

## THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

One Conquest—The Staff of Life—An Unreasonable Quarrel—He Knew What He Meant—The Point of View, Etc., Etc.

### ONE CONQUEST.

Oh, yes, she is homely, No doubt of it, sir, Yet I saw a mosquito Once munched upon her.

—[New York Press.

### THE STAFF OF LIFE.

"I can't see why bread should remain at the same price when wheat and flour have come down so."

"My dear boy, the main things in bread are water and air. Neither one is a cent cheaper than it was at the close of the war."—[Indianapolis Journal.

### AN UNREASONABLE QUARREL.

She—I know I'm unreasonable! That is a woman's privilege! He—But isn't it unreasonable for you to want to be unreasonable?

She (hotly)—No; but it is unreasonable for you not to want me to be unreasonable.

He (mildly)—It strikes me that is an unreasonable proposition.

She (triumphantly)—Of course it is, for I made it! (They kiss and make friends.)—[Puck.

### HE KNEW WHAT HE MEANT.

He—I love you better than life. She—If you love me so much as that why will you annoy me by asking me to marry you?

He—When I say I love you better than life I mean better than life without you.

### THE POINT OF VIEW.

Harry—Mamma, can I go and play with Tommy Bonser?

His Mother—I think you ought to be particular about the company you associate with, dear. What kind of a boy is Tommy Bonser?

Harry—He's the best little boy in town, mamma.

Harry's Father—Then he has no business to be playing with you, my son.—[Chicago Tribune.

### COURAGEOUS ALWAYS.

She—You are not afraid to ask papa, are you?

He—Afraid? The idea of you doubting my courage when I had the bravery to ask you.—[Indianapolis Journal.

### ANOTHER GREAT DISCOVERY.

First Traveler—Why is that pompous fellow strutting about so absurdly? Second Traveler—He found some ham in his railway sandwich.

### UNDENIABLE.

"She was a woman without a past." "Who?"

"Eve."—[Life.

### ANOTHER STORY.

Askem—Where's the rich heiress you engaged to?

Tellum—You see that lovely girl in pink at the other side of the room?

Askem—Yes. I say, old man, what a superb—

Tellum—Well, it isn't she. It's that grand old ruin in yellow sitting next her.

### GAINING PERENNIAL YOUTH.

Gertie—How old is Maud?

Ethel—She has been 23 ever since a fire in her house burned up the family Bible six years ago.—[Chicago Record.

### CONTRADICTION.

Jack—There is one peculiar thing about love, Tom—Yes?

Jack—It makes a fellow feel that he would like to die or be dying, and at the same time strengthens his determination to keep on living for her sake.—[New York Herald.

### GREAT SAYING IN LEATHER.

Little Dick—Papa, didn't you tell mamma we must economize?

Papa—I did, my son.

Little Dick—Well, I was thinking that maybe if you'd get me a pony I wouldn't wear out so many shoes.

### A KINDLY WAY.

Miss Fuzzle—I want to break my engagement with Mr. Sappie, but I don't know how to do it without driving the poor fellow to suicide!

Little Brother—Why don't you let him see you in curl papers.

### A FAIR PROPOSITION.

"I wish," sighed Jarley to his wife, "that I could get a receipt for happiness."

"Well, perhaps some time if you will give me a little happiness, I'll give you a receipt for it," returned Mrs. J.—[Harper's Bazar.

### THEY'RE WORTH IT.

The blessed girls, our loyalty To them shall never falter! We're willing to stand up for them—Even at the altar.

### IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE.

"I suppose you don't believe in courtship," said the paragonist laughingly to the President of the gas company.

"Why not?" asked the President.

"Because lovers always turn the gas down, you know. Ha! ha! ha!"

"Oh, that makes no difference," said the President. "The meter gets in its work just the same."—[Texas Sittings.

### HARRY'S STORY.

Harry was in the baby class at school, and when it came his turn to tell a story about the problem, "seven less six," this was what he told:

"My dog was sick and I had seven doctors. After a while I sent away six and then the dog got well."—[Youth's Companion.

### A COMFORTING REPLY.

His Fiancee—I do dread to meet your family. I'm afraid they will think I'm not dignified enough.

He—Oh, no, the girls will take to you directly.

She—Which one shall I like best?

He—My youngest sister, Flossie, I think. She's an awfully silly little thing, and I'm sure you'll get on capitally together.—[Truth.

### TWO MUCH FOR ONE WHEEL.

"Look here, young man," said the medical practitioner, "if you ride a wheel so much you'll get 'Kyphosis Bicyclistum.'"

"On this wheel?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well," replied the wheelman, "if I do, one of us will have to get off and walk."—[Washington Star.

## NOT A ROMANCE.

Locked in her room, five times a day She sets a treasured gift before her, And sits and dreams the hours away, Her fond gaze that of an adorer.

