

OLNEY'S SUCCESSOR

Senator John Sherman Has Accepted State Portfolio.

RESULT OF HIS TRIP TO CANTON

General Alger Being Considered for the War Department—Horse Davis Has No Chance.

Canton, O., Jan. 18.—"I have accepted the state portfolio," said Senator John Sherman to the Associated Press representative at the Fort Wayne depot a few minutes before the senator left for Washington this afternoon. The senator had but a few moments before left the presence of the president-elect. Concerning other matters connected with the incoming administration, the senator was very reticent. Asked as to whether Mr. Hanna would be appointed senator, he replied that he did not know. Senator Sherman was in the city a little more than three hours, and all the while was at the McKinley home, where he took lunch with other prominent callers.

Policy Toward Cuba.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18.—The Dispatch says: The Cuban policy of the McKinley administration will differ very little from that which has been laid down by President Cleveland and his secretary of state. This statement is based on remarks made to a reporter by the man who will be premier of the next administration, Senator Sherman, at the union depot this evening.

The veteran statesman was on his way to Washington from Canton. After stating that his position in the next cabinet had been determined, Senator Sherman said in answer to a question: "I think the United States government should not interfere with the Cuban war, either to aid in its settlement or to do anything which would make a peaceful government of the island a charge upon this country. I think Canovas has outlined a program of governmental reforms, which will be applied both in Spain and Cuba. These reforms will give the Cubans practical autonomy, and will, I hope, settle the question."

Adrift on an Ice Floe.

Menominee, Mich., Jan. 18.—To-night nine men are clinging to a block of ice a few rods square that is being driven out of Green bay into Lake Michigan by a fierce southerly gale. The wind is blowing thirty miles an hour, and carries a zero temperature, and an occasional snow squall. The men are fishermen, clad only in the none too heavy clothing worn while tending their nets, and unless the ice floe has been blown against Chambers island or Green island, there is little probability they will live through the night. The doomed men are residents of the little fishing village of Menominee, and their wives and children and neighbors are spending the night on the mountains of ice that fringe the beach weeping.

MUCHLY MARRIED.

An Indian Territory Man Who Has Sixteen Wives.

Dennison, Tex., Jan. 18.—Deputy United States Marshal B. C. Birchfield, of Durant, L. T., has arrived here, having in charge Tom Lowe, 26 years of age, who is wanted in this county under indictment in two cases of disposing of mortgaged property. Lowe, in the presence of Officer Birchfield and Policeman James, confessed to being the husband of sixteen wives, all of whom he has married within the last eight years. The confession was made in writing.

He married wife No. 1 at Pateell, L. T., in 1886; No. 2 in Bromwood, Tex., the same year; No. 3 in Benton; No. 4 in Hillsboro; No. 5 in Ennis; No. 6 in Marion county; No. 7 in Galveston; No. 8 in Houston; No. 9 in McLennan county; No. 10 in Dennison; No. 11 in Paris; No. 12 in Delta county; No. 13 in Mills county; No. 14 in Milan county; No. 15 at Weber Falls, and No. 16 in Young county.

All the wives are alive, and so far as he knows, Lowe says they are not remarried. So far as he knows nineteen children have been born to them within the last eight years.

Killed in the Czar's Presence.

Berlin, Jan. 18.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg reporting a lamentable incident, which has occurred in the czar's presence. The czar, it seems, beckoned to a gardener, who was working in the park at Tsarskoye. The gardener, seeing the man running toward the czar, shot him dead, supposing he was a would-be assassin. The czar was deeply affected by this occurrence.

Cars Piled in a Heap.

Bushnell, Ill., Jan. 18.—A wreck occurred on the Toledo, Peoria & Western at Sciota, ten miles west, last night. The engine, mail, baggage and two passenger cars were piled in a heap. The engineer was killed, and the baggage man and five or six passengers badly hurt. The wreck was caused by a broken rail, while the train was running thirty-five miles an hour.

Suffocated by Coal Gas.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—The bodies of Mrs. Esther Poole, 60 years old, and her son, Charles, aged 34, who were suffocated by coal gas, were found in their house last night.

Fire in an Orphan's Home.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 18.—At a late hour tonight the boys' department of Buckner's Orphan Home, five miles from the city, was destroyed by fire. Five boys perished in the flames, and several others were burned.

STORY OF ETHEL GILLIAM.

