

WHITE HOUSE CHATTER.

WASHINGTON'S GAY SOCIETY CIRCLES AND LEGISLATIVE HALLS.

Entertaining Royally—Mrs. Harrison Not to Be a "Reformer"—Mills' Committee Scores a Victory—Controversy with Germany Becoming Serious.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.

The social tide has reached its full, and surges and swells with high tides, dinners, receptions, and cotillions. To miss a single entertainment now before Lent is suicidal to the career of a society belle, and already fagged steps and hollow eyes tell how severely their strength and time are being taxed. As illustrative of this, a Chicago girl, who sprained her foot on an icy pavement recently, wrenched it back again, exclaiming, "I can't take time for a sprain now."

The official entertainment of the week was the state dinner given by the President and Mrs. Cleveland to the diplomatic corps, it being replete with all the glamour of lights, flowers, and brilliant costumes incidental to such an occasion.

Mrs. Don Dickinson rather divides the honors with Mrs. Whitney as entertainers of the Cabinet and their parlors are always filled whenever the occasion presents. A number of New York ladies in conversation with the latter recently spoke of the pleasure that New-Yorkers felt in the prospect of having Mrs. Whitney once more with them. "Ah, my dear," said she, "I am going to lead a quiet life after I leave Washington. Easy chairs, hammocks, and horseback riding are to be features of my next year's life. Ah, I dream of it." Yet those who



MRS. GEN. HARRISON.

saw her enthusiastically leading the German for three long hours recently would hardly imagine her capable of enjoying quiet times.

Secretary and Misses Bayard gave the first of their card parties this week, but there were so many other entertainments which demanded the presence of their guests that the parlors were filled scarcely ten minutes at a time during the evening. A laughable incident occurred through the absent-mindedness of the Persian minister. He attended wearing his left glove on his right hand and vice versa.

Among the Senatorial entertainments, which were unusually numerous and gorgeous this week, Senator and Mrs. Hearst's ball in honor of Miss Head, of California, was a notable affair, the young lady appearing in the costume in which she was recently presented at court in London. It was of white mousseline de soie, the overdresses embroidered in pearls in a Louis XVI. border three or four inches deep. Down the left side, caught with bows of white satin ribbon, were rich clusters of white Scotch heather and harebells intermingled with green leaves. The low neck bodice was filled in with a tucked or mousseline de soie at the V-shaped opening, on either side of which the material was laid on in full, soft folds which crossed over the bosom. The bodice was finished in front with a pointed inclosure of silk embroidered with pearls.

Inclement weather had no effect on the crowds that gathered at Mrs. Cleveland's second public reception, unless, perchance, it was to make them doubly anxious to catch a smile from the fair lady of the White House, who, though genial and pleasant, showed signs of fatigue before the day was over.

As oft as each recurring inaugural claims the attention of the people so often are the inconveniences and inelegance of the White House as a residence canvassed and re-canvassed. Washingtonians in general and reporters in particular are again airing the threadbare topic. Mrs. Cleveland jokingly remarked recently that she believed she would send a message to Congress before March 4, written and signed with her own hand, asking for an appropriation for a new Executive Mansion, as she was sure Mrs. Harrison would appreciate some one taking the initiative in that direction.

Everybody is just now interested in Mrs. Harrison's New York shopping expedition, and the contemplated change of leader only adds a feverish tenuity to the whirl of entertainments. A New York reporter gives assurance that the bustle will still hold its own under the new reign, and dresses are quite sufficiently decolete now to make ample amends for any revolutionary efforts attempted in this line. Mrs. Harrison, as she takes the ground that the lady of the White House is not ex officio a leader of fashion. She argues that her personal views regarding the use of wine, the wearing of the bustle, the morality of the dance and such like topics should have no weight with the public simply because her husband happened to be elected President.

Once again we have enjoyed the rare treat of a night's session of the Senate, the first which has been held in nearly two years. There is no such magnificent sight in Washington as the great Capitol dome flashing out its myriad electric sparks upon the sable curtains of night, and thousands of gas-jets twinkling upon the snow and ice of the Capitol Park. The gay assemblages that congregated in the galleries to listen to the tariff debate were amply rewarded by the flow of wit, wisdom and repartee that fell sedately from the lips of America's Solons under the stimulus of the lights and brilliant throngs, notwithstanding the dryness of the topic under discussion.

The Senate tariff bill is now in the hands of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and Mr. Mills will take another whack at it, much to the disgust of the Senate, which insisted upon a conference in relation thereto and hoped to secure it immediately upon returning the measure to the lower house.

