

One-third of the people who go mad are said to recover their senses.

The centre of population in the United States moves westward about a yard every twenty-four hours.

In Great Britain it has been reckoned that there are about 100,000 absolutely "homeless wanderers," and that 60,000 of these belong to London.

The Governor of California has the unique distinction, notes the New York World, of being the only Governor in this Union who has vetoed a bill giving school suffrage to women.

The building of the proposed free library in Philadelphia will cost nearly a million dollars. All citizens will be entitled to the use of it without charge, and they will be allowed to take books to their homes.

The Washington News says: "In one thing the South is most fortunate. It has not mortgaged its future or its present. What is owned is owned outright. Whereas in Kansas, for instance, the mortgage debt per capita is \$170, in Tennessee it is only \$23, and, if one turns to totals, the figures are even more striking. In Kansas, on a valuation of \$348,000,000, there is an aggregate debt of \$243,000,000; in Tennessee on an assessed valuation of \$382,000,000, the aggregate mortgage debt is only about \$40,000,000."

The Constitution boasts that "a glance at the map will show that Atlanta is practically the center of ten Southern States containing over 15,000,000 people in their 450,000 square miles. Reaching out into this magnificent territory we have eleven great railway lines, with their feeders and their steamship connections with Northern and European ports. From this point the air-line distance to the Atlantic ports is 260 miles, to the Gulf ports 270 miles, to the Mississippi River 370 miles and to the northern line of the cotton belt 200 miles."

There was an incident of the naval review in New York Harbor, relates the Atlanta Journal, which is attracting considerable attention. In all the display and pageantry there was but one tribute to the memory of George Washington and that came from an English vessel. If a person ignorant of the history of our country had witnessed the splendid review he would not have discovered that any such person as George Washington ever lived, but for the fact that Sir John Hopkins, the British Vice-Admiral, flashed on the deck of his ship a fiery figure of "The Father of His Country." This was a generous and graceful act.

Germany, with a population of 49,426,384, has an annual budget of \$889,800,000. The appropriation for the army and navy is \$144,000,000, and with this money Germany keeps up a force of 20,440 officers, 486,983 men and 93,900 horses in time of peace. This army could be increased to about 4,500,000 soldiers in time of war. In Austria-Hungary, the second power of the triple alliance, we find an army which in time of peace includes only 337,419 rank and file and about 1,872,000 men in case of war. The total annual budget of Italy is \$356,200,000, and in time of peace she has an army of 276,000 soldiers, which force can be raised to 2,844,340 men when trouble comes.

The harvest of the annual crop of young physicians, which comes to maturity about this time of year, has aroused the curious statistician to do some figuring on their prospects. He says, notes the New Orleans Picayune, that there are educated in this country about twice as many clergymen as lawyers, and about twice as many physicians as clergymen, which makes about four physicians to every lawyer. The United States has more physicians to the population than any other country. In 1880 there was a physician to every 600 inhabitants, whereas in England there was one physician to every 1000, in France one to every 2600 and in Germany one to 2500. In certain parts of the United States the doctors were even more plentiful than the ratio for the whole country indicated. Ten years ago, according to a report of the Illinois Board of Health, there was one doctor to 543 persons, and in smaller places in the State one to 260. In 1897-8 the entire number of medical students in this country was 18,513 (including dental, pharmaceutical and veterinary), and the total is now supposed to be about 20,000. On the basis of this rapid increase, it is safe to say that the circle of the average physician's patients is closing in on him every year, and if he is improving their health steadily, the outlook for him is anything but cheerful.

MY QUEST.

When Time and I set forth together
In April weather,
Oh, tender was the Illiac's morning
For winter dead;
Green tassels, maple-tops adorning,
Tossed high overhead;
And underneath a blue and sparkling sky
We journeyed joyously, young Time and I.
I could not tell you how it happened so,
But this I know,
That some time 'twixt bright day and dark-
some night,
Time slipped away.
Vanished—this airy winged spirit
Who will not stay
The kings by sable art strive to unchain,
And left me only hope—"We meet again."
What should I do? Send criers through the
town
To hunt him down?
Or should I pray the clocks, "When next ye
chime
Some passing hour,
With both hands setze this truant, Time!
Once in my power
I'd clip his wings, he could not fly so fast.
Already golden summer is o'erpast?"
At length we met, both gray and bent and
old,
With greetings cold;
The snowflakes fell from out the leaden sky,
And in my ears
The wind's sad spirit seemed to sigh,
"Alas, the years!
Where are the deeds thou promised in thy
prime,
Who now art old, but in thy youth lost
Time?"
—Nancy Mann Waddle, in the Independent.