What memory does the treasure bring That she should count it dear and dear? Is there a love tale in the thing? Not quite! It's just her largest mirror.

—[Chicago Record.

## BILKINS IN PAIN.

Mr. Bilkins—Ouch! Wool! Whoop! I can't stand this toothache any longer. Hurry round to Dr. Pullen's at once.

Mrs. Bilkins—Well?

Mr. Bilkins—If he isn't in, tell him to come and pull this tooth.—[New York Weekly.

## PAPA'S OPINIONS ON EDUCATION.

Little Dick—I told the teacher you didn't remember half the things you studied at school.

Papa—I am glad you did. There is no use in all this stuffing, and the teachers ought to know it. What did she say?

Little Dick—She said she guessed I was a chip of the old block.—[Good News.

## OUT OF POLITICS.

Foreign Visitor—You have a glorious country here, and fairly revel in the blessings of freedom, I suppose?

Mr. Crossroads—Well, as to that, we don't take much interest in politics up our way. The post-office don't half pay expenses, and all our parties patriotically agreed to retire from the political field and let a soldier's widow have it.—[New York Weekly.

## MAY HAVE BEEN RIGHT AFTER ALL.

"My! Jingleberry, what a gash you have in your cheek! I suppose?"

"It is pretty bad."

"How did you get it?"

"Shaving."

"You must have an idiot for a barber."

"Don't you call me an idiot."

"I didn't."

"Yes, you did. I shave myself!"—[Harper's Bazar.

## DIAGNOSIS.

Mrs. Gumbleton—Oh, doctor! I'm afraid I swallowed my false teeth in my sleep!

Dr. Wagg—Don't be alarmed, my dear madam. Do you feel a gnawing sensation?

"No!"

"No, go away," snapped the elder female at the door.

"Pardon," returned the gypsy; "I had not noticed that madam's fortune had been told years ago."—[Judge.

## THE REPORT COURTEOUS.

"Madam," said the gypsy, "let me tell you fortune!"

"No, go away," snapped the elder female at the door.

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## THE BRIGHT SIDE OF IT.

Eastern Traveler—You don't seem to have many people here.

Boomtown Land Agent—But think of the unrivaled opportunities that gives for growth of population!

## ONE OF HER FLIGHTED LOVERS.

Maud—How dreadfully awkward! Elaine—What's awkward?

Maud—I'm engaged to that man we just passed and I can't think of his name.

## A PLEASANT NOTE.

Wife (a widow newly married)—Do you speak German?

Husband—Oh, yes.

"Well, occasionally address me in that language."

"Why?"

"It will remind me of my first dear husband."—[Texas Sittings.

## GETTING TOO SERIOUS.

Elaine—Why did you break off your engagement with George?

Gertie—You two were forced to be together a good deal, and I found I was getting fond of him.—[Chicago Record.

## The Evil of Fretting.

There is one sin which seems to me to be everywhere, and by everybody underestimated and quite too much overlooked in valuation of character. It is the sin of fretting; so common that unless it rises above its usual monotone, we do not observe it. Watch any ordinary coming together of people, and see how many minutes it will be before somebody frets—that is, makes more or less complaining statement of something or other, which most probably every one in the room, or in the car, or on the street corner, is the, knew before, and which probably nobody can help. Why say anything about it? It is cold, it is hot, it is wet, it is dry; somebody has broken an appointment; I'll cooked a meal; stupidity or bad faith somewhere has resulted in discomfort. There are plenty of things to fret about. It is simply astonishing how much annoyance may be found in the course of every day's living, even at the simplest, if one only keeps a sharp eye out on that side of things. Even Holy Writ says we are prone to trouble as sparks to fly upward. But even to the sparks flying upward in the blackest of smoke there is a blue sky above, and the less time they waste on the road the sooner they will reach it. Fretting is all time wasted on the road.—[New York Advertiser.

## AROUND THE HOUSE.

If dish towels and cloths are boiled up in water with ammonia every second day there will be less trouble with sticky dishes.

To prevent starch from sticking a good plan is to put a teaspoonful of clean white lard into a pint of thick starch while hot and stir it thoroughly through the mixture.

Powdered French chalk is recommended for cleaning light summer woollens. It is very inexpensive and may therefore be used liberally. Cover the soiled parts thickly with the chalk, let it remain a day or two, then remove with a camel's hair brush. It is claimed that in most cases this treatment will cause the spots to disappear entirely.