Meanwhile the Southern Democrats are having a sorry time over their tobacco-tax measure. The Republican leaders deem it unwise to take any action in the matter during this Congress. As a result, Cowles' Republican assistants have suddenly discovered that it is a breach of legislative etiquette for such a bill to be considered by the Appropriation Committee, and committee copy has assumed gigantic importance in their estimation. At once, which leaves the internal-revenue bill in the same condition it was before being referred to Mr. Randall's committee.

Interest is fast growing in the Samoan affair, and although the island is, comparatively speaking, little more than a heap of earth in mid-ocean, four thousand miles from our coast, it has created a "bit of a fuss" between two great nations that promises to become highly entertaining. Uncle Sam doesn't propose to be imposed upon, and Bismarck is stubborn, and not accustomed to making graceful apologies. That is about the way the matter now stands, pending the early action of Congress.

The army would no doubt be gratified for any break in the dull monotony of a quarter of a century of peace and welcome a bit of fighting as a sort of legitimate boom.

By-the-by, Secretary Endicott's contemplated order to restrict leave of absence to thirty days a year is creating no little comment in blue coat circles. Thirty days a year is the time allowed by law. If the thirty days are not used up each year the war secretary contends that they should be forfeited and no one be allowed to absent himself from duty for a longer period of time.

Congressman Frank Lawler has secured an appropriation of \$50,000 for repairing the Chicago postoffice, although Randall was pitted against him. From Mr. Lawler's concurrent resolution directing that the Public Printer hereafter drop the letters "uc" at the end of such words as "epilogue," and the letters "mo" at the end of such words as "programme," the letter "e" at the end of such words as "hypocrite," the letters "te" at the end of such words as "coquette," and substitute "t" for "ph" in such words as "phantom," it is readily inferred that he is more proficient in oratory than etymology.

Mr. Springer's omnibus bill has sadly failed to meet the Senate's idea of perspicuity in language, a committee of that august body having instructed its chairman to write a new territorial bill that would be "clear and precise." The objection chiefly urged to the Illinois Congressman's bill is centered in New Mexico, it being claimed that her admission is sought in the interest of railroads. Not openly, of course, but it is averred that two railroad men would be sent to the Senate from New Mexico in case she were entered among the sisters of the Union.

Final vote on the Oklahoma bill was deferred by the adjournment of Congress in respect to Congressman Joseph Nelson Burnes of Missouri, who was stricken to death so suddenly; and Mr. Weaver's good looks and filibustering have availed him nothing so far.

A pet scheme of the ladies, under the auspices of the Woman's National Bureau, to have a portrait of Mrs. Cleveland hung in the White House, a project that would receive universal commendation, has been crushed by the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1899.

Mrs. M. D. Lincoln: DEAR MADAM—Responding for Mrs. Cleveland and myself to your note in relation to procuring her portrait for the White House, and fully appreciating the kindness intended, I have to say that both of us are so opposed to the project that you could not show us greater consideration in this matter than by an entire abandonment of the scheme. Yours, very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

The menu is out for the inaugural supper; not so the cabinet selection. Senator Allison begins to waver in his resolution not to accept the Treasury portfolio; while Wanamaker's visit to the President-elect upon the special invitation of the latter seems susceptible of but one conclusion. It is said by Harrison's Indianapolis friends, however, that this may not be indicative that the Philadelphia merchant has been tendered a place in the cabinet. Perhaps Harrison called Mr. Wanamaker off from his contemplated Paris trip to apologize for having purchased his wardrobe in Chicago. Mr. Wanamaker has rented a house and returned to New York. Blaine is holding a continuous levee at the Normandie, Quay is in Florida threatening revenge on any intruding politician, and Harrison is at Indianapolis wrestling with the office-seekers, of whom he says he never saw so many. What will he think when he reaches the White House? MORSE.

BUSINESS OF THE ATCHISON.

Report for the Year 1888—An Estimated Deficit of \$1,409,001.