A GRAND JUROR.

BY ROBERT C. V. MEYERS.

HE day Mary Hammond accepted Joyce, her mother handed her a thousand-dollar bond, her share of her father's life insurance. She thought of pretty gowns—to be worn as a bride. Then she sobered up. David would think her silly, he was so practical. She was sorry for David.

About a month after the engagement John Alroy was made postmaster of Garrett. He was young, quick and clever, and handsome.

Joyce was busy at the store, so Mary often went to social gatherings without him, he calling for her letter on in the evening. He did not dance; Alroy did. It gradually dawned upon him that Mary danced a good deal with the postmaster. He also found that the postmaster often met Mary by chance when she took sunny walks.

In April he made his usual spring trip to buy goods. He had been away a week when he received a letter from Mary. She asked to be absolved from her engagement with him. The calmness with which Mary met him told him his doom.

"It is Alroy, of course?" he said. "It may seem to you that I treat you badly," she returned, "but I never knew what love was till I met him; and Joyce went away."

Throughout the summer he saw little of the happy pair, invented business excuses taking him much from home. Winter came, and the store claimed him. April loomed up—the anniversary of his shattered hopes—and he heard that Mary would be married in June. In June the marriage was put off till autumn.

This was the reason. The postoffice at Garrett was third-class. Out of his salary the postmaster was expected to defray all office expenses. In a second-class office, clerk hire and other liabilities were met by the Government, while the salary of the master was considerably increased. Alroy proposed to raise his office to second class, so as to be in a position to marry. To do this he must prove that the business of his office had increased for a year to such an extent that it equalled existing second-class offices. Late in the summer he said that this was so. In September an expert discovered that, while the sale of stamps for a year equalled that of an office of the higher grade, it did not represent a corresponding increase in mailed matter. Alroy was accused of fraud.

In January Joyce was summoned to act as grand juror on the 20th of February, in the city, more than a hundred miles away.

The afternoon of the 18th brought Garrett a blinding snow-storm: the streets were deserted, business was at a standstill. About four o'clock and nearly dark, a lady entered Joyce's private room at the store. It was Mary Hammond.

"I have heard," she said at once, "that you are a grand juror in the February term. The postmaster's case comes up before you."

Joyce's heart gave a bound. He had not thought of that.

"The grand jury, I am informed," she went on, "decide if there is sufficient ground to make out a case to go before the court. You will have a voice in deciding whether or not there is a case against the postmaster."

Joyce's eyes were like coals of fire. "It was in your power, you would convict the postmaster," she said.

Joyce found his voice.

"If I knew him to be guilty, yes," he said.

"He is guilty," she went on. "The stamps were bought by me, with the thousand dollars of my father's insurance. I proposed the fraud. Love for him made me do as I have done; love for me made him do the rest."

Without another word she went from the room out into the snow-storm. Joyce trembled in every limb. The insult drove him wild. She knew that he still loved her, and she called upon that love to save Alroy even at the cost of honor. The outrage of it! Alroy

was guilty, and there was but one thing to do. Love and honor contended—hopeless love, inalienable honor. There could be no question as to which would win.

The following day, the outrage—the insult—gnawing at him, he went on the hundred-mile journey. On the morning of the 20th he took oath that he would do his duty as a good and loyal man in the matters to be placed before the grand jury. In a few minutes more he was sitting with twenty-three other men round a long table listening to detectives and others testifying against unseen people.

How many cases were disposed of he hardly knew, when he heard the name he had waited for. Joyce raised his head. Now would come the revenge for all the pain he had silently suffered; and yet his revenge would be only his honest duty. His face grew hard and grim.