## For the Nails.

A bit of emery paper two inches long by three-quarters of an inch wide is far better for the nails than a file; it can slip under them and gently remove any little roughness that a file would only aggravate and it is very gentle in its treatment of the tiny color spots that thimble, racquet or pens seem determined to produce. Slip the emery paper into your pocket-book with the hair-pla and the extra postage stamp and you are armed against all emergencies. No other manicure tool than the emery paper is necessary, for a finer polish can be produced by quick, light rubbing of the nails of one hand on the ball of the other thumb than by all the chamois skin or velvet polishes in creation.

## WORKINGMEN SPEAK.

TEXTILE WORKERS REBUKE THE PROTECTIONISTS.

With Free Raw Material They Say They Can Distance the World—Wages Often Reduced Under McKinley Rule—A Peep Behind the Scenes.

### Their Story Told.

On Sept. 12, the New York Press, with juggler-of-statistics Robert P. Porter at the helm, said editorially:

LET THE WORKINGMEN SPEAK. In Philadelphia the workingmen in the textile industries are making a movement of their own for presentation to the Ways and Means Committee of a protest against the reduction of the tariff duties. This example should be followed by the workingmen in the protected industries all over the country. A number of these men have always been protectionists from conviction and self-interest; even those who have been converted to themselves to be persuaded that the tariff has no influence to maintain high wages have been undeceived by recent experience. They perceive now that the mere threat of duty reduction has inflicted serious injury upon manufacturers and has already begun the process of reducing wages which must be continued upon a large scale when tariff reduction shall be accomplished. The duldest mind among them must perceive that, when the tariff has been removed, the duties must fall to the European level or the manufacturers must continue operations. The manufacturers made the first last year and in proceed years against this change, and they were defeated. This year they must be made by the workingmen if it is to be made with any hope of success, and the time to act is now, when the Ways and Means Committee has consented to hear those who favor and those who oppose the proposed reduction. The protectionists at Washington will have a petition of a workman, where the plea of the manufacturer would be regarded with indifference, and the manufacturer has been denounced as a robber and an oppressor of the workman. But when the laborer himself comes to the tariff, the tariff operates to his advantage, the free traders no longer can claim to be the champions.

On September 11, while Porter or his assistant was preparing this editorial, the unemployed textile workers of Kensington, a suburb of Philadelphia, were holding a meeting on a vacant lot and doing some talking on their own account. Estimating the number of the press, they appointed a committee to present their views before the Ways and Means Committee. The following is from the Philadelphia Record of Sept. 12:

The genuine workingmen of Kensington, who favor tariff reform and free raw materials, and who do not believe that the recent financial crisis was a punishment for their sins, have organized a committee to present a petition to the Ways and Means Committee of Congress. The petition is signed by a number of the workingmen and is headed by the name of William J. Lehigh, a well-known workman. The petition is signed by a number of the workingmen and is headed by the name of William J. Lehigh, a well-known workman. The petition is signed by a number of the workingmen and is headed by the name of William J. Lehigh, a well-known workman.

There are now 80,000 unemployed houses in Philadelphia, and fully two-thirds of them have been made vacant by the advances in rent made by the manufacturers who have driven the people into the streets. I have taken pains to inform Chairman Wilson of the Ways and Means Committee of the true feeling among the working people of this section, and that John Stewart and those who associated with him are the petitioners for the retention of the tariff are merely the pawns of the protectionists.

What promises to be the greatest meeting of the textile workers ever held in this city will be held under the auspices of the Tariff Reform Club, at 1011 Market street, on Thursday evening next. The committee on arrangements has been organized, and the petition is being forwarded to Washington, signed by thousands, and purporting to show that the people desire the tariff left at its present level.

The tariff is not a question of money, but of principle. It is a question of justice, and it is a question of the right of the people to be heard. It is a question of the right of the people to be heard.

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said, it is not meant that only such tariff reform as favors reduction of duties lines they are interested in shall be called. Let the consumer be heard. Free raw material is well, but where is its advantage to the masses if it does not result in reducing the prices of manufactured products? Give the people a chance.—St. Louis Republic.

McKinley Must Go. The American people at the polls in 1890 and again in 1892 repudiated McKinley and it must go.

The American people at the polls in 1890 and again in 1892 repudiated McKinley and it must go. The American people have given protection in ample trial and they are tired of it. Its beneficiaries have grown steadily more and more aggressive and disregardful of the rights of the public until nothing remains but to sweep from the statute books the last vestige of class legislation which finds its highest exemplification in the form of McKinleyism. The steadily increasing aversion of the tariff barons forms an interesting study. When the Constitution was adopted and the government settled down to its duties, the tariff was levied for revenue solely. It was necessary to indulge in indirect taxes, for the people were chary of public burdens and customs duties furnished an ample field for operation. Shrewd designers, however, saw that the adjustment of the various duties might be so made as to furnish a form of bounty to private interests and "incidental protection," followed wherever such protection would also increase the revenues. Revenue was still foremost. Then followed straight tariff for revenue with incidental protection. Then the incidental protection was knocked out. After various vicissitudes and nearly a century of time following a tariff for protection with incidental revenue came the McKinley tariff for protection solely without regard to revenue. And the revenue is suffering. Each month under the operation of McKinleyism, sees a reduction in the customs receipts, while at the same time the expenses of the government under Republican laws are heavier than ever. Give economy in national expenditures and a relief from the burden of McKinleyism.—Des Moines Leader.

