

to cover the number on the ballot so that it cannot be seen without unfastening or cutting open the part so fastened down, and shall then deposit the ballot in the box. The voter shall mark and deliver his ballot without undue delay, and shall quit the enclosed space as soon as his ballot has been deposited, provided, that if at any time the constitution of this Commonwealth shall change to require ballots to be numbered no number shall be marked on the ballot and it shall be deposited in the ballot-box by the voter himself.

#### TIME OF MARKING LIMITED.

Sec. 24. No voter shall be allowed to occupy a voting shelf or compartment already occupied by another, except when giving the help allowed by section 23 of this act, nor to remain within said compartment more than three minutes in case of such compartments as are in use and other voters are waiting to occupy the same. No voter, and the election officer shall be allowed to reenter the enclosed space after he has once left it, except to give help as hereinafter described. Each voter's name shall be shown on the voting check list by the officer having charge thereof as soon as he has cast his vote in the manner now provided by law. It shall be the duty of the judge of election to secure the observance of the provisions of this section, to keep order in the room in which the voting is held, and to see that no more persons are admitted within the enclosed space than are allowed by this act. Each party which has by its primary meeting, caucus, convention or board sent to the proper officer a certificate of nomination, and each group of citizens which has sent to the proper officer a nomination paper as provided in sections two and three of this act, shall be allowed to appoint three electors to act as watchers at each voting place, without expense to the county, one of whom shall be allowed to remain in the room outside of the enclosed space. Each watcher shall be provided with a certificate from the county commissioners, or if the election is held in a township or borough, from the auditors of the same, stating his name, the names of the persons who have appointed him and the party or policy he represents, and no party or policy shall be represented by more than one watcher in the same voting room at any one time. Watchers shall be required to show their certificates when requested to do so. Until the polls are closed no persons shall be allowed in the room outside of the enclosed space except these watchers, voters not exceeding 10 at any one time, who are waiting their turn to prepare their ballots, and peace officers when necessary for the preservation of the peace. No person when within the voting room shall electorally solicit votes for any party, or candidate, nor shall any written or printed matter be posted up within the said room except as required by law.

#### NO EXTRA LISTS ALLOWED.

Sec. 25. No list or memorandum of the names of voters except such lists as are expressly authorized by law shall be made within the voting room by any person, officer, nor shall any list or memorandum of the numbers marked upon the ballots be made or kept except such lists as are expressly authorized by law, provided that any voter may make a memorandum of the number of his own ballot and the watchers may keep their poll-books and challenge lists. After the closing of the polls and before the ballot boxes are opened all the voters upon which the numbers of the ballots are recorded, as now required by law, shall be placed in separate sealed covers properly marked, and the stubs of all unused ballots and the ballot-check-lists shall also be enclosed in a sealed package properly designating the voting place, which package shall be sent to the proper office as required by law in the care of the ballots and neither the said package nor the said lists of voters shall thereafter be opened except by the return judge, or in the case of a contest, or upon the order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 26. No person other than the election officers shall take or remove any ballot from the voting place, and no person who only spoils a ballot he may obtain after returning the spoiled one. The ballots thus returned shall be immediately cancelled, and the stubs of the ballots shall be secured in an envelope, a list and sent to the proper office as required by law in the case of the ballots cast.

Sec. 27. If any voter declares to the judge of election that by reason of disability he desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot he shall be permitted by the judge of election to select a qualified voter of the election district to aid him in the preparation of his ballot, such preparation being made in the voting compartment.

#### HOW BALLOTS ARE MADE VOID.

Sec. 28. If a voter marks more names than there are persons to be elected to an office, or if for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for any office to be filled his ballot shall not be counted for such office. No ballot without the official endorsement shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be allowed to be deposited in the ballot-box, and no ballot provided in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be counted. Ball is not marked, or is marked or defectively marked, shall be enclosed as directed, but shall be preserved with the other ballots. If any ballot appears to have been obtained otherwise than as provided in this act the judge of election shall transmit such ballot to the district attorney, together with whatever information he may have tending to the detection of the person who deposited the same.

#### TO PRESERVE THE PEACE.

It shall be the duty of the police officers, constables and deputy constables, as required by law to be present at the polls, to remain within the voting room, but outside the guard rail while the voters are being counted and to preserve order thereon. No person except the said peace officers when necessary for the preservation of the peace or persons acting by their authority for the same and should enter the space within the guard-rail or communicate with any election officer in any way after the polls are closed and until the counting of the votes are completed.