A postoffice expert testified among other things, that Alroy had openly boasted that he would raise his office to second grade so that the increase of salary would warrant his marriage. Two other witnesses testified as to the facts already known.

"Well, gentlemen," said the foreman of the jury. "I move that a true bill be found," cried a juror.

"I second the motion," said another. "All in favor of a true bill signify their assent by saying 'Aye.'"

Several "Ayes." "Contra 'No.'" Several "Nos."

The foreman and an officer of the court looked round the table.

"He may, or may not, have thought the sales legitimate," said one. "Oughtn't he to have the benefit of the doubt?" asked another. "It is getting very easy to accuse men in office of dishonesty."

"An official like a postmaster," said a third, "should be above suspicion."

"Rather unfair to make his wish to be married the cause for his rascality," said the youngest juror.

"And to blame him for his ambition in trying to raise his office," said a kind voice.

"Gentlemen," said the court officer, "a majority of one is sufficient to make out a true bill, and a like majority of one may ignore a bill. Those in favor of a true bill will please rise."

The man next to Joyce sprang up to his feet. Another got up. Joyce counted three, four, five.

"If he knew the bare sale of the stamps did not substantiate his claim, that would make a true bill against him," said another.

"Only seven. Ah, eight, nine, ten, eleven."

The juror on the other side of Joyce rose.

"Twelve." Joyce with a feeling of exultation that his revenge was to be even greater than he had hoped—when he could give the casting vote to decide the case against Alroy—stretched his knees to rise and form the majority of one. At that moment he heard a low, tremulous voice: "I proposed the fraud. Love for him made me do as I have done; love for me made him do the rest." He glanced fearfully around, almost expecting to see the owner of that voice—the woman he loved—the woman who had treated him so badly—the woman who had gauged his honor and his love.

"Your duty as a good and loyal man—"

"No majority," sang out the court officer, "a tie. Let me try again another way. Those in favor of ignoring the bill please to rise."

"Your duty as a good and loyal man—"

"Twelve men were standing up."

"How is this gentlemen," said the court officer, "still a tie."

"I proposed the fraud," came that low, tremulous voice. "Love for him made me do as I have done."

Love. Did Joyce know what love was? Did he know the power Mary's love must have exercised over the man she loved—the man she had ruined? Did he know her suffering now that she realized what she done? And did he think of Alroy's love for her; of his striving after happiness with her even at the price of that which men hold to be the first principle of manhood—honor? Was there not yet a chance for retrieving, a chance for their peace, made purer by mistake and suffering? Was there nothing higher than mere duty? Was it duty to irretrievably ruin two lives which might yet be made better? Mary would never be sure of the part her discarded lover played in this case, despite her guessing, and—oh, his honor, his honor! and oh, his pain—his hopeless love!

"Still a tie," impatiently said the court officer.

"Oh, his honor! and oh, his pain—his hopeless love! But oh, Mary's happiness!"

Joyce, the thirteenth juror, suddenly shot up on his feet, making the majority of one.

"Majority!" proclaimed the court officer. "The bill is ignored."

The thirteenth juror fell in a heap to the floor.—New York Stories.

Queer Matrimonial Methods.

A convenient way they have in Holland and Batavia of tying the matrimonial knot when the lady is in one country and the gentleman in the other. For the Hollanders are such a thrifty industrious people that they like not to lose time even over the most solemn services. The marriage is affected by procreation. The watches of the two parties—the one say in Amsterdam and the other in Batavia—are regulated to accord, or the difference in longitude allowed for. Then at the same instant of time the marriage ceremony is performed in both places, and the thing is done.

STORY OF THE FAIR

It was on Christmas Eve of 1890 that ex-President Harrison issued his proclamation announcing to the nations of the earth the great World's Fair entering their participation in it.

To that invitation every civilized country on the globe has made generous response. Exhibits of the products of art, science and industry have been brought from the farthest corners of the earth and representatives of the human race from the happy Hotentot up through the scale of civilization have collected in Jackson Park to make the Columbian Exposition the most complete, the most magnificent the world has ever seen. The President's proclamation announcing government sponsorship for the fair was not, however, the inception of the enterprise. It followed several months after the Congressional act committing the government to the World's Fair and locating it in Chicago, which was passed on Feb. 25, 1890, and the subsequent act of April 25, 1890, prescribing what the Fair was to be.