William Gray, of Palouse City, Vouches for Its Truth.

Walla Walla, Jan. 19.—William Gray, of Palouse City, who is in Walla Walla undergoing medicinal treatment, recently told the Statesman the story of Ethel Gilliam, a girl who lives with her parents ten miles east of Palouse. The family is poor but honest and reliable, the parents being devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Last August this little girl was taken ill, and after three weeks, apparently died, so the story goes. For three hours she had every appearance of death. She then slowly revived, but was totally blind. She told her parents that she had been in heaven and seen Jesus and the angels and many friends who had gone before. There she saw a tree of life and a river of life. There were little children in the tree eating the fruit. Each inhabitant wore a crown bearing his or her name. The little girl saw a crown with her name on it, hanging up, and reached for it, but Jesus told her she would have to go back to earth and fulfill her mission. He wanted her to teach his people.

Although blind this girl can read by passing her fingers over the printed or written page, and can describe persons whose pictures were handed to her. The latter power was first discovered by J. B. Cawthorn, a photographer, whose mother lives in Walla Walla. He told the marvelous story to a Sunday school in Palouse City, and Mr. Gray and wife, hearing it, drove out to the home of the girl to see for themselves. Mr. Gray first handed the sick girl his watch, and she told him that it was a gold watch, and the time of day, by passing her fingers over the glass. To make sure that her power was genuine, a paper was held between her face and a photograph that Mr. Gray handed to her, and she described the picture perfectly as that of an old gentleman with gray whiskers, wearing a dark suit and cravat. She read from books and papers handed to her by the use of her fingers.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray tell many other wonderful things in relation to this child. She has now been ill 100 days, and has not been able to digest any food.

As references for the truth of the story, Mr. Gray gave the names of Rev. A. Y. Skey, pastor of the S. M. E. church, of Palouse; Rev. J. G. Kerrick, of La Grande, Or.; H. A. Gray, Thomas Cox and J. B. Cawthorn, of Palouse.

AT THE INAUGURATION.

What It Will Cost a Spectator to See the Ceremonies.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Washingtonians who are making an effort to arrange the inaugural ceremonies of Mr. McKinley so that none can complain, are disturbed by statements circulated in certain parts of the country to the effect that extortionate rates are to be exacted of those who come here to witness the inauguration ceremonies. Speaking to an Associated Press reporter today, Chairman Bell said:

"If the people insist on making their own arrangements, the inaugural committee cannot be held responsible, but I can assure any one who will address Colonel L. P. Wright, chairman of the committee on public comfort, that he will secure for them the best of accommodations at reasonable rates. He has listed already accommodations for from 20,000 to 30,000 persons, mostly in private houses, which are well located, and which are supplied with all modern conveniences. The list is daily increasing. The rates will average about as follows: For lodging only, \$1 per day for beds and 75 cents for cots; \$1.25 to \$1.50 for lodging and breakfast, and \$2.50 per day for lodging and meals. Good horses for the parade may be hired for from \$5 to \$10. If persons have equipments it will be well to bring them, although such as they may not possess will be supplied by the committee at moderate cost."

Earthquake in Oakland.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 19.—An earthquake this afternoon was productive of a remarkable scene at the Tenth-avenue Baptist church. Rev. C. M. Hill, the pastor, was just closing an eloquent sermon. Just as he asked the congregation in an impressive manner what account they would render of their stewardship, the building began to quake until it seemed that the roof would fall in. In a moment all was confusion. Some of the congregation ran for the doors; others fell on their knees to pray, while others, with faces pale, stood waiting for what seemed to many to be certain death. Deacon Joseph Plaw attempted to calm the assembly. He asked why there should be fear, if they had heeded the words of their shepherd, and were ready for the end. He said that they should rejoice if the end came and found them prepared. The speaker quickly restored quiet, and when he had finished, all joined in prayers of thanksgiving.

Dervishes on the Move.

Rome, Jan. 19.—Massowah advises as to the effect that a body of Dervishes, believed to be the advance guard of the entire Dervish forces, has entered the Kedaref district, and is moving on Agordat. The Italian government is concentrating all the troops available near Agordat, which is well defended.

Cleaned Out a Town.

