

The Democratic Sentinel

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A LIBERAL patrimony is a decided help to matrimony.

THE death of the Khedive, who will be succeeded by a minor, will furnish England with a fresh pretense for retaining her hold upon Egypt.

THERE is no denying that it takes a heap of responsibility off a man's shoulders to take some other fellow's advice. It gives him a handy place to put the blame if he fails.

Most people think they would be happy if they were located anywhere else, forgetting that wherever they go they have to take the cause of their unhappiness with them.

WHEN Patti visited Niagara the other day she must have noticed with a thrill of delight that the passing of the years has not affected the voice of the great cataract a particle.

THERE are many people in the West who never tasted really good roast beef. Thousands of cooks do not know how to cook it, and thousands of butchers do not know how to cut it.

WE never had an ache or a pain when we were little that the grown people did not tell us to go to sleep and forget it. We have often wondered since that they did not take their own advice.

PHYSICIANS say that swinging Indian clubs and the use of dumb-bells is the best thing in the world to develop the muscles of a young woman's arms and shoulders. What is the matter with sweeping and scrubbing?

Nor merely to know, but according to his knowledge to do, is the destiny of man. Your action alone determines your worth; and Carlyle says, "The end of man is an action, and not a thought, though it were of the noblest."

If a boy wants to do something that he shouldn't, give him your full consent to do it. Though he was crazy to do it on the sly, your permission will take away all his desire. The same rule, it is said, will work with the men.

A GREAT many items are brought to this office, and the most vicious are invariably sent in by women. They are usually slaps at other women, and generally speak respectfully of the men. Women should "stand together" more.

THERE are more old people in the world now than there were thirty years ago. The cause is said to be due to the fact that more people have their decayed teeth extracted and are wearing store teeth. Their digestion is made better, and they live longer.

THE frequency of the word "suddenly" in the many death notices of the day is startling and shocking, even when one is not acquainted with any of those who are taken away. The winter has been one which has brought unexpected grief to many homes.

CHILD withdrew and apologized for Matta's famous note and heaped upon Matta himself all the social and political honors imaginable. An apology made at the muzzle of a gun is about as sincere as an expression of religious faith extorted, as was once the pleasing custom, on the rack.

THE only conclusive evidence of a man's sincerity is that he gives himself for a principle. Words, money, all things are comparatively easy to give away; but when a man makes a gift of his daily life and practice it is plain that the truth, whatever it may be, has taken possession of him.

THE Legislature of Michigan has sat down hard on the cigarette demon by making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine to manufacture, sell, or give away cigarettes or paper for making them. About a year from now it will be interesting to have a report on the efficiency of this piece of repressive legislation.

THE war scare is over now, but at one time the situation was exceedingly grave. Some idea of this may be afforded by recalling the fact that the pressure on the columns of the New York Herald was so great one morning as to necessitate the leaving out of that ringing editorial beginning "Never print a paid advertisement," etc.

EUROPE is now sending to the United States for her ash, oak, and pine lumber. Where will the United States send when the supply is exhausted? The best ash, thought to be almost inexhaustible, is now said to be scarce and oak is being utilized in its place. The nation of timber killers are not looking out for the interests of the millions to follow to any large extent.

EVERY man in the world has a secret, and his mind hovers around it as constantly as a dog hovers around the spot where he has hidden a bone. He shows it in his face, and usually it is of the kind that leaves lines in his countenance. Live with him long enough, and he will tell you, without knowing that he is telling you, all about it. Sometimes it is an ambition; often it is a disappointment, but in almost every case it is something that is concealed because it

would be to the man's discredit if known. This is so generally the case that the only happy people are those who have no secrets.

THE old Romans were level-headed and knew some things which a great many people of to-day haven't found out. Cato, the censor, said: "Our ancestors regarded it as a grand point in husbandry not to have too much land in one farm; for they considered that more profit came from holding little and tilling it well." You see that was in old Cato's day, as he says, "Our ancestors regarded it," etc.; but it is now new.