Sec. 30. Whenever in any contested election the tribunal trying the case shall decide that the ballots used in one or more election districts were by reason of the omission, addition, misplacement or misstatement of one or more titles of office or names of candidates or parties or policies represented by them, so defective as to the effect in contest as to be counted to mislead the voters in regard to any of the candidates nominated for the said office, and that the defectiveness of the said ballots may have affected the result of the entire election

for the said office, the said tribunal shall declare the election to be invalid as regards the said office, and shall report their decision to the Governor of the Commonwealth.

The Governor, on receiving the report of the said decision, shall without delay cause a writ or writs of election for the office in contest to issue and appoint a day within four weeks from the date of the writ for the holding of a new election to be held according to the provisions of this act for the office in contest.

#### BALLOTS CAN'T BE SHOWN.

Sec. 31. A voter who shall accept as herein otherwise provided allow his ballot to be seen by any person with an apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or shall cast or attempt to cast any other ballot than the official ballot which has been given to him by the proper election officer, or shall wilfully violate any other provision of this act, or who during an election shall interfere with any voter when inside said enclosed space, or when marking his ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before depositing his ballot to show how he marks or has marked his ballot, or who, except when lawfully commanded by a return judge or a competent court, shall loosen, cut or falsify the corner pasted down over the number on any ballot, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding \$100 or to undergo an imprisonment for more than three months or both at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 32. Any person who shall, prior to an election, wilfully deface or destroy any list or candidates posted in accordance with the provisions of this act, or who during an election shall wilfully deface, tear down, remove or destroy any card of instruction or any ballot printed or posted for the instruction of voters, or who shall, during an election, wilfully remove or destroy any of the supplies or conveniences furnished to enable a voter to prepare his ballot, or shall wilfully hinder the voting of others, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding \$100, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than three months or both at the discretion of the court.

#### FOR FAILURE OF DUTY.

Sec. 33. Any public officer upon whom a duty is imposed by this act who shall negligently or wilfully perform it in such a way as to hinder the objects of this act, or shall negligently or wilfully violate any of the provisions thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than one year or both at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 34. Any printer employed by the commissioners of any county, or auditors of any township or borough to print any official ballots, or any person engaged in printing the same who shall appropriate to himself or give or deliver or knowingly permit to be taken any of said ballots by any other person than such commissioners or auditors or their duly authorized agent, or shall wilfully print or cause to be printed any official ballot in any other form than that prescribed by such commissioners or auditors, or with any other names thereon, or with the names spelled otherwise than as directed by them, or the names of printing thereon arranged in any other way than that authorized and directed by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 35. Any person other than an officer charged by law with the care of ballots, or a person entrusted by any such officer with the care of the same for a purpose required by law, who shall have in his possession outside the voting room any official ballot, or any person who shall make or have in possession any counterfeit of an official ballot, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than five years or both at the discretion of the court.

#### Section 13 of an act entitled "An act relating to the elections."

Section 13 of an act entitled "An act relating to the elections," approved the 21st day of July, 1830, section 29 of the act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia,' approved the 24th day of February, 1834, and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith shall be and the same hereby are repealed.

#### Padding the Instep.

A lady, who was crossing Fourteenth street, in taking particular care that her skirts were not soiled by contact with the mud, exposed to view a foot which at first glance seemed to be beautifully formed. It was noticeable, however, that the beauty lasted only while the person was in motion. When she remained standing her feet looked as if there were bunches, like bunches, on the instep. The writer, who happened to be in the vicinity at the time, and who was promptly informed by a friend relative to the feet which had attracted his attention had been covered by a shoe with a padded instep. He was also told that all ladies like to have a high instep; that it is considered almost a requisite of beauty.

In order to ascertain how such fictitious amendments to the works of nature were accomplished, and how generally the practice of padding the instep was carried on, a visit of inquiry was paid to one of the big shoe stores on Sixth avenue. A philosophical lady-floor-walker was quite willing to tell all she knew about it. "Of course, all ladies like to have a high instep," she said, "and we can and do furnish them to the order of those to whom nature has given a flat, ungainly foot. How is it done? Simply enough, I assure you. When a lady has her foot measured for a pair of shoes allowance is made for a certain amount of fullness across the instep, and a high, upward and very stiff curve is made between the heel and the ball of the foot, the heel being made high and set well forward. A little pad of double thickness of sheepskin, between which is a stuffing of felt or cotton, is then placed on the instep, the shoe is drawn on over it, and when it is buttoned the wearer has as high an instep as she could wish for. A year or so ago we had many calls for shoes made in this way, but lately the rage for them has considerably moderated."—New York Times.