Perry, O. T., Jan. 19.—Late last night robbers took in the town of Newkirk, north of here. Saloons were robbed of all the money and quantities of whisky and beer. Residences were entered and many things were taken out. The officers think the robbers came into town yesterday under the guise of tramps. Five tramps were arrested here yesterday for highway robbery. They are supposed to be members of an organized gang.

HOUSE MAY KILL IT.

Little Chance of Favorable Action on Homestead Bill.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The supporters of the free homestead bill fear that the measure has been killed, so far as this congress is concerned, by the action of Speaker Reed in referring it to the house committee on public lands for the consideration of the senate amendments. The house committee is not strongly in favor of the plan. That committee voted to report the bill to the house by a majority of only one, when it provided only for free homes for the Oklahoma settlers.

The senate amendments greatly widen the scope of the bill, extending its provisions to all public land states, and it is doubtful whether the house committee will sanction the changes. The bill's supporters fear that if the committee does not make an adverse report, it will keep the bill and take no action on it before adjournment, which course would effectually dispose of it.

In the House.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The proceedings in the house today were very tame. It was private bill day, but the whole time was consumed in passing through the house bills favorably acted upon in committee of the whole before the holiday recess. The widow of the late Major-General Gibbon was the beneficiary of one of the bills passed carrying \$100 per month, and the widow of Brevet Major-General W. A. Nichols, of another, carrying \$75 per month. The free homestead bill, which came back to the house with senate amendments, was referred under a ruling of the chair to the committee on public lands.

Age for Retirement.

Washington, Jan. 18.—A bill fixing the age for retirement from the classified civil service was introduced by Representative Gillette, of Massachusetts. It provides that any office in the classified service held by a person who at the time of the passage of the act is over 62 years of age, shall become vacant in three years. Any office in the service shall hereafter become vacant when the person holding it becomes 65 years old. Veterans of the civil war and their widows are excepted from the provision.

For the Purchase of Cuba.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Representative Spencer of Mississippi, has introduced in the house a bill as follows:

"The secretary of state is hereby authorized to offer to the government of Spain a sum of money not to exceed \$300,000,000 for the purchase of the island of Cuba. And the sum of \$10,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to defray the expenses of pending negotiations, is hereby appropriated."

WAS BLOWN TO BITS.

Dynamite Exploded in Miner Dendauf's Cabin.

Seattle, Jan. 18.—In attempting to thaw out a few sticks of dynamite by placing them on a hot stove, F. Dendauf was instantly killed and horribly mutilated at Black Diamond Thursday. Thursday morning about 10 o'clock, Dendauf, who is in the employ of Lawson Bros., took ten sticks of the explosive to his cabin to warm them up. From that time until noon he was alone, and the exact manner in which the accident occurred can never be known, but during the noon hour, when all hands were at dinner, a terrific explosion was heard. Everybody rushed out and found the entire side and part of the roof of Dendauf's cabin had been torn away and hurled against the side of another cabin sixty feet distant. The interior of what remained of the cabin was a total wreck, everything in shreds and fragments, with the body of Dendauf in the midst. Some flying missile, presumably a bit of the stove, entered his head near the right eye, going directly through the skull and leaving a hole two inches square; the right leg was broken in two places between the hip and knee, and the flesh of the whole right side hung in tatters. Death must have been instantaneous.

BLUE CUT ROBBERY.

Alleged Leader Claims There is a Conspiracy to Convict Him.

Kansas City, Jan. 18.—John Kennedy who was indicted as the leader of the gang which twice held up and robbed Chicago & Alton trains at Blue Cut, wrote out and signed a statement today charging that there was a conspiracy to convict him. There seems to be some grounds to substantiate his statement as regards John Land, an important witness against him. It is given out, moreover, from authoritative sources that the robbers secured almost \$30,000, and not \$2,300, as first claimed by the express company. For the conviction of the men concerned, it is also said big rewards have been offered. In 1882, Land, who lives in the Blue Cut locality, was convicted of perjury in falsely swearing that three of his neighbors had been connected in the Jesse James train robbery of that year near Independence. Land is a state witness in the present case.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—Today, a ukase was published which refers to the necessity of the resumption of the mintage. It seems likely that the council's decision on the currency question will be prolonged, and as the country is anxious to settle the doubts which have arisen as to the cash values of gold coins, it orders the minting of imperials of a value of 15 instead of 10 roubles, these coins, however, being of exactly the same weight and fineness as existing ones.

LAND FOR EVERYBODY.