THERE are many kinds of pride—the pride of wealth, of name, of birth, of social standing, or popular esteem—but none is quite so offensive as that of an imagined mental superiority. It looks down upon others with a supercilious compassion which awakens all the resentments of human nature. Deeper and truer thought banishes this delusion, and makes a man modest as nothing else can; for it is always discovering mistakes that he has made and must correct, mental work done that must be undone, hasty conclusions that must be repudiated, erroneous judgments that must be revised.

COUNT Tolstoi has written a long letter to a New York paper, giving his personal observations and experiences in the famine districts of Russia. It may correct some impressions in America to know that this celebrated philanthropist and author acquits the general government and the local functionaries of either indifference or procrastination in relief for the sufferers from famine, but he finds that, with all that has been done, and with all that Russia can do, more than half the suffering must remain unless people more fortunately situated contribute to their relief. There has been so much misfeigning in this country regarding the famine and the attitude of the Russian Government toward the starving peasants, that this appeal of Count Tolstoi's ought to set matters right and open the purses of those who are able to help these poor people.

MR. WILLIAM L. GARRISON has written a letter complaining of the treatment of his son, a student in Harvard College, by his fellow-students. It appears that young Mr. Garrison sought admission to the society of the D. K. E., which is accounted the toniest society in the college. His offer was accepted and he was put through the initiation performance, among which was the burning of one of his ears by a lighted cigar, and in consequence he was made sick, and there was apprehension for a time among the family of blood poisoning. The rule of initiation, we believe, to be that the candidate must do some silly act or submit to some silly act being done to him; not always the same act, but invariably a silly act; and this he understands when he offers himself for admission. The thing is mutual. If there is no sense in it there is a want of sense on both sides. It is the price of distinction. The scar is his badge of membership. Shortly after the war between France and Germany in 1870, when the war passion was high, the proudest and most popular young men of Germany were those who had their faces mutilated by sword cuts.

TO CAPT. W. T. HARDENBROOK, of Company C, of the Second Regiment, I. N. G., belongs the doubtful honor of an attempt to conduct society on military principles. Company C was to give its first annual reception and ball. It came in uniform, as ordered by Captain Hardenbrook, and, with its fair ladies, disposed itself about the armory hall. Suddenly, however, it was discovered that the hall was not Company C's, but Captain Hardenbrook's. The Captain informed the guards that he had only ordered them to come to the ball to show off a little, and that, as several army officers were expected who would object to association with privates, they could not be allowed to dance. The guards protested that they had paid \$2 each, and had been invited to dance. The Captain drew up like a drum-major. What was \$2, he asked, to discipline? They could go home if they wished, but they could not dance. So most of the guards took their disappointed ladies and left the hall. The real soldiers, the army officers, interviewed afterward, declared that the insult to the guards was purely gratuitous, and that they had not thought of objecting to a participation with them in the dance. Captain Hardenbrook's imitation of the cad is so perfect as to defy detection.

Divorce Statistics.—The most unhappy period of marriage, according to French divorce statistics, is for the period extending from the fifth to the tenth year. After that the figures drop rapidly. Only 28 per cent. of couples seek divorce between the tenth and twenty years of unions. Only one pair in 100 seeks to cut the knot after the period of over thirty and under forty years.

A Funny Fish.—A curious fish has been caught at Atlantic City, N. J., struggling in the surf close to the shore. It is about five feet long with big fins, more like flippers, fore and aft, and an immense mouth armed with four rows of teeth. The body is flat, after the order of the flounder, and its skin is brown and as coarse as sandpaper. It weighs 150 pounds.

A Swift Swimmer.—The dolphin is the fastest swimmer in the sea. It can with ease swim around and about a vessel going at the highest rate of speed, and can go faster than twenty-two miles an hour.

THEY WANT FREE WOOL

WOOL CONSUMERS PETITION CONGRESS.

It is Asked that Schedule K, Relating to Wool and Woollens, in the Tariff Act of 1890, Be Changed for the Relief of Manufacturers and for the Benefit of Consumers.