INVENTOR ENJOYS is quoted as saying that he would give all his fame to be rid of his deafness.

## THE MEXICANS.

### A LOOK AT OUR SISTER REPUBLIC AND HER ODD PEOPLE.

Across This Country—A Wonderful Climate—Roses and Strawberries the Year Round—Picturesque Mexico.



WE know very little of Mexico. Prescott gave us a picture of the country in the time of the Montezumas. Passing travelers have written the impressions that came to them while looking out of express trains going at the rate of forty miles an hour, and we have a hazy idea of the republic as a sort of a fall to the United States. It is supposed that there are about 11,000,000 people in the republic, but they have never been accurately counted, and the most of them are of a character and race about which the world knows nothing. The men known as Mexicans are the ruling class and these are numbered by thousands instead of millions. The real people of Mexico are the Aztecs, millions upon millions of whom live, not a drop of Spanish blood in them, and many of whom possess no element of nature in common with the Spaniards, the half-breeds or with their civilization. Most of these Indians speak Spanish, but they have their own tongues as well, and it is said there are at least 100 different dialects used by them in different parts of Mexico. In some parts of this country you will find nothing but these Indians, and Senator Hoar, a year or so ago, traveled over some of the back districts of Mexico where he was the first white man the people had ever seen. They regarded him as a great curiosity, carried him on their shoulders for miles and delighted in doing him honor.

Think of a country where the crops grow in luxuriant greenness all the year. Where the rose grows into trees and flowers bloom forever. I saw yesterday men harvesting crops in one end of a field while other men were planting the same crops at the other. Upon parts of this plateau strawberries are ripe during every week of the year and everything seems to grow at any time it is planted. The rule about Sinaloa is two crops of wheat from the same ground a year and I see that in harvesting the wheat is pulled, root and all, from the ground, and this air and sun form the only manure. This part of the Mexican plateau is like a garden. There is some irrigation, but in many places the crops grow without it, and I rode for miles yesterday through lands which were as rich as guano and as black as the rich soil that makes glad the valley of the Nile. The lands along the coast are, I am told, even richer than these uplands and the beautiful valley in which Mexico City is located is one of the garden spots of the world. Mexico City is about 7000 feet above the sea.

The Mexican plateau is not, however, by any means all green. There are vast deserts like those of Arizona and Nevada, and in coming here through the great State of Chihuahua on the Mexican Central Railroad I traveled for two days through a blinding haze of dusty sand in which the only green thing was the cactus, which grows there in all its beauty and in all its ugliness. These deserts are in some places fit for grazing and Mexicans tell me that on them are to be the great cattle-raising grounds of the future. Vast tracts of them will be reclaimed by irrigation and thousands of acres have already been reclaimed. The land when irrigated makes splendid cotton ground, and one tract produced 37,000 bales last year. A number of new companies are now being formed and Americans are largely interested in them. The low lands which slope from the plateau down to the coast do not need irrigation. They have an immense rainfall during the rainy season and vegetation grows as rank as that of the jungles of India.

The whole of this country partakes of the Orient. The moment you cross the Rio Grande you are in the hands of the romantic east rather than in the practical west. The air, the sky and nature are those of Palestine in spring time, and the architecture reminds you now of Moorish Spain and again of the mud huts of the East. The people are among the most picturesque on the globe. Every man is a fit subject for a painting, and the American artist, Mr. Church, who has spent seven winters in Egypt sketching, says he finds Mexico a much more fertile field than the well-worked countries of Europe. As soon as I crossed the Rio Grande I saw at every station lusty brigand-like men, with handsome dark faces shining out from great sombreros, the crowns of which came to a pinka foot above their heads, and the brims of which seemed to be a foot wide all around. These hats were gorgeous in their silver and gold trimmings. Some of them had ropes of silver around them almost as thick as your wrist, and they formed only a part of the glittering costumes of these Mexican dudes. The clothes below them shone with silver buttons and braids. The pantaloons of some of the men were striped with silver

