trunks into camp. Shortly after these follow a honeymoon modeled after a French chateau, somewhere in the South, and then a yacht warranted to cross the ocean in ten days, and to produce seasickness twelve hours sooner than the regular ocean-steamer, because one of the necessities of life. Result, he never lives anywhere. To occupy all his residences, camps and bungalows he has to keep eternally on the move, and when he needs a trip to Europe he has his yacht got ready and sends it over, going himself on a fast steamer. Oh, it's a terrible thing to be a millionaire and have nothing to do but to lay one's head, with every power man envying him, many hating him, and hands raised against him everywhere!"

As Laid on a Natural Lighthouse.
Stromboli, one of the Lipari Islands, has constantly and usefully performed the function of a lighthouse for at least 2,000 years. Circular in outline, the island culminates in a conical shaped elevation due to past volcanic agency, which rises to the height of 3,000 feet above sea level, and is visible over an area having a radius of more than 100 miles. During the day masses of vapor are seen issuing from a point high up the mountain side, and at night successive displays of red light, varying in duration and intensity, somewhat resemble those of a gigantic flashlight on the coast. The flashes last from under one to over twenty minutes, gradually increasing to a ruddy glow, and as gradually fading away. This island is referred to by several very ancient writers as, the great natural Pharos of the Western Mediterranean. Now it serves the same purpose, for the constant stream of traffic passing to and from the French and Italian ports in the Gulf of Genoa and of Lyons, through the Straits of Messina, for which Stromboli acts as a "warning light." To such an extent is this case that, although the other principal islands of the Lipari archipelago are marked by lighthouses, nothing of the kind is placed upon Stromboli.

Foreigners in Japan.
To eat with chopsticks, and sit on mats, and wear big-eared caps do not bring a man any nearer to genuinely intimate intercourse with the Japanese people. The language is also needed. Yet even when the language is added something still remains to be achieved. No foreigner has ever succeeded in being admitted to the inner circle of Japanese intercourse.—Japan Mail.

In the Blood.
Mrs. Gossipell—"So young Mr. Benedict has taken a wife. Dear me! only 24! What could have induced him to take such a course?"

Mrs. Gossipell—"My dear, I fancy it runs in the blood. I hear that his father and mother before him were married."

Increasing Value.
"I have no less than a dozen complete novels which no editor would accept," said the unsuccessful author. "They are lying in my desk, and yet I believe they are growing more valuable with the passing years and that even now I might realize on them."

"I don't doubt it," replied the heartless girl. "I understand the price of paper has advanced at a tremendous rate."—Philadelphia Press.

Boys seem to be growing better, but their mothers gossip about them as much as a chance.

SHOES OF THE "CELESTIALS."

Comfort and Healthfulness of Their Woven Straw Sandals.

"I may seem to be quarreling with my bread and butter," said an uptown chiropodist to one of his best customers the other day, "but in my humble and somewhat professional opinion the most sensible of all men in the matter of footwear is the Chinaman. Did you ever notice his feet? I don't believe there is such a thing as a corn or bunion in all China. Chiropodists would starve to death there so far as the requirements of the masculine foot are concerned. Whatever the deformities inflicted on the feet of women in China may be, the men certainly enjoy sound and comfortable understandings. Look at the Chinese laundrymen here in Washington; they stand at their work eighteen hours a day. No class of workmen I know of spend so many hours on their feet as they do. Yet they never break down there, and physically they are a wonderfully healthy race."

"Simple living and freedom from the nervous pursuits of our civilization may have something to do with it, but I attribute their exemption from foot weakness and disease to the kind of shoes so universally worn by them. I have a pair that I have worn for several years, and I wouldn't wear anything else for genuine indoor comfort. They are woven of straw and seaweed and soled with horsehide. There is a thick sole of straw above the leather, and through this the air can circulate freely, keeping the muscles of the under part of the foot always cool. The laundrymen, you notice, are usually barefoot, which is an added advantage in the matter of healthfulness. There is about as little material in the uppers as is consistent with the idea of a shoe, and this is just enough to keep the thing on the foot. This upper, too, is woven loosely of seaweed, so that the air can have access to the foot. Nowhere does this shoe pinch or in the least degrees press the foot."