Petition of the Association. To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: The Wool Consumers' Association respectfully petitions the Fifty-second Congress to change Schedule K, relating to wool and woollens, in the tariff act of 1890, for the relief of woolen manufacturers, and for the benefit of all consumers of woolen fabrics.

It is, of course, undesirable in general to change tariffs frequently, but the general principles of the act of 1890, as applied to wool and woollens, are the same as have been tried unsatisfactorily for very many years, except that it aggravates some of the worst and most oppressive features of the former acts in relation to wool.

The act has therefore practically been tested by the trials of many years, and there is no occasion to test it by longer experience. It is not true that the act, in its present form, can work no harm to woolen manufacturers. It works the same injury to the makers of woolen and worsted cloth that the restriction on the use of wool always have produced; and, in the case of the carpet trade, which consumes a very large proportion of all the imported wool, it is the most oppressive act ever passed.

The wool schedule (K) of the tariff act of 1890 offers an exceptional opportunity by amendments making wool free and relatively decreasing both the specific and ad valorem duties on woolen goods, to benefit immensely the woolen manufacturers by giving them free access to the supplies of wool of various qualities, such as all other competing manufacturing countries enjoy, and by reducing thus without injury to manufacturers the cost of their goods to them and to the consumers, while leaving sufficient protection. With free raw materials, the tax on imports of completed goods would be increased, however, for the protection of labor, and as free raw materials would greatly increase the consumption, there would be an increased demand for labor.

Neither is it true that no harm has come to consumers by the act of 1890. In the first place, the increased cost of wool, as compared with prices in Europe, has forced the use of cotton and other adulterants to a great and unusual extent; secondly, if woolen goods have not advanced, they might have been lower but for the duties on wool. There is no question among manufacturers that the act of 1890 was intended to advance prices, not that it was well calculated to do so to the extent that consumers could afford. The almost universal fall in prices was caused in very small degree, if at all, by the tariff act of 1890. The tremendous losses in the Argentine Republic and elsewhere, the failure of the Barings, the distrust caused by silver legislation, the low price of cotton in the South on account of an enormous crop, the failure of crops in the North and West prior to 1891, causing dull trade and reduced consumption, are the principal causes that brought distress and falling prices.

What those manufacturers and wool growers who arranged the wool schedule with the intention of increasing prices want, is, no doubt, to be let alone, so that the tariff act may produce under more favorable auspices the results they expected and worked for. But the rest that the public needs is a permanent relief from taxes which oppress both them and manufacturers, which hamper the latter, as every manufacturer admits, and which largely increase the cost of woolen goods to the public. The readjustment of the tariff on the basis of free wool, is perfectly simple; it needs but the removal of the duties on wool and a corresponding reduction of the duties on goods which were put on to offset the cost of the wool duties. Here is a great boon to every manufacturer of wool and every consumer. It is absurd to say that, because the duty is taken off of wool, the duty on goods must follow. Congress is not obliged to adopt free trade because the duty is taken off of wool, any more than it was when it made jute or tea or coffee or sugar free.

The growth of the wool manufacturers has undoubtedly been great during the past thirty years, for the country, with its vast natural resources and enormous immigration, has increased vastly in population and wealth; but the growth of the manufacture would be much more prosperous and much greater with free wool, and its growth and prosperity mean larger use of domestic wools and higher prices abroad for all competing wools.

It is clear from the statements of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and from indisputed facts, emphasized by the vast increase in the imports of wool since the passage of the act of 1890 and by the falling prices of Ohio wool, that this country produces practically no carpet wool to supply the demand for nearly 100,000 pounds needed by the carpet manufacturers, and only a part of the clothing and combing wools needed; and it is further to be considered that the use of wool for so-called "woolens" would be much larger if the restrictions of the wool duties did not greatly reduce the consumption of wool and largely increase the use of shoddy and cotton in so-called woolen goods.