huckles, while to the waist of each, fastened by a leather belt filled with cartridges, hung a big silver-mounted revolver. At many of the stations men dressed in this manner would gallop up on horses as gorgeously apparled, and across the country we saw now and then troops of cavalry dashing over the fields. The costumes of the common people were fully as picturesque, and both men and women presented rare bits of color and reminded us of the dances of the nations in a spectacular extravaganza. The lower classes of the men of Mexico dress in cotton, but they wear blankets of all the colors of the rainbow about their shoulders and they drape these around themselves in a way that adds dignity and grace to them. Many of these blankets are of red flannel and if you will take a blanket of this sort and throw it around your shoulders and over your back some morning as you hop out of bed in your snow-white pajamas, you will get some idea of the Mexican peon. Your hair, however, must be as black as the hair of the raven; you must stain your face with walnut juice, and put on your head one of those gorgeous sombreros in a more or less dilapidated condition. You must get a piece of dirty sole leather so large that your foot can stand in it and leave a half inch of space all around and tie this to your feet with leather strips, first cracking your heels and blacking the soles of your feet until they look more rough and tough than the leather itself. After you have done this you will present a faint caricature of the Aztec of 1831. You are now, however, only the Aztec at rest. The Aztec at work is a different matter, and

you will see him here in as many different occupations as are possessed by his brother fellow in the land of Egypt. He carries the heavy burdens of the country upon his back. He lugs about Mexican beer in pig skins as the Bengalee water carrier carries the water he has for sale, and you see him in a hundred different forms on every street and in every one he is a new picture. The women are as strange as the men, though their plumage is less gay. Those of the wealthier classes are dressed in black, and the crowd at one of the cathedrals looks as though a plague had struck the town and all the women were in mourning. In these interior cities of Mexico the better class women wear no hats and their heads are either bare or covered with a black shawl, out of which their olive-complexioned faces shine and their dark lustrous eyes look at you with a strange wonder. There is no greater beauty than black, and I believe these Mexican and Spanish women get a great part of their reputation for beauty from the clothes they wear. At first sight they appear handsome, but a close examination results in the discovery that the most of them are rather homely than otherwise and that many are decidedly ugly. The Indian women are much prettier than their wealthier sisters. They have a striking beauty when under age, but after thirty grow old rapidly, and hard work and poor food make them wrinkled and old at thirty-five. They are more picturesque than the higher classes, and their dresses taken you again back to the east. They often wear dark blue cottons and about their heads they drape a cotton shawl or rebozo, so that only the upper half of the face shows. Some of them wear bright red shirts and white waists and many of them go barefooted. The children of the Aztecs are more or less naked, generally more in the back districts. The clothes of all are as a rule cleaner than those of other people's in the same condition of poverty, and the self respect which they possessed (when under Montezuma they were the most civilized people on this continent) clings to them still, and many students of Mexican questions believe they are a people with a future.

A large fat woodchuck made his way into the dining room of Mrs. Foster on Front street, Richmond Me., the other day, where he was captured, and is now in a cage.

ened to the United States, it is as long as Indianapolis is distant from New York City, and a line drawn from the roof of the horn at California catercornered across it to its tip at Guatemala would be as long as the distance from New York to Denver. The horn is about 150 miles wide at the bottom or tip, and about 800 miles wide at its roots where it joins on to us. In its curve it embraces the Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific Ocean washes its other side. It is not a smooth horn by any means. Great mountains lie all along its top, and the top is a vast rolling table-land, the most of which is a mile above the sea. I have imagined this great Mexican plateau, which runs from the north to the south throughout the entire country, to be a flat. It is rolling and is made up of desert wastes, rich valleys and of mountains which have for the past 200 years been furnishing a great part of the gold and silver of the world.

Mexico is a land of good-sized cities. Its capital, which is away at the south, has more than 300,000 inhabitants. Guadalajara has 100,000, and there are a number of towns, the names of which are practically unknown to us, which have twenty-five thousand and upward. It is a land of many climates. Along the coast you have the tropics with all of their rich vegetation, their fruits, and also, I learn, their tigers and tarantulas. In the higher mountain regions it is cold, but on this Mexican plateau you find the ideal climate of the world. This plateau constitutes the greater part of Mexico, and this may be called the climate of Mexico. Here the climate is the perfection of a pleasant June in Ohio the year around. The air is as pure as that which sweeps over Egypt from the desert in winter time, and south Italy and Greece can furnish no more beautiful skies than these.