The Struggle for the Prize. Who first expressed the idea of holding a world's fair in commemoration of Columbus' discovery is a question hard to decide. A number of men claim that distinction. The movement that resulted in the location of the Fair in Chicago began with the newspapers. As early as June, 1889, they tested the sentiment of the members of Congress, and in August made a formal bid. Mean-time mass-meetings were held, and



T. W. PALMER, President National Commission.

Mayor Cregier had appointed citizens' committees that adopted resolutions from which the following motto was taken: "The men who have helped build Chicago want the Fair, and, having a just and well-sustained claim, they mean to have it." A temporary organization was formed, and Chicago citizens went systematically to work to secure the prize. "Chicago" meetings were held all over the Northwest, and every one who could help before Congress was pressed into service. The idea then held of the ultimate magnitude of the enterprise is seen in the fact that citizens went to work to secure \$5,000,000 in subscriptions with which to satisfy Congress that Chicago could build the Fair. This amount and more was raised among citizens, and the city government afterward added \$5,000,000 more. The two amounts together are less than half the actual cost of the Exposition.

There were many claimants for the Exposition prize, but when the Chicago delegation went to Washington to fight the battle before Congress they found that only three other cities were formidable rivals. These were New York, Washington and St. Louis, and the fight soon became so hot that the latter two dropped out. The New York forces were marshaled by Chauncey M. Depew, while the Chicago camp included such men as Thomas B. Bryan, Lyman J. Gage, F. W. Peck, Mayor Cregier, E. T. Jeffery, Edwin Walker and others, under command of Col. George R. Davis, now the Director General, of whose management in the campaign too much praise cannot be said. Chicago was also ably assisted by Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, Col. James A. McKenzie of Kentucky, some of the Illinois Congressional delegation and others. These men worked night and day until the

clined his salary and that made a precedent which his successors have observed.

The Board of Lady Managers. The members of the Board of Lady Managers were nominated by the members of the Commission, President Palmer naming the Chicago nine, and were confirmed by President Harrison. They met for organization on Nov. 20, 1890, and elected Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, President and Miss Phoebe Cousins, Secretary. They also elected nine vice presidents, of whom Mrs. Ralph Trautman, of New York, is first, and Mrs. Russell B. Harrison ninth, or the Vice-President-at-large. The Board of Lady Managers have done a grand work. They have guarded and promoted the interests of women at every point and have relied on the resources of women in all their undertakings wherever that was possible. Only one serious quarrel mars the history of their organization. That was the removal of Miss Cousins from the Secretaryship by the Executive Committee. Miss Cousins was succeeded by Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke, of Tennessee.

As soon after organization as the plans for the development of the Exposition became clear to the local directory and the national commission, they began to appoint technical and executive men to carry out the work. George R. Davis was chosen Director General on Sept. 18, 1890, by the national commission. D. H. Burnham was made chief of construction and J. W. Root consulting architect in the same month. Consulting Engineer Gottlieb had been previously appointed, but after about a year's service he had difficulty with Mr. Burnham and resigned.

The selection of a site for the great buildings of the Fair was the first great question for the board of directors after organization. Dozens of sites were offered or proposed, of two principal ones being the narrow

two representatives and alternates from each State and Territory of the Union and the District of Columbia and eight commissioners-at-large with alternates, and a board of lady managers, made up like the commission, with the addition of nine members from the city of Chicago.

On April 4, 1890, the local corporation met and elected a board of forty-



GEORGE R. DAVIS, Director-General.

five directors. On April 30 the board elected the following officers, who served for one year:

President—Lyman J. Gage.
First Vice President—Thomas B. Bryan.
Second Vice President—Potter Palmer.
Secretary—Benjamin Butterworth.
Treasurer—A. F. Seegerberg.