And this is the case after a long series of years of high duties on wool. In the theory of the "new protection" it is laid down as a principle that "the necessities entering into the daily life of the mass of the people which we cannot economically produce should be made free." In this principle wool should certainly be made free. It is a most important article for all the people. It is produced in this country in inadequate quantities. Some indispensable grades can be produced in this country only under conditions unfavorable as compared with those of other countries. High duties for a quarter of a century have failed to produce any carpet wool in this country, and have also failed to produce an adequate supply of the wools needed for the woolen and worsted manufacture. And as wool can be made free with a large reduction in cost of goods and with very little disturbance of trade or of interference with sufficient protection, it is only reasonable that the changes suggested in schedule K of the act of 1890 should be made for the benefit of the whole people.

ARTHUR T. LYMAN, JESSE METCALF, W. B. WEEDEN, G. C. MOSES, CHARLES M. BEACH, T. QUINCY BROWN, Ex. Com. of the Wool Consumers' Association.

Decline in Iron Industry of Massachusetts.

The effects on the iron industry of New England of the high duties on iron ore, pig and scrap iron is well summarized by Mr. Horace P. Tobey, of the Lemont Nail Works, in the New England Advertiser for 1891.

Through nearly two and a half centuries, with their wonderful changes, Massachusetts always held, down to 1880, noticeable prominence as an iron manufacturing State. Of her condition

at about that time, Mr. Swank, author of "Iron in All Ages," says: "Nearly all the bloomery and refinery forges and old style furnaces of New England have long disappeared, and in their stead have grown reproductive iron industries of almost endless variety and vast extent, employing large numbers of skilled mechanics and adding greatly to the productive wealth of the country. The rolling mills, machine shops, hardware establishments, nail and tack factories, foundries and other iron enterprises of New England, together with a few steel works and modern blast furnaces (nearly all of the latter still using charcoal, however), form to-day a striking contrast to the bog ore and other bloomeries, not much larger than a blacksmith's fire, and the small charcoal furnaces and chimney-corner nail factories of the last century."

But in 1880 the iron industries of Massachusetts, in the first place, of the experience of two and a half centuries and of trained mechanics in whose families iron-working had become hereditary, began strangely enough to decline.

In 1880 there were forty-one rolling mills in New England, of which twenty-five were in Massachusetts. In 1891 there were but twenty-one active rolling mills in New England, of which ten were in Massachusetts.

In 1880 there were twelve out nail factories in Massachusetts; in 1891 there were but two in operation. In 1880 there were reported as produced in Massachusetts 116,846 tons of rolled iron; in 1887 only 45,853 tons; and several mills have retired since that date.

In 1880 the United States census reports enumerated 217 puddling furnaces in New England, of which 191 were in Massachusetts. In 1890 and 1891 there was not, as the writer thinks, a ton of pig iron puddled in New England, and certainly very little if any.

In 1887 there were 30,683 tons of steel rails made in Massachusetts; in 1890 none.

Such has been the effect of maintaining the high duties on crude iron. Under the operation of high duties the price of domestic wool has always gone down. Under low tariffs, however, wool has risen in price. On this point we have the testimony of Mr. Thomas Dolan, who declared in a letter to the New York World on the fall in the price of wool as a result of the increased duties imposed by the McKinley tariff that it was distinctly promised by the protectionists who took part in the conferences of wool growers and manufacturers, and Senator Sherman said in the debate on the tariff of 1883: "In 1867 the price of wool was 51 cents; in 1880, 46 cents. This was the result of the policy of protecting the wool growers and the industries that gradually reduce the price. Under the operation of the existing tariff (the tariff of 1867) the price of wool has gradually gone down."

All wools were free of duty down to 1824, when a duty of 15 to 30 per cent. was imposed. The duty was increased by the tariff of 1828 to 4 cents per pound and 50 per cent. Under the compromise tariff of 1833 the duty was gradually lowered, and in 1842 it stood at 4 cents per pound and 26 per cent. The tariff of 1842 raised it again to 3 cents per pound and 30 per cent. The act of 1846 made the duty on wool 30 per cent; that of 1857 put low grades on the free list and cut down the rate on all other wools to 24 per cent. The Morrill tariff of 1861 increased the duty to 9 cents per pound and the special wool tariff of 1867 raised the duty to 10 cents per pound and 11 per cent. On clothing wools, and 12 cents per pound and 10 per cent. on combing wools. The tariff of 1882 took off the ad valorem duties, but left the pound duties as they were, and the McKinley tariff added another cent to the duty on clothing wools.