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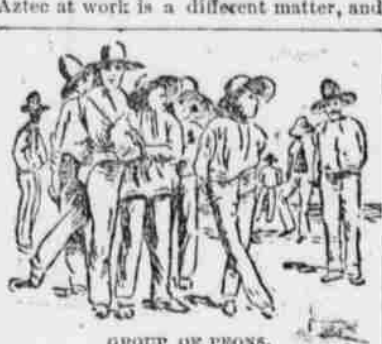
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GROUP OF PEONS.

you will see him here in as many different occupations as are possessed by his brother fellow in the land of Egypt. He carries the heavy burdens of the country upon his back. He lugs about Mexican beer in pig skins as the Bengalee water carrier carries the water he has for sale, and you see him in a hundred different forms on every street and in every one he is a new picture. The women are as strange as the men, though their plumage is less gay. Those of the wealthier classes are dressed in black, and the crowd at one of the cathedrals looks as though a plague had struck the town and all the women were in mourning. In these interior cities of Mexico the better class women wear no hats and their heads are either bare or covered with a black shawl, out of which their olive-complexioned faces shine and their dark lustrous eyes look at you with a strange wonder. There is no greater beauty than black, and I believe these Mexican and Spanish women get a great part of their reputation for beauty from the clothes they wear. At first sight they appear handsome, but a close examination results in the discovery that the most of them are rather homely than otherwise and that many are decidedly ugly. The Indian women are much prettier than their wealthier sisters. They have a striking beauty when under age, but after thirty grow old rapidly, and hard work and poor food make them wrinkled and old at thirty-five. They are more picturesque than the higher classes, and their dresses taken you again back to the east. They often wear dark blue cottons and about their heads they drape a cotton shawl or rebozo, so that only the upper half of the face shows. Some of them wear bright red shirts and white waists and many of them go barefooted. The children of the Aztecs are more or less naked, generally more in the back districts. The clothes of all are as a rule cleaner than those of other people's in the same condition of poverty, and the self respect which they possessed (when under Montezuma they were the most civilized people on this continent) clings to them still, and many students of Mexican questions believe they are a people with a future.

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huckles, while to the waist of each, fastened by a leather belt filled with cartridges, hung a big silver-mounted revolver. At many of the stations men dressed in this manner would gallop up on horses as gorgeously apparled, and across the country we saw now and then troops of cavalry dashing over the fields. The costumes of the common people were fully as picturesque, and both men and women presented rare bits of color and reminded us of the dances of the nations in a spectacular extravaganza. The lower classes of the men of Mexico dress in cotton, but they wear blankets of all the colors of the rainbow about their shoulders and they drape these around themselves in a way that adds dignity and grace to them. Many of these blankets are of red flannel and if you will take a blanket of this sort and throw it around your shoulders and over your back some morning as you hop out of bed in your snow-white pajamas, you will get some idea of the Mexican peon. Your hair, however, must be as black as the hair of the raven; you must stain your face with walnut juice, and put on your head one of those gorgeous sombreros in a more or less dilapidated condition. You must get a piece of dirty sole leather so large that your foot can stand in it and leave a half inch of space all around and tie this to your feet with leather strips, first cracking your heels and blacking the soles of your feet until they look more rough and tough than the leather itself. After you have done this you will present a faint caricature of the Aztec of 1831. You are now, however, only the Aztec at rest. The Aztec at work is a different matter, and

you will see him here in as many different occupations as are possessed by his brother fellow in the land of Egypt. He carries the heavy burdens of the country upon his back. He lugs about Mexican beer in pig skins as the Bengalee water carrier carries the water he has for sale, and you see him in a hundred different forms on every street and in every one he is a new picture. The women are as strange as the men, though their plumage is less gay. Those of the wealthier classes are dressed in black, and the crowd at one of the cathedrals looks as though a plague had struck the town and all the women were in mourning. In these interior cities of Mexico the better class women wear no hats and their heads are either bare or covered with a black shawl, out of which their olive-complexioned faces shine and their dark lustrous eyes look at you with a strange wonder. There is no greater beauty than black, and I believe these Mexican and Spanish women get a great part of their reputation for beauty from the clothes they wear. At first sight they appear handsome, but a close examination results in the discovery that the most of them are rather homely than otherwise and that many are decidedly ugly. The Indian women are much prettier than their wealthier sisters. They have a striking beauty when under age, but after thirty grow old rapidly, and hard work and poor food make them wrinkled and old at thirty-five. They are more picturesque than the higher classes, and their dresses taken you again back to the east. They often wear dark blue cottons and about their heads they drape a cotton shawl or rebozo, so that only the upper half of the face shows. Some of them wear bright red shirts and white waists and many of them go barefooted. The children of the Aztecs are more or less naked, generally more in the back districts. The clothes of all are as a rule cleaner than those of other people's in the same condition of poverty, and the self respect which they possessed (when under Montezuma they were the most civilized people on this continent) clings to them still, and many students of Mexican questions believe they are a people with a future.