Mr. Butterworth's selection as Secretary was not made, however, until July 11. He remained in office two years and then dropped out. There have been two Presidents of the board since Mr. Gage—W. T. Baker and H. N. Higginbotham, the present presiding officer. Mr. Baker was elected for a second term, but resigned from London on Aug. 5, 1892. The present officers of the board are:

President—H. N. Higginbotham.
First Vice President—E. W. Peck.
Second Vice President—K. A. Waller.
Secretary—H. O. Edmonds.
Treasurer—A. F. Seegerberg.
Auditor—W. K. Ackerman.
Attorney—W. K. Carlisle.

The members of the National Commission, the Government's representative body, were appointed on May 26 and met for organization in Chicago on June 26. Ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer, who gave up his post as Minister to Spain to be one of the eight Commissioners-at-large, was elected President, and John T. Dickinson was chosen Secretary. The Commission also elected the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents: Ex-Gov. T. M. Waller, of Connecticut; M. H. De Young, of California; David B. Penn, of Louisiana; Gorton W. Allen, of New York; and Alexander B. Andrews, of North Carolina. The National Commission, following the precedent established by the local directory, began by voting to their officers salaries so large that public criticism was immediately called forth. Congress afterward reduced the amounts at two different times and President Palmer declined to accept any compensation for his services. President Gage also de-

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MOSES P. HANDY, Publicity and Promotion.

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Lake Front Park and Jackson and Washington Parks of the South Park system. The question was argued between those two for months until it was finally decided in favor of Jackson Park, with Midway Plaisance and Washington Park added for the overflow. It was also decided to have one permanent building downtown as a memorial of the Exposition—the fine arts building, now nearly finished on the Lake Front. This building is to be used for the meetings of the World's Congress Auxiliary during the Fair and will afterward pass into the hands of the Art Institute trustees. The World's Fair gave \$200,000 towards its construction, the other \$500,000 being realized from subscriptions and the sale of the old Art Institute Building.

Too Many Cooks. It was not long after the organization of the local and national boards that serious disputes about their relative powers and authority arose. There were too many men in the management, and this was soon recognized. It was next to impossible to manage the Fair by committees, as at first proposed. At a conference between the two bodies it was decided to shut off all chance of serious trouble by the organization of a board of reference and control, composed of eight members from the local directory and eight from the national commission, with power to settle all disputes. This was done, but the board was afterward practically replaced by a council of four members, who for the last year have directed the operations of the Fair

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MRS. POTTER PALMER, President Board of Women Managers.

They are President Higginbotham and Charles Schwab, of the Directory, and Gen. J. W. St. Clair and George V. Massey, of the commission.

Stimulating Foreign Interest. When the arrangements for the buildings and the conduct of the departments had been completed, much attention was paid to foreign government participation, especially after England, Germany and France had accepted the invitation. A commission consisting of Judge William Lindsay, now United States Senator from Kentucky; Commissioner A. C. Bullock, of Connecticut; F. W. Peck, Benjamin Butterworth and Major Handy was sent to Europe to stimulate the interest in the Exposition. They visited nearly all the countries of Europe, and on their return were accompanied by Herr Wermuth, representing the German Empire, and Sir Henry Wood and James Dredge, representing Great Britain, who after examining the prospects of the fair pledged their governments to support it. A second commission, consisting of Thomas B. Bryan and Mr. Higginbotham, was afterward sent to visit the southern countries of Europe. Mr. Bryan in a personal interview with the Pope secured his sanction and indorsement for the enterprise. After the greater foreign governments had manifested so great an interest in the Fair the others were not slow to respond to the President's proclamation. They all began to prepare exhibits and send their representatives to Chicago.

The total cost of the Exposition is something that no one is as yet able to accurately calculate. The Exposition Company itself has spent in construction and preparation about \$19,000,000, and \$3,000,000 more will be required for administration. It has been estimated that the total expenditure by all parties participating in the fair will not be less than \$100,000,000.