A Sugar Refiner's Tariff. A few days ago the American Sugar Refining Company, which enjoys a practical monopoly of sugar refining in this country, purchased 10,000 tons of raw sugar, the value of which at the top price of 34c per pound would be about \$784,000. The present wholesale price of refined sugar (granulated) is 5.18c, which, according to the usual methods of calculation, leaves a profit of about 1.90c per pound to refiners, or about \$228,000 in all on this single transaction, covering not more than two weeks' supply. Foreign sugar, corresponding in grade to our granulated, could be landed here under present conditions at a cost of about 35c per pound, instead of the duty of 4c per pound; but importers fear the risk of a drop in home refined sugars in these markets that would inevitably be made if necessary to keep out foreign supplies. No better example of the effect of the present sugar tariff can be afforded. It is not, as it ought to be, a revenue tariff; for, in the last fiscal year it only produced about \$160,000 for the Government Treasury. It is not a wage-earner's tariff; for labor pays the bulk of the cost of the sugar but a very small share in the cost of refining. It is nothing but a refiner's tariff, because at present it is enabling the trust to more than double its profits, and at the same time rendering it control of the market.

Reviving Industry. The New York Tribune is so determined to have a tariff scare follow the monetary panic that it paid a day or two ago that more manufacturers are closing than opening. Its own news columns, if honestly conducted, refute this new calamity howl. Yesterday's morning and evening newspapers reported the closing of 100 or more establishments, most of them large ones. The number of men reported as put to work was over 16,000, and the number not specified would undoubtedly raise the total to 20,000. Not a single downward word is said about the recovery that has been going on since the strong vote in the House repealing the silver purchase law. The improvement has received a new stimulus by the sure prospect of a drop in the price of wheat. It extends all over the country. Our news columns to-day tell a most encouraging story of reviving industry. Why should any newspaper seek to discredit or belittle the recovery? Does the Tribune intend to do violence to the protected monopolies extend so far as to impel it to try and frighten away returning prosperity by a new and senseless tariff scare? Such a course strikes us as bad journalism and poor patriotism.—New York World.

McKinley and His Bill. Governor McKinley has opened his campaign in Ohio and in a way entirely unworthy of a man presuming to the monetary panic threat party. At his first meeting the chairman who introduced him put a question in mental arithmetic to the crowd by stating the price of wheat last year and the price now, and answering the difference.

Perhaps it is fair to hold Governor McKinley responsible for this childish absurdity. He should have disavowed it, and he failed to do. How he succeeded in explaining to his audience why wheat is cheap under the operation of the McKinley tariff, which protects it against foreign competition, the dispatches do not tell us. Perhaps he did not go into that feature of the case. Perhaps he thought it easier to rely on the mental arithmetic of the chairman. It is evident that the apostle of protection proposes to make a campaign in which he can talk tariff in his own way without opposition. He will not debate the question. Before the last election it was said that the McKinley law was doing its own talking. It was. And it is yet.—St. Louis Republic.

Shut the Door on Them. If any question may be considered settled in tariff matters it is that raw wool is hereafter to be admitted free into this country. The mossbacks, however, do not seem to understand this, but are again besieging Washington with their wearisome old nonsense. The next man who enters the Ways and Means Committee to advocate the continuance of the stupid wool tax should be shown the door with an immediate and enthusiastic sufficiency to "make his head swim."—Dry Goods Economist.

COLERIDGE found solace for his troubles in the forgetfulness induced by opium, and when under its influence would sit for hours threading the dreamy mazes of his own mind.

THE new Simplon tunnel running from Isola, Italy, to Brieg, Switzerland, will be twelve and one-half miles long.

IRELAND is a contented country; it has only two lawyers.

## WORN BY THE WOMEN

SOME OF THE VERY LATEST IDEAS IN DRESS.

Many New Designs in Dress Calculated Only to Make Money for the Dress-makers—Those Flary Little Coats that Resemble Penwipers.

Basques Coming Back. New York correspondence.

ESPIRE the fact that skirts are ordered to be tight at the hips, it should make no difference, for we shall have old and fullness just the same if we want them from the waist. Coat skirts are made very wide and full at the back, hanging in organ-pipe folds. There is something very chic and cute about these flary little coats scaling

loping over the close skirts, and Miladi looks more like an idealized pen-wiper than ever.