The Free Homestead Bill Has Passed the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The senate today passed the measure known as the free-homestead bill, which has been under discussion since the holiday recess. It is a measure of far-reaching importance, particularly to the Western states, and the interest in it was shown by the fact that a plank concerning it was a feature of the several national platforms. The effect of the bill is to open to settlement all the public lands acquired from Indians, free of payment to the government, beyond the minor office fees, and to release from payment those who have heretofore settled on those lands. The number of acres involved, according to an estimate made by the commissioner of the general land office, is 33,207,541, which would have yielded the government, at the prices heretofore established, \$35,343,006. To offset this statement it was brought out during the debate that the lands were mainly arid and that those who had settled upon them were unable to make payment by reason of the scanty products of the soil. The Western senators in the main favored the bill as an extension of the general homestead policy of the government. The opposition was directed mainly by Platt of Connecticut and Vilas. As the bill passed in the house it covered only lands acquired from Indians in Oklahoma but as passed today the bill includes all Indian lands. The final vote taken by agreement at 4 P. M., showed a decisive majority in favor of the measure.

Following the disposition of this bill, which had held the advantageous position of the unfinished business of the senate, Morgan sought to have the Nicaragua canal bill made the unfinished business. This precipitated a vote which to some extent was a test of strength of the bill itself. On Morgan's motion to take up the bill, the vote was 33 to 6, or less than a quorum, so the motion did not prevail, although it disclosed the strength of the measure.

During the day Morgan secured the adoption of a resolution for an inquiry by the judiciary committee as to whether the properties of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific companies now belong to the United States, by reason of alleged defaults in payment of bonds.

A resolution by Cullom, calling on the civil service commission to explain the delay in making annual reports, was adopted.

Grant Bill in the House.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The house spent almost the entire day debating the Grant bill, which was under consideration for a time yesterday, to subject oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products to the laws of the states into which they are transported. The advocates of the measure took the view that the states should be allowed to regulate the sale of a product sailing under false colors, and the opponents argued that the bill would establish a dangerous precedent and invade the power of congress to regulate interstate commerce. Those who supported the measure were Messrs. Northway, Morse, Lacey, Hainer, Willis, Grosvenor and Henderson. Those who opposed it were Messrs. Cooper, Tucker, Cannon, Boatner, Clardy and Williams. The bill is as follows:

"That all articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter or imitation cheese, or any substance in the semblance of butter or cheese, not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk or cream, transported into any state or territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage, shall, upon arrival in such state or territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such state or territory, enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as those articles or substances that had been produced in such state or territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced there in original packages or otherwise, provided that nothing in this act shall be construed so as to permit any state to forbid the sale of oleomargarine except in such manner as will advise a customer of its real character."

Will Not Surrender.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Mr. Quesada, of the Cuban junta, today received a long letter from his uncle, Salvador de Cisneros, president of the Cuban republic, who, by inference, gives a denial to the reports that the insurgents are willing to negotiate terms of peace on any other basis than absolute independence. The letter says, in part: "We will renew our offensive campaign in a few days. Gomez has left me to enter Santa Clara with reinforcements and munitions of war. He will go further west. Our situation is most prosperous, and if we had plenty of ammunition, not only for rifles, but for cannon, and in Camaguey a dynamite cannon, the railroads would be destroyed and the few garrisoned inland towns would be abandoned by the enemy, and they would be confined to the coast. As I expect to receive these war materials from abroad, we very soon will drive them to the sea and be in a position to tell them, when they depart, our last good-bye."

German Syndicate in Japan. London, Jan. 18.—It is reported in a Berlin dispatch that word has been received from Tokio that twenty German firms of engineers and shipbuilders in Japan have formed a syndicate to contract for the work of the military and naval equipment to which Japan will devote the war indemnity.

Of the 300,000 fossil insects collected from all over the world it is said that only twenty of these are of the butterfly.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The past week has proved an unsteady one in the wheat markets. While there has been no weakening in the basic position of wheat, and while, indeed, the position today is stronger than a week since, the bears have upon two or three occasions raided the markets and broken prices. To our minds these fluctuations prove nothing against the deal. We don't know but prices will be lower, and are not talking about what will be the results, but we write of the foundation of the markets, and dealers must manage the rest. The winter wheat, usually two-thirds of the aggregate crop, is depleted to smaller remains in farmers' hands than for years. Consumption must soon resort to spring wheat, and that reserve is undoubtedly small. We are breaking away slowly from foreign prices and before harvest it will be a home demand and supply.