The States of the Union have contributed the following amounts for their buildings and displays on the grounds:

Alabama	\$38,000	Nevada	\$10,000
Arkansas	25,000	New Hampshire	25,000
California	60,000	New Jersey	120,000
Colorado	107,000	New York	600,000
Connecticut	75,000	North Carolina	45,000
Delaware	20,000	North Dakota	70,000
Florida	50,000	Ohio	200,000
Georgia	100,000	Oklahoma	17,500
Idaho	100,000	Oregon	60,000
Illinois	800,000	Pennsylvania	300,000
Indiana	125,000	Rhode Island	37,500
Iowa	120,000	South Carolina	20,000
Kansas	100,000	South Dakota	85,000
Kentucky	175,000	Tennessee	25,000
Louisiana	50,000	Vermont	20,750
Maine	57,000	Virginia	75,000
Maryland	50,000	Washington	100,000
Massachusetts	175,000	West Virginia	40,000
Michigan	125,000	Wisconsin	210,000
Minnesota	125,000	Wyoming	30,000
Mississippi	25,000	Arizona	25,000
Missouri	150,000	New Mexico	35,000
Montana	100,000	Utah	80,000
Nebraska	85,000		

The largest foreign government appropriations were made by Germany, France, Japan, Brazil, Mexico, England and New South Wales, all countries whose exhibits at Jackson Park are among the best.

Talk About Bread Upon the Waters! In 1870 F. A. Walter was in Chicago and dead broke. His friend, A. J. Eimerman, loaned him \$10 with which to go to St. Louis where he had the promise of a job. The friends never met again. Eimerman is now an attorney in Milwaukee, and only a few days ago learned that Walter had died in Houston, Tex., and left him the snug sum of \$17,000.

THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING.

A wealthy man endeavored once to show, That Fortune comes to those who advertise. A poor man said, "Twas money thrown away."

And seemed the other's logic to despise. They argued long, till each to his own view, Unknowing, had the other one converted. The rich man hastened to withdraw his aids, The poor man rushed to have an ad. inserted.

A year ago or more is it, I trow, Since those two men thus argued and conversed. One rich, one poor, they still exist to-day— But Fortune their positions have reversed.

—Yankee Blade.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Headquarters—Hats.—Puck.
A rakish craft—The gardener's.
Slight of hand—A refusal to marry.
An open secret—The combination to your safe.—Truth.

Cupid beats all Congress as an introducer of house bills.—Puck.

Like unto a woman, the beauty of a cheek is seen in its face and figure.—Life.

The matrimonial race is often begun at a rattling gate.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.
"He's an ideal ladies' man." "But he never says a word." "Precisely."—Detroit Tribune.

It is a strong boarder who can eat three plates of hash without turning a hair.—Boston Courier.

Few men are driven to drink in comparison to those who walk there voluntarily.—Troy Press.

Millions are striving for wealth, thousands for fame, a dozen to be good.—Chicago Tribune.
Originality is the ability to present old things in a new form that meets popular approval.—Puck.

At the Midway Plaisance a man can have a fight in forty languages.—Memphis Appeal-Advance.
Life is no joke, but we refuse to give it up, even when it becomes the oldest kind of a chestnut.—Truth.

In the household the children usually find that "pa" is the most martial and "ma" the most partial.—Boston Courier.

People who "would give the world for" something seem to forget that the desired object is a part of that world they give up.—Truth.

Miss Grotesque—"Do you know—the no-man has ever kissed me." Calloway—"Most men are cowards."—New York Herald.

Rose—"Does Mr. Verydull know anything?" Lillian—"Know anything? He doesn't even suspect anything."—Life's Calendar.

What wouldst as eyes on him will turn, What'er may be his trace? He is the loverer who gives us His neighbor's panel back.—Washington Star

"Miss Billion looked as if she felt awfully cheap when she was introduced to Savenepny." "She knew how to appear attractive to him."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Sympathizing Friend—"You ought to ask old Skindint to keep one thing in mind—" Discouraged Debtor—"He'd charge me for storage."—Detroit Tribune.

There are said by statisticians to be about 420,000,000 Christians in the world. Nevertheless, it isn't safe to lose sight of your umbrella even for a moment.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Merchant (to applicant)—"Do you think you know enough to assist me in the office?" Boy—"Know enough? Why, I left my last place because the boss said I knew more than he did."—Society Journal.