Joseph W. Reinhart, Comptroller and General Auditor of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Road, has submitted advance sheets of the full report for eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1888, which show the following results:

Mileage, Atchison system proper, 3,019.78 miles; gross earnings, \$4,297,468; expenses, 67.7 per cent., \$2,917,725; net earnings, \$4,623,693; receipts from interest on bonds of rail roads owned by Atchison and used as collateral, \$508,892; total net earnings, \$5,132,585; direct fixed charges, interest on bonds and notes, taxes and sinking fund requirements, \$4,513,246; net profit, \$619,339; receipts from other sources, \$446,660; total profit, \$1,065,999; dividends, \$2,625,000; deficiency, \$1,559,001; gross debt originated in the period, \$8,643,904; net debt, \$4,412; net floating debt, \$5,185,890; supplies on hand as an offset to future operating expenses, \$1,523,118.97. Of the debt above shown \$5,183,891 was due and payable prior to July 1, 1889.

Of guaranty notes subscribed for, in amount \$7,000,000, there had been called to Nov. 30, 1888, \$700,000, leaving \$6,300,000 not called nor paid in. The total income surplus Dec. 31, 1888, was \$7,940,622. The deficiency for the eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1888, made the net general income surplus to that date \$6,381,622, but the addition of various sundry surplus accounts swelled this amount so that the total general surplus Nov. 30 was \$9,509,633. The estimated net profit from operations, after all charges for the month of December, is \$150,000. The total net deficiency of the company for the period of twelve months to Dec. 31, including actual figures of Nov. 30 and December estimated, is \$1,409,001.

From actual statements to Nov. 30 and approximates for December the auxiliary roads of the Atchison system, inclusive of those owned jointly, will show that they have failed to earn fixed charges of all descriptions by about \$3,000,000. Of this they have contributed about \$1,000,000, the remainder having been advanced by the Atchison company.

The Boston Advertiser says regarding the report, that it is unsatisfactory because out of a mileage of about 7,104 miles the report only covers about 3,020 miles; also that the statement varies from that published Jan. 2, 1889, in that gross earnings for the eleven months are \$37,362 larger, expenses \$55,710 larger, and net earnings \$18,357 smaller.

STRANGE what queer languages are spoken in this country. A Western paper in a local item recently told of "a regular old razzooper, who, having got a skate on, indulged in a glorious razzle-dazzle."

JOHN W. ALEXANDER, the young portrait painter, does all his work with his left hand. He is thought to bear a striking resemblance to Vandyck, with his pointed beard and up-curling mustache.

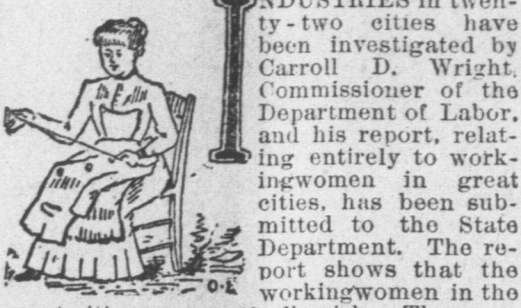
"It is the greed for gain which is responsible for four-fifths of the crime committed," said a Chicago clergyman, and then he accepted a call for \$500 more per year.

WORKINGWOMEN'S PAY.

CONDITION OF FEMALE TOILETS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Honesty and Virtue to Be Found Where Wages Are Very Meager—Arrangement Being Made for the Inaugural Ceremonies.

[Washington (D. C.) special.]



INDUSTRIES in twenty-two cities have been investigated by Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of the Department of Labor, and his report, relating entirely to workingwomen in great cities, has been submitted to the State Department. The report shows that the workingwomen in the great cities are practically girls. The average age in all cities comprehended is 22 years and 7 months. The highest average age is found in Charleston, S. C.—25 years and 1 month; the lowest in St. Paul—21 years and 5 months. It is found, however, that the concentration is greatest at the age of 18, there being of the whole number interviewed 1,569 of that age.

Of the whole number 14,120 are native born. In the foreign born Ireland is most largely represented, and Germany is next, having 775. Of the native born 12,904 had foreign born fathers and 12,406 foreign born mothers.

A great majority of the women comprehended in the report are single, the number being 15,387. Only 745 are married and 1,038 widowed. "The working-women," says the report, "are as a rule single women, fighting their industrial fight alone. They are not only supporting themselves but are giving their earnings largely to the support of others at home. Of the whole number under consideration 9,813 not only work at their regular occupations but assist



AFTER A WEEK OF TOIL.

in the housework at home, the total number living at home being 14,918—that is to say, a very large proportion of the workingwomen in the great cities are under home influences. More than half of the whole 8,754 give their earnings to home life, 4,267 pay board at their own homes, and only 701 receive board at the hands of their families. The average number of persons in the families of the workingwomen is 5.25, each of which has on an average 2.48 workers.