According to expert testimony many of the believers in wheat who have been watching the upward march of values for the past two months have been rather doubtful of its stability, in view of the cheapness of other cereals and their product. The fact that corn has entered the list as a competitor for bread consumption led to a halt in the advance and many traders were greatly influenced by this circumstance. The argument is made that flour is being adulterated to such an extent with corn meal, and the call for corn meal is increasing at such a rate that the demand for cash wheat will gradually become curtailed, and, with a lessening of the demand, perforce a decline in price. One writer in discussing this phase of the wheat situation asserts that such a use for corn meal and other substitutions for wheat must be only credited to restricted areas. The theory advanced is that poor people who would most likely use this adulterated article as a human food do not buy flour, and hence the first argument falls to the ground.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., Jan. 19, 1897.
Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.50; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.50; Graham, \$4.00; superfine, \$2.80 per barrel.
Wheat—Walla Walla, 83@84c; Valley, 86@87c per bushel.
Oats—Choice white, 40@42c per bushel; choice gray, 38@40c.
Hay—Timothy, \$13.00 per ton; clover, \$8.00@9.00; oat, \$8.00@10; wheat, \$8.00@10 per ton.
Barley—Feed barley, \$18.00 per ton; brewing, \$20.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.00 shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$26.
Butter—Creamery, 85@90c; Tillamook, 40c; dairy, 29 1/2@30c.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 65@70c; Early Rose, 80@90c per sack; California river Burbanks, 55c per cental; sweets, \$2.00@2.50 per cental for Merced; Jersey Red, \$2.50.
Onions—85c per sack.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@2.50; geese, \$6.00; turkeys, live, 10c; ducks, \$4@4.50 per dozen.
Eggs—Oregon, 17 1/2@18 per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon, 12 1/2c; Young America, 13 1/2c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 10c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.
Hops—9@10c per pound.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@4 1/2c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.00@3.25; dressed mutton, 5 1/2@6c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.25@3.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$4.00@4.50 per cwt.
Veal—Net, small, 6c; large, 5 1/2c per pound.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 19, 1897.

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$5.25; Novelty A, \$4.75; California brands, \$5.60; Dakota, \$5.50; patent, \$6.25.
Wheat—Chicken feed, \$27 per ton.
Oats—Choice, \$24@25 per ton.
Barley—Rolled or ground, \$22 per ton.
Corn—Whole, \$22 per ton; cracked, \$28; feed meal, \$23.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$16.00 per ton; shorts, \$19.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, \$24; oilcake meal, \$28.
Hay—Puget sound, per ton, \$9.00@10.00; Eastern Washington, \$13.
Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 24c; select, 23c; tubs, 22c; ranch, 18c.
Cheese—Native Washington, 12 1/2c.
Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$16@18; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 75c; carrots, per sack, 35@45c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.25; onions, per 100 lbs, \$1@1.25.
Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$3.00.
Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 8 1/2c; dressed, 10@13c; ducks, \$2.00@3.50; dressed turkeys, 15@16c.
Eggs—Fresh ranch, 16c; Eastern, 19c per dozen.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5 1/2c; mutton, sheep, 6c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 5c per pound; veal, small, 6c.
Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5@6; salmon, 5@6; salmon trout, 7@10; flounders and soles, 3@4c.
Provisions—Hams, large, 12c; hams, small, 12 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 6c per pound.
San Francisco, Jan. 19, 1897.
Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 70@80c; Early Rose, 70@75c; River Burbanks, 50@75c; sweets, \$1.50@1.60 per cental.
Onions—60@85c per cental.
Eggs—Store, 21@23c; ranch, 24@27.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 25c; do seconds, 18@20c; fancy dairy, 17c; seconds, 14@16c.
Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 11@11 1/2c; fair to good, 8@10c; Young America, 11@12c; Eastern, 13@14c.