Graphically illustrated, the average price of medium Ohio wool in the seaboard markets has been as follows under each tariff.

The average prices given are compiled from Mawley & Curry's circular, published in the Statistical Abstract of the United States.

1. Wool free of duty. Price the first half of 1824, 49 cents per pound, or 100 cents per 200 pounds.
2. High wool duties, 1825-1832. Average price of wool 42 cents per pound, or 84 cents per 200 pounds.
3. Lower wool duties, 1833-1842. Average price of wool, 48.5 cents per pound, or 97 cents per 200 pounds.
4. Higher wool duties, 1843-1846. Average price of wool, 33 cents per pound, or 66 cents per 200 pounds.
5. Lower wool duties, 1847-1856. Average price of wool 40.35 cents per pound, or 80.7 cents per 200 pounds.
6. Still lower wool duties, 1857-1860. Average price of wool, 44 cents per pound, or 88 cents per 200 pounds.
7. Wool duties raised, 1861-1866. Average price of wool 44 cents per pound, or 88 cents per 200 pounds.
8. Wool duties raised still higher, 1867-1880. Average price of wool, 41 cents per pound, or 82 cents per 200 pounds.
9. McKinley tariff. Present price of XX Ohio wool, 29 1/2 to 30 cents per pound, or 59 to 60 cents per 200 pounds.

This confirms the statement made by Senator Sherman to the effect that high wool duties are accompanied by low prices of domestic wools, and that when the tariff on foreign wools is low domestic wools command higher prices.

BRASS manufacturers at Bridgeport, Conn., have cut down the wages in the screw department from \$2 to \$1.75 per day, and have increased the hours of work from nine hours to ten. Their wages have been cut from \$2.50 to \$1.90, and the wages of women reduced from \$1.20 to 65 cents. The Clark Box Company, of Danbury, Conn., has reduced the wages of nailers 20 per cent. Both of these reductions have been made by the aid of the McKinley tariff, and sought to convince their workmen that high tariff and high wages were almost equivalent terms.

The McKinley organs still cackle over the large increase of exports as the effect of the tariff, and especially of the reciprocity treaty. But the official returns of trade show that, with the exception of the exports of wheat and wool, which have been enormously stimulated by reason of the famine in Russia and the partial failure of the crops in France and Germany, nearly all other staple exports of this country have declined under the operation of McKinleyism.

The imports of tinplate within the last ten months amounted to 697,732,207 pounds, against an importation of 614,728,708 pounds in the same months of 1890—an increase of 83,000,000 pounds. These figures indicate that the domestic production of tinplate, of which we read so much about in the McKinley organs, has had little effect upon the foreign supply.

The directors of the American Soda Fountain Company on Tuesday last declared a semi-annual dividend of ten dollars per share on the first preferred four dollars on the second preferred, and an annual dividend of ten dollars per share on the common stock to holders of record Jan. 26, payable Feb. 4.

PARSLEY is poisonous to many kinds of birds.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Bright—Unpoetical—If the Cap Fits—Repeat—Vaulting Ambition, —A Point Well Taken, Etc., Etc.

RIGHT. She saw him off upon the train. And showed that parting was but pain. "At every stopping-place," he said, "Be sure you write, then go ahead." —[Judge.]

UNPOETICAL. "I can't understand these poets. Here's this Shakespeare fellow talking about stones preaching sermons." "There's nothing remarkable about it. Why, every wagon has a tongue!" —[Rider and Driver.]

IF THE CAP FITS. Girl (at piano, just being singing)—Man's coming round to tune the piano, to-morrow. Friend—H'm! Pity that he can't tune voices.