The report shows that of the 17,426 who reported their health conditions at the time they commenced work, 16,360 were in good health, 883 were in fair health, and 183 in bad health. The changes in health condition is illustrated by the fact that 14,554 are now in good health, 2,345 are in fair health, and 469 are in bad health.

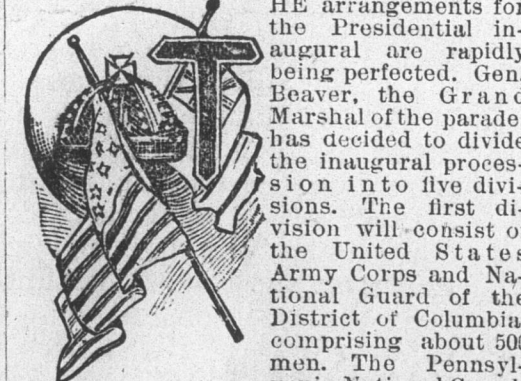
The tables upon earnings and lost time show that of the 13,822 who reported 373 earn less than \$100 per annum, and that this class lost an average of 86.5 days for the years covered. The largest number earn \$200 and under \$250 per annum, losing 37.8 days; 2,377 earn from \$250 to \$300, losing 31.5 days. As earnings increase the lost time decreases, as, for instance, 398 earn from \$350 to \$400, and this class lost but 18.8 days. These earnings are actual earnings, and are not statements derived from computations based on the rates of wages. The average weekly earnings by cities is given as follows: Atlanta, \$4.05; Baltimore, \$4.18; Boston, \$5.64; Brooklyn, \$5.76; Buffalo, \$4.27; Charleston, \$4.22; Chicago, \$5.74; Cincinnati, \$4.50; Cleveland, \$4.63; Indianapolis, \$4.67; Louisville, \$4.51; Newark, \$5.10; New Orleans, \$4.31; New York, \$5.85; Philadelphia, \$5.34; Providence, \$5.51; Richmond, \$3.93; St. Louis, \$5.19; St. Paul, \$6.02; San Francisco, \$6.31; San Jose, \$6.11; Savannah, \$4.99. All other cities, \$5.24.

Upon the subject of "character of the working-women" the Commissioner says: "From all that can be learned one need not hesitate in asserting that the working-women of this country are as honest and as virtuous as any other class of our citizens. The social standing of working-women is becoming better and better. The honest working-woman engaged in honest labor is entitled to the respect of all honest-minded people. She should be welcomed in the churches of the cities, and should be drawn into the best associations, where social and moral surroundings would aid her in cultivating her own self-respect. At least it should not be possible to class her as the forgotten woman, for her struggle is too heroic, her hardships too painful, her lot too dreary for Christian people to thoughtlessly pass her by."

THE INAUGURAL.

Gen. Beaver Will Divide the Procession Into Five Divisions.

[Washington (D. C.) telegram.]



HE arrangements for the Presidential inaugural are rapidly being perfected. Gen. Beaver, the Grand Marshal of the parade, has decided to divide the inaugural procession into five divisions. The first division will consist of the United States Army Corps and National Guard of the District of Columbia, comprising about 500 men. The Pennsylvania National Guard, comprising the second division and be under the command of Major General Hartranft. The third division will comprise all the remaining military organizations, about 8,000 men. In the fourth division will be the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic and camps of the Sons of the American Revolution. The fifth division will comprise all civil organizations, including the political clubs, social societies and citizens' delegations, to be under the command of Colonel M. M. Parker.

Company F, Fifth Regiment, National Guard of Illinois, Capt. F. H. Wiedey commanding, has formed the committee of its intention to take part in the inaugural parade.

GERMANS DECLARE WAR

THEY WILL NOW PROCEED TO MAKE THINGS HUM IN SAMOA.

President Cleveland's Message to Congress—Strong Talk in the Senate, in Which It Is Argued that Uncle Sam Should Act Promptly—Bismarck's Views.

[Washington (D. C.) special.]

An Auckland telegram states that Samoa advises say that the Germans have declared war against King Mataafa and that probably all the Samoans will join against the Germans.