"I'll not be engaged to any man 'Less a solitaire he will bring;" She was 20 then, she's 30 now; She'd accept most any old ring.
-Buffalo Times.
Wife (dejectedly)—I'm a perfect fright. Husband (consoling)—No mortal is perfect, dearest.
Mr. Savery—What! Retrimming your last year's hat! You are an angel! Mrs. Savery—An angel, am I? Well, then, give me \$10 to buy wings.
"Have Scribber, the author, and his wife made up?" "Oh, yes. She now reads what he writes and he eats what she cooks."—Fleegende Blaetter.
"Well, now that you are back you can tell us how much it costs to go to Europe." "All you've got and all you can borrow over there."—Judge.
Dabney—Gibney started on a century run to-day. Babley—Where has he gone? Dabney—After the fellow who stole his wheel.—Roxbury Gazette.
"By the way, how did that scheme you went into pan out—the one to get sugar out of beets?" "We got beat out of the sugar."—Cincinnati Enquirer.
The story about a pretty girl kissing a burglar by mistake is all wrong and should be suppressed. It is an incentive to crime.—Chicago Post.
Miss Scraggs—Yes; once, when I was out alone on a dark night, I saw a man, and, oh, my goodness, how I ran! "And did you catch him, Miss Scraggs?"
"When I got into my new house I mean that everything shall go like clockwork." "I see; the same as heretofore; tick, tick."—Boston Transcript.
Truth crushed to earth will rise again, When comes the proper juncture, While error, wounded, writes in pain, And can't repair her puncture.
—Indianapolis Journal.
If Eve hadn't tempted Adam with that apple, what would the modern tailors, milliners and dressmakers be doing for a living now?—Somerville Journal.
"And what do you regard as the greatest triumph of modern surgery?" "Collecting the bills," promptly responded the great practitioner.—Chicago Record.
First Tramp—That old feller what wuz givin' me der lecture said he didn't know de taste of liquor. Second Tramp—Well, dat's some excuse fer him talkin' de way he did.—Puck.
One Matron—Since I have been married I have taught my husband good taste. Another—Really? It is a good thing for you that you did not teach him before you were married.
"Did old Grumpy make much of a kick when you asked him for his daughter?" "Did he make much of a kick?" The doctor says I am threatened with curvature of the spine.—Detroit Free Press.
"Hark!" cried the long-haired magazine poet, "how the people cheer me how they recognize genius." "You're mistaken," whispered his wife. "They think you are a foot-ball player."—Atlanta Constitution.
Father—It was strangely quiet in the parlor while that young fellow was calling last evening, Edith. Daughter—Yes; he's one of the U. of M. tacklers and seems to think of nothing else.—Detroit Free Press.
"I'm putting up a prescription for your wife's milliner," said the drug clerk to his employer. "What shall I charge her?" "What is the usual price for what she is getting?" "Fifty cents." "Charge her \$2.75."—Texas Sifter.
"Mrs. Digby has a husband that really thinks something of her." "What has he done?" "Why, instead of betting to win a hat on the election for himself he bet a new bonnet for his wife."—Chicago Record.
"I," he shouted, impassioned from the rostrum, "I shall begin at once in the noble work of crushing tyrants!" Then, after the storm of applause had ceased, he went home and tried to mash the hired girl.—Cincinnati Enquirer.
Mrs. Dusenberry—It's dreadful to be disappointed in love. Mr. Dusenberry—There is something a great deal worse than that. Mrs. Dusenberry—What, for instance? Mr. Dusenberry—To be disappointed in marriage.—Texas Sifter.
"How do you like the new leading lady you have, Footlites?" "She won't do at all. She's only been married twice, and hasn't had any diamonds stolen for a year. She's got no energy at all."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.
"Did you know," said the man who was reading an article about the contraction of metals, "that a clock ticks faster in winter than summer?" "No, I never noticed that about a clock. But I know a gas meter does."—Washington Star.
Husband (to wife)—I cannot conceive what is the matter with my watch; I think it must want cleaning. Spotted Child (breaking in)—Oh, father, I don't think it needs cleaning. Baby and I had it washing in the basin for ever so long this morning.
Mr. Spriggins (gently)—My dear, a Boston man was shot at by a burglar, and his life was saved by a button which the bullet struck. Mrs. Spriggins—Well, what of it? Mr. Spriggins—Nothing, only the buttons must have been on.—Boston Traveler.
"I don't think that Benner is a sincere writer," remarked one young man. "You think he doesn't mean what he says?" "Yes." "Well, I know better than that. I saw something that he wrote the other day, and I'm sure he meant every word of it. It was a request for a loan of \$3."—Washington Star.