"These are the indoor shoes of the Chinaman. On the street here in the United States nowadays he wears very commonly the leather shoe or boots of American manufacture. That is one of the ways in which he is becoming Americanized. But the outdoor cloth shoe of China is a great deal worn also. That, like the indoor shoe, is very thick and soft in the sole, and the foot is never pinched or strained by it. The healthiest footgear ever known probably was the sandal of the Greeks. It had no upper, and, as you will see in statuary, the feet of men and women were ideally perfect. All the sandals afforded was a protection from the ground. To him who wears sandals," say the Arabs, "it is as if the world were shod with leather." The Chinaman seems to follow out this motto, and his shoes are merely soles and nothing more. But the great secret of the excellence of his indoor shoe is the half-inch straw sole."—Washington Star.

Blame what? It is that ghastly, horrible, nervous, clammy desert which your mother generally gets up when we have company so that we can't shut out of calling it."—Indianapolis Journal.

More than even with him: Banker—(to crushed tragedist)—"No; I haven't seen you yet; I have not been inside a theater for two years!" Crushed Tragedist—"It's five years since I've been inside a bank."—From The Ways of Men.

Mr. Grimes—"Do you know, Mr. Briggs, that your hens get into my garden and make an awful mess of it. They tear up everything in their claws." Mr. Briggs—"I don't know what is to be done, unless you shoe them."

What we're all coming to: "What, minding the baby?" said Northside, as he entered Manchester's home and found his friend agitating the cradle. "Yes," replied Manchester, "I've got down to bed-rock."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Women are an ungrateful lot. "Anything special?" "Yes; my wife urged me to go into politics, and ever since I didn't get nominated she has talked about what a lot of new furniture she could have bought with the money I spent."—Indianapolis Journal.

Fuddy—"Do you know your wife appears to be a charming woman? I hope you won't think me impertinent to make such remarks." Duddy—"Oh, no, that's all right. That's what I want to think. That's the reason, in fact, that she happens to be my wife."

The census-taker rang the bell at the house of Gen. Underburn. The general's wife responded. "Who is the head of this house, madam?" asked the census-man. "I am," said she promptly. "And—where have any profession or occupation?" "Well, you can put me down as a general manager."—Philadelphia Press.

Bluster—"I don't care; I believe in telling a fellow just what I think of him." Mildmay—"It is a great deal better to tell somebody else what you think of a man—that is, of course, if it is something deprecatory. If you tell it to the man himself it will probably go to his head, and if you tell it to some body else it is likely to go the rounds."



SHARP NO SENSE.

First Lady-Killer—"Me steady says you kissed her." Second Dillo—"U waa! She's only boatin'."—New York World.

"Can you give me the name of the first lady of the land?" asked the teacher. "Yes," said the boy with the frowny hair, "Eve."—Chicago Tribune.

Facts in the case: How did he lose his standing in the community? "By getting drunk and letting a train run over his legs."—Chicago Tribune.

"Are you going to spend the summer in town?" "Hiking." "I expect to. My wife will do all the spending out of town that I can afford."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Mistress—"Bridget, you've been a long time in coming; didn't you hear me calling?" Bridget—"No, ma'am; not till you called th' third time, ma'am."—Ex.

Fussy—"They say that Aginaldo invested half a million dollars in the Philippine rebellion." Wussy—"Well, he can't complain; he is getting a run for his money."—Ex.

Mrs. Snaggs—"I read to-day that a pot of tea exploded in a kitchen, severely scalding the cook." Mr. Snaggs—"It must have been gunpowder."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Mamma—"You don't care what kind of a husband you get? Why, Gladys! They say 'So long as he is handsome and rich, and kind to me I don't care, so there.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Where ignorance is bliss: Hicks (reading)—"There are many people that suffer from dyspepsia for years without knowing it." Hicks (a dyspeptic)—"How I envy them!"—Town Topics.

Elusive Statesman—"I must confess that I do not know what to do to save the country." Wise Politician—"Better wait a month and let the sweet girl graduates tell us."—Baltimore American.

Excited Lady (at the telephone)—"I want my husband, please, at once." Voice (from the exchange)—"Number, please?" Excited Lady (snappily)—"The fourth, you impudent thing!"—Tit-Bits.

"Do you know anything at all about drilling?" asked the sergeant. "Faith, I know all about it," replied the raw recruit; "I worked in a quarry for many years before I joined th' army."—Philadelphia Press.

"I would like to be in one of those expeditions to the North Pole, would you?" "No; I prefer the South Pole." "Huh! What's the difference between the two?" "All the difference in the world."—Philadelphia Press.

"What is blame want, papa?" "Blame want? It is that ghastly, horrible, nervous, clammy desert which your mother generally gets up when we have company so that we can't shut out of calling it."—Indianapolis Journal.

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