President Cleveland sent to Congress additional correspondence relative to Samoan affairs, accompanied by the following message:

To the Congress: I had the honor on the 15th inst. to communicate to your honorable body certain correspondence and documents in relation to affairs in the Samoan Islands, and having since received further dispatches to the German Minister at Apia and the commander of the United States naval vessel Nipisic in those waters, I lose no time in laying them before you. I also transmit herewith the full text of instructions from Prince von Bismarck to the German Minister at the capital, which was communicated on the afternoon of the 28th inst. This appears to be an amplification of prior telegraphic instruction on the same subject, communicated through the same channel, and which, being set forth in the note of the Secretary of State to Count von Arco Valley, the German Minister, of the 13th inst., was duly laid before Congress with my last message in relation to Samoan affairs.

It is also proper to inform you that on Monday, the 28th inst., the occasion of the communication of the note of the Prince Chancellor, the Secretary of State was given to understand by the German Minister that a proposition from his Government to force the United States to a conference on the Samoan subject, was on its way by mail, having left Berlin on the 28th inst., so that its arrival here in due course of mail can be expected in July, 1889, or of the consideration of the inquiry from the Secretary of State whether the proposition referred to was for a renewal of the joint conference between the United States, Germany, and Great Britain, which was suspended in July, 1887, on the consideration of the Samoan affair. I have also to inform you that the German Minister stated his inability to answer until the proposition which left Berlin on the 28th inst. should have been received.

I shall hereafter communicate to the Congress all information before me in relation to the Samoan status.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The correspondence accompanying the message gives an amplified account of recent events in Samoa. It opens with Vice Consul Blacklock's account of the maltreatment of natives and the beating of the marshal of the Consul's office by 150 drunken sailors from a German man-of-war on Dec. 15 and 16. On Dec. 20 and 22 the Consul arranged a meeting of the three Consuls at the German consulate, but nothing could be done, as the German Consul said he had lost so many men he must now take the matter in his own hands and revenge their losses.

On Jan. 1, the Vice-Consul says, Capt. Mullan, having written to the captain of the German vessel which seized the American boat the other day, received a reply to the effect that there was no flag flying on the boat; that is not true, as the boat was seen from this office, also by others in other parts of town, plainly flying the American flag. This is the usual way the Germans adopt for straightening out the outrages they commit.

The last letter is one from Prince Bismarck to Count von Arco Valley, detailing the "unprovoked attack" of natives under the leadership of the American, Klein, upon a German naval force "which had landed at the requisition of the imperial consul for the protection of German settlements which were endangered by the conflicts between the native parties." The letter continues:

In consequence of this we have been transplanted from the territory of mediatorial negotiations by which the imperial consul in Apia was trying to reconcile the contending parties, and for which he sought the co-operation of his English and American colleagues, into a state of war with the assailants, to our regret. We shall carry on the contest that has been forced upon us by the Kaiser's orders, with the utmost consideration for English and American interests. Our military measures have in view only the punishment of the murders of German soldiers and the protection of our countrymen and their property. As a secretary of state, I am at war with the assailants, and I will necessarily assume the character of assistance to the assailants. In the endeavor for the just punishment of a murderous crime we hope for the co-operation of powers in Samoa, in the friendship with us, and we ask the Government of the United States to be good enough to furnish the consuls and the commanders of its ships of war in Samoa with suitable instructions. Our armed forces there are instructed to avoid and to prevent all injury to neutral commerce and property, and to adopt measures of reprisal and destruction only against the followers of the party which initiated the contest against our troops by a murderous attack. We shall, of course, abide by the agreements with America and England with respect to Samoa, and pay due regard, under all circumstances, to the rights of those powers as established by treaty.

The Samoan amendments to the Consular bill were discussed in the Senate by Messrs. Dolph and Reagan. Mr. Dolph said the question was one of local interest to the people of the Pacific coast, and argued that the treaty of 1884 between Germany and Samoa gave the German Government powers which were incompatible with the autonomy of the native government and inconsistent with American treaty rights in the islands. If Congress were to interfere in the matter at all, the President should be directed to insist upon a restoration by the German Government of the status quo at the time of the Washington conference, and to notify the German Government that the United States would not permit the Samoan islands to pass under the control of any foreign nation, and that their independent autonomy must be maintained. He saw no good reason why, if necessary, and if requested by the Samoan people, an American protectorate should not be established over them.

Mr. Reagan declared that no American citizen could read the correspondence without feeling humiliation to see the rights of the United States brutally overridden and trodden down by German subalterns while the German Prime Minister was professing friendship and a desire to maintain proper relations with the Government of the United States. He thought the proposed amendments were too feeble to vindicate the rights of the American people in the matter, and added:

I believe that we have rights which have been violated and we should assert those rights as becomes a great and powerful nation. I am not in favor of war. But the humiliation of a great nation in the face of an arrogant power is worse than war. I would give the President power to determine what our rights in the matter are and the power to assert those rights in a way that could not be mistaken. I would suggest the addition to the pending amendment of the words, "and for the protection of the rights of American citizens residing in said islands and to preserve the neutrality and independence of their people." Then we will have added something. But if we do not put in some declaration we leave the President exactly where he is now—in a position where he regards himself as powerless to vindicate the rights of the United States.