A large fat woodchuck made his way into the dining room of Mrs. Foster on Front street, Richmond Me., the other day, where he was captured, and is now in a cage.

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## SMILES OF CONTENTMENT

### ISSUED FROM THE PENS OF VARIOUS HUMORISTS.

Pleasant Incidents Occurring the World Over—Sayings that Are Cheerful to the Old or Young—Jokes that Everybody Will Enjoy Reading.

**Stroke Up in a Row.**  
"I'clah ter goodness," said Mrs. Evelyn Tolliver, "dah ain' no use er tryin' fo' ter hab no sashability when folks is so berry thin-skinned an' offenfible."  
"Whus de mattah?" inquired Evelyn's mother. "Didn' de shadder pantlemines dat yoh was givin' las' night come off all right?"  
"Deys staked splendid. I was Juno and eberybody did say that it was gran'. But Susie Jenkins hed for to walk out in front ob de sheet ob de orginee. She was so black dat eberybody took er fo' her own shadder an' she got mad at' lus' up de shadder."—Washington Post.

**Seven Caters.**  
"Mistress—Did any one call while I was out?"  
"New Girl—Yis mum, foive leddies an' two gentlemen."  
"Where are their cards?"  
"There was no need o' thim lavin' any."  
"Why not, I should like to know?"  
"O' was at home."  
"You?"  
"Yis mum. They called on me, mum."—Street & Smith's Good News.

**The Irish of It.**  
"Delegate—I hope to see the day when all shall be equal, and one man is as good as another."  
"Pat—So do I, begorra! and then I'll soon show Dennis McCarthy I'm a better man than he is."—Judge.

**A Job for the Champion.**  
"Ambitious Wife—You were the champion football player at college, weren't you?"  
"Meek Husband—Y-es, m'dear. Why?"  
"Oh, nothing, nothing. Only that ten-a-week clerk is in the parlor with our daughter again."—New York Weekly.

**He Excelled.**  
"Always strive to excell, my boy," said the wise old man, patting him on the back, "and it will lead you to success in life."  
"The bright little fellow never forgot the injunction. When he grew to manhood he became the most skillful counterfeit in the country, and he died in prison, greatly lamented in financial circles."  
—Simply as A H C.

**Prisoner—So much you can get me off?**  
"Lawyer—Easily enough. I will prove to the court that you are a lunatic, and you will be sent to an asylum."  
"But how am I to get out of the asylum?"  
"I will prove to the superintendent that you are not a lunatic."—Street & Smith's Good News.

**Wanted Home Comforts.**  
"English Lord (in American palace car)—Fetch me a can of hot watah an' meeg."  
"Porter—Dis car am heated by steam, tah."  
"T'm on de heat an' fetch me a can of hot watah an' meeg."—Street & Smith's Good News.

**Both Hated It.**  
"She—When I'd known you'd smoke a horrid pipe I never would have married you."  
"He—If I'd known I couldn't smoke cigars and support a woman, too, I never would have married you."—New York Weekly.

**Obedient to Orders.**  
"Hostess—Miss Blackshaw, let me introduce the Hon. Mr. Goldmedal."  
"Mr. Goldmedal (immature but rising statesman)—Howdy, Miss Blackshaw! I believe I've been appointed by the steering committee to take you out to supper."  
"Queer Notices."  
"First Guest (at grand ball)—Hark, isn't that the champagne popping in the supper-room?"  
"Second Guest—No; I guess it's the young couples in the conservatory."—New York Weekly.

**Would Remember Him.**  
"Barber—Have I ever shaved you before?"  
"Victim—Gracious! I guess not; do you think I would come to you a second time?"

#### Not Exactly a Scarecrow.

"I'm goin' ter sink this 'ere figger an' see if I can't keep them ding-dog-fish off'n my eyster-beds."—Judge.