REPARTEE. Small man (to tall man)—Upon my word, you are as stupid as you are tall! Tall man (to small man)—And you are as clever as you are short.

VAULTING AMBITION. "Was he hurt by falling at the hurdle?" "Yes, but he hopes to get over it."

SHE WAS IN FOR IT, ANYWAY. "If you take the last piece of bread on the plate," said the mother to her marriageable daughter, "you won't be married for seven years."

The young lady broke the bread into two pieces and took one piece. "That's better," said her mischievous brother, "that reduces the period to three years and a half." —[New York Press.]

KEEP COOL. Is a lion in the way? Keep cool; Tell him that we respect pride, Tell him that the world is wide And that he must stand aside. Keep cool.

A SACRIFICE TO THE ENGLISH SPARROW. Citizen (to one-eyed man)—My friend, are you one of the victims of the small boy with the airgun?

One-eyed man—I am, sir. "I should think you would be on the watch for him, hereafter."

"Yes, I am keeping an eye out for him." —[Chicago Tribune.]

GAVE IT UP AND GUESSED IT. "What does a volcano do with lava?" asked Freddy.

"Give it up," replied his father. "That's right," said Freddy. —[Harper's Young People.]

A POINT WELL TAKEN. "You are trying to break your uncle's will, I believe?"

"Yes." "How did he leave his money?"

"He left it all to build a monument to himself."

"And you expect to break the will?"

"Certainly. We make the point that no man deserves a monument who thus cheats his relatives." —[New York Press.]

SOME DAY. Perhaps some day a blizzard hold Will come and permanently freeze The man who talks of days more cold— Yes, many times as cold as these. —[Washington Star.]

THE GENIAL CAR DRIVER. Smith—A new motor for increasing the speed of horse cars has been discovered.

Jones—Has it? Well, the horse cars don't need it any way. All I have to do to increase the speed of the cars is to signal to the driver with my umbrella that I want to get on board. —[Texas Sittings.]

QUITE THE OPPOSITE. "After all the talk about marriage being a failure I don't see that marriage is declining."

"No, marriage is not declining; it is the result of accepting." —[New York Press.]

PERHAPS SHE WAS BARBASTIC. "You've been counting six years you say, and proposed to her last night. Did she accept you?"

"She has taken till to-night to think about it."

"What did she say when you asked her?"

"She said, 'This is so sudden!'"

AN EAR FOR MUSIC. Hicks—I think the baby has a good ear for music.

Mrs. Hicks—From what do you judge, dear?

Hicks—Whenever you begin to play, he howls.

FIXING THINGS. Customer (in restaurant)—See here, Mr. Proprietor, this steak is so tough, I can scarcely cut it.

Proprietor—We'll make that all right, sir. Here, waiter, just hand this gentleman another knife.

LIFE WOULD BE BLOWN WITHOUT HER. Fireman—Now then, one at a time—hurry up, if you want to get out alive!

Mr. Beathayre—Save the cook first; we may never be able to get another one! —[Puck.]

A HOMEY COMPARISON. Jeweller—This watch don't require a key. You wind it by turning the stem, so.

Jason (in high glee)—Just like a calf, ain't it? Twist its tail an' away it goes. —[Jewellers' Weekly.]

A WOMAN'S LETTER. "Mary," called the husband upstairs, "why don't you come down? Haven't you finished the letter long ago?"

"What keeps you, then?"

"I am writing the postscript."

"Gracious me! Have I got to mind this baby two hours longer?" —[New York Press.]

THE SAME, BUT SMALLER. "What a beautiful carriage that is!"

"Oh, I've owned many of them in my time."

"Had a big stable and coach-house, eh?"

"Oh, no—had fourteen children!" —[Rider and Driver.]

REPEATED IN HASTE. He—They married in haste. She—And repented at leisure, I suppose? He—No; their repentance was quite as hasty as their marriage. —[Truth.]

REASON FOR BROODING.

"There are times when he is very gloomy."

"I don't wonder. He calls himself a self-made man."

A QUEER VIEW OF IT. "He is a very sick man."