SOME FUNNY FANCIES.

RICH relatives are like wine. They grow dearer with age.

THE "Maiden's Prayer" usually has something to do with a him.

"My dear wife," murmured paterfamilias as he looked at the dressmaker's bill.

THE borrowest man to this date is the one in Manhattanville who wanted to borrow a friend's tombstone.

PATIENT—Doctor, I can't sleep nights. What shall I do? Get a position somewhere as night-watchman.

WHEN a bald-headed man removes his hat to salute a lady it does not remind one of a leafless branch, although it's a naked bow.

THERE is said to be a veterinary surgeon in Albany who has grown so expert that he can tell the age of a raki by looking at its teeth.

"CONSISTENCY, thou art a jewel," sure enough; but thou standest an exceedingly poor show when the other fellow can afford a diamond ring.

MISS PARENTALSTEM (age 35)—So you are going to get married at last, Pauline? Pauline—Yes, dear, I should think it was about time; you know I'm 24.

YOUNG wife (at a ball)—You are improving wonderfully as a dancer. Don't you remember how you used to fear my dresses? Young husband—Yes; I wasn't buying 'em then.

MADAM (to applicant)—Where was your last place? Applicant—At the hospital, mem. Madam—Were you a nurse there? Applicant—No, mem; I was a small-pox patient.

SMITH—You say the speculation has proved a failure? Jones—A total failure. Smith—I thought you said there was a fortune in it. Jones (with a groan)—So there is. Mine is in it.

MINE eyes have seen the gobbler lose his cranium in the dark, a prehistoric turkey that came over in the ark, the boarders break their molars as they chew the patriarch, but their bills go marching on.

MRS. HOPEFUL—Is my boy improving any? Professor of penmanship—He is getting worse. His writing is now so bad no living soul can read it. "How lovely! The darling! He'll be a great author some day."

MRS. BROWN (who has boarders)—And how is Mr. Smith getting along? Mrs. Smith—I fear he is past recovery. For the last two weeks he has eaten scarcely enough to keep a robin alive. Mrs. Brown (unconsciously)—Isn't that lovely!

THEIR brand of breath: Representative Martin, of Texas, recently wallowed a reporter because the latter said that he blew out the gas in his room. He should have gloried in the assertion. It isn't every politician who dares to monkey with the gas with his breath.

WOMAN (looking at a house to rent)—I don't fancy these windows on this side. The people in the next house can look in here and see anything that's going on. Landlord—If you want the house, madam, I'll have the windows boarded up. "How on earth could I see into their windows then?"

BACK NUMBERS.

The bald-headed man in his family pew leaned back on the cushion and slumbered. And he dreamed that the preacher these words had proclaimed:

"The hairs of your head are all numbered." The bald-headed man awoke with a start from his weekly, devotional slumbers; then he sank on his knees and fervently prayed: "O Lord! send me down the back numbers."

"I DECLARE!" exclaimed Mrs. Fogg, as she vainly endeavored to dissect the turkey, "if you are not the poorest man to do marketing. This turkey's as old as Methuselah." "Possibly," replied Fogg, unabashed; "but, my dear, it is a female bird, and courtesy to the sex prevented me from inquiring about her age."

MILLIONAIRE (to old and poor chum)—You ought to drop your bad habits, Smith. If you'd stop taking that glass of beer every day you'd have \$18.25 in a year. Go on that way for a hundred years and there'll be \$1,852 in bank if nothing happens. Then put that in some good stock, and if all goes right you'll make money. That's the way people get rich.

FASHIONED FOR THE WEALTHY.



Borrowit—It seems to me, Moses, that this coat is entirely too short. Moses—Ah, my dear sir, dot vas made for my finest trade—the shentlemans who nefer wear any patches!—Texas Siftings.

On the Cross-Examination.

Lawyer (to witness)—You are very minute in your statements, and you are very particular in your details. Now I want to know if you are really so conscientious that you are afraid to state something that is not so?

Indignant witness—No, sir, not in the least; quite the contrary.—Texas Siftings.