"Yes, but the fact that he hangs on so long is favorable to his recovery."

"I think the contrary. He grows weaker every day, and the longer he lives the greater chance there is of his dying."

CONTENTMENT. I pushed the wavy golden lock From off her forehead fair, And where a frown had lately been A kiss I printed there.

I held the tresses shining fair As yellow buttercup; "Was that a good kiss, love?" said I, And she replied, "Hang up."

—[New York Herald.]

A FITTING RESPONSE. Smith (beyond)—Hullo! there's Jones; he wanted that new suit badly.

Brown—Yes; and he's got it "badly."

SCARCELY SYMPATHETIC. Miss Leftover—For more than twenty years this golden circlet with its spark of living light had been a bud of promise. It will yet blossom and bear rich fruit.

Mrs. De Witte—Indeed? I should think the frosts of so many winters would have blasted it?—Jewellers' Weekly.

GEORGE'S ARDOR. Belle—George says he loves the ground I tread upon.

Blanche—That's unfortunate, for your father will be certain to insist on your moving right after the wedding.

EFFIE (to Mrs. Belvedere, who has just been speaking of Mr. B.)—Why, Mrs. Belvedere, I thought you hadn't any husband.

Mrs. B.—Why, of course, I have, Effie. Do you mean to say that you don't know Mr. Belvedere?

Effie—Yes, but I didn't suppose that he was your husband. I thought you hadn't any. Papa said you married for money, and that was all you got.

WHY DICK TOOK HIS TIME. Wife—I wonder why little Dick doesn't come home. I want him to run on a lot of errands.

Husband—Does he know it? Wife—Yes; I told him before he went to school.

Husband (who was once a boy himself)—You might have had more sense. —[Good News.]

WHO IS HE? Mrs. Herdso—Who is this boy Motion that we read so much about?

Mrs. Saisdo—What do you read about him?

Mrs. Herdso—He seems to be always being adopted.

TRULY A HELP-MATE. Husband—My dear, we'll have to economize.

Wife—Well, let's smoke less. —[Puck.]

HE DIDN'T WONDER. "I do not sleep well at night!" said the lawyer to his physician.

"Which side do you lie on?"

"I can lie on either; it doesn't make any difference."

"Yes, I ought to have known that. I don't wonder that you can't sleep."

—[New York Press.]

Lapps at Home. We visited a Lapp encampment at Tromsø. The schoolboy whose composition on the noble red man I said "The Indian washes only once a year; I wish I was an Indian," should alter his wish and petition to be a Lapp, for there is no external evidence that the latter washes more than once a lifetime, and that at his birth when he is entirely defenceless.

In the summer a camp of the wandering Lapps drove several hundred of their reindeer to a valley only a few miles from Tromsø, and it was there that we saw them. They are huddled in dome-shaped huts of stone, turf and birch bark, full of smoke from a fire in the center of the hut, which finds an exit only through a hole in the top of the structure and through the door when it is opened. They have the yellowish complexion, high cheek bones and low noses of the Mongolian race. They are short in stature, dirty, vermin-bred and wretched. The reindeer is their support and treasure. The animal supplies them with milk, meat, clothes and transportation. Nearly everything that they need is made from some part of this useful animal. These particular Lapps earn something by the sale to summer tourists of the skin and articles made from the horns of the reindeer. The nomadic Lapps and Finns of northern Norway and Sweden are comparatively few in number, miserable, semi-barbarous. But the Finns in Russian Finland, whom we saw afterward on our way from Stockholm to St. Petersburg, are a very different sort of people, settled traders and fishermen, with well-built cities of considerable size, like Helsingfors. —[Washington Star.]

She Knew Mr. Simpson. Two refined-looking ladies sat in the members' gallery of the House of Representatives picking out the various statesmen on the floor with the aid of the chart in the Congressional Directory. A rather loudly attired young lady snatched in and took a seat beside them.

"Do tell me where Jerry Simpson is," exclaimed the newcomer; "I have heard so much about him."

One of the ladies pointed out the Alliance Kansan in the arena beneath.