

MONEY THE ATTRACTION

Not Honor, but Real Ducats, is What Bryan Wants.

THE SILVER ORATOR IN BAD LIGHT

Production of a Letter that Makes the Perennial Presidential Candidate Contradict Himself—J. Sterling Morton Produces a Document that Looks Bad for the Self-Confident Reformer.

J. Sterling Morton made the assertion in the Conservative several weeks ago, says a Lincoln correspondent of the Omaha Bee, that W. J. Bryan had said he wanted office for money and not for honor. The Bee, in its issue of September 27, contained an interview with Bryan, in which he positively denied that he had ever made such an assertion. Undeniable proof is now presented that Mr. Bryan did say that he wanted the money for the office and not for honor.

Because of this unequivocal and sweeping denial of Mr. Bryan and because with the denial he named the editor of the Conservative in an offensive and accusing manner, J. Sterling Morton produces for vindication and verification and as a rebuttal of the unequivocal denial, a letter written by Mr. Bryan on January 11, 1899, in which he says:

"I assure you that it is the money that is in the office and not the honor that attracts me."

The publication of this letter recalls Mr. Bryan's early political history. The man who sprang so quickly into world-famed reputation located at Lincoln in 1888 and a short time later formed a partnership with A. R. Talbot, under the firm name of Talbot & Bryan. In December, 1889, or the year following Mr. Bryan became an applicant for the position of secretary of the State Board of Transportation. He had taken an active part in politics from the day he located in the city and he naturally had many political friends who were willing to assist him in getting the position. He had supported J. Sterling Morton for congressman from the First district during the campaign of 1888 and Morton reciprocated by endorsing him for the secretaryship.

The monetary issue was not an important issue at that time and Mr. Morton and Bryan were warm political friends. Considerable correspondence passed between the two and the following is a copy of one of the letters written by Mr. Bryan:

"LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 11, 1899.—Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska City, Neb.: Dear Friend—Your kind letter to Mr. Lease was received and delivered. I think it was well received. The P. S. was judicious, I think. I am grateful to you for your endorsement. Had hesitated to write you because I dislike soliciting aid. I assure you that it is the money that is in the office, not the honor that attracts me. If successful in getting it, it will tide me over my beginning here. With regards to the ladies, I am, yours very truly, W. J. BRYAN."

Falling to secure the appointment to the railway commission Mr. Bryan continued the practice of law, but in 1890 he announced his candidacy for congressman, and in fact, has been a candidate for office ever since. A. J. Sawyer and a number of other prominent First district democrats asked Mr. Morton to come out as a candidate, but he replied "No; not to go and ask any one to vote for me or work for me." His refusal to run made the nomination of Bryan possible and those in charge of the democratic machinery turned to the young orator and he was nominated. John H. Ames of this city, now a gold standard man, was chairman of the congressional committee and it was he who started the Bryan boom. Since the memorable state convention of 1892 the two men who worked together in the campaign of 1888 have been drifting farther and farther apart. Morton pronounced for the gold standard and laid down his views from typewritten manuscript so that there could be no dispute as to where he stood on the situation. Bryan left the party, Ames resigned from the chairmanship of the congressional committee because of the congressional nominee's views on the money question and after he had supported him in his previous campaign.

Bryan's repeated utterances concerning the heinousness of the money power and the greed for wealth recalled to J. Sterling Morton's mind the assertion made in 1889 and a search was instituted among the files of papers at Arbor Lodge for the letter. It was found among a number of other letters written by Mr. Bryan, all somewhat similar and equally interesting. One of them is a message sent after Mr. Morton's defeat for congress congratulating him for running ahead of his ticket. Only a few months after this Mr. Bryan told his friends that he could get even more votes than Mr. Morton got or could get.

Lincoln Journal: The popocratic organs are all declaring as with one voice that Mr. Bryan's old letter to J. Sterling Morton avowing that he wanted office for the money that was in it and not the honor, is perfectly straightforward, proper and creditable to the great wearer of the Jeffersonian mantle. Then why did Mr. Bryan deny it and why did the popocratic organs quote Mr. Morton fiercely as a liar and a libeller because he said that Mr. Bryan had once made a statement to that purport to a friend?

Morton doesn't appear to have set any great store by the letter but merely alluded to it because of Mr. Bryan's violent and theatrical attacks on people who, according to his pure mind, were in politics for money and whose greed for wealth was coloring the country. And Bryan and his friends evidently saw the point and vociferously denied it and challenged Morton to his proof. That is what is the matter with that letter.

The hungry mendicant prefers the cold ham to the cold shoulder.

Misrepresentation of Mallice. York Republican: Do you have confidence in the statements of men who willfully misrepresent things to you? Things, too, that come within your own knowledge, so that you personally know that they are misrepresentations? Chaplain Mailley is quoted as saying, "Stand by McKinley, right or wrong." He never said anything of the sort. "In times of peace I am for the administration when it is right; in times of war, so long as a rebellious gun is aimed at the stars and stripes, I am for the administration right or wrong. This is not a time for criticism; it is a time for united." That is what Chaplain Mailley said at York, and it is what he said at Lincoln. This is just what he said. Any paper which quotes him as saying otherwise is guilty of a blameworthy action. What they make Mailley say sounds narrow and partisan. What he really said is patriotically American, and right or wrong, is concurred in by all patriotic people. The republican party agreed with the contention of the democrats during the rebellion that the income tax levied and collected for war purposes was unconstitutional. It was necessary, however, as one of the means for the preservation of the country as a nation, and right or wrong, the people stood by it and defined it until it was no longer a necessity, and then it was repealed. The disloyal citizen was opposed to it, but right or wrong, the men of America stood by it, and so in times of war they stand by any administration that represents their country.

Even Coin Drops Silver. A citizen of Hebron writes that even the author of "Coin" has stopped talking silver. He says: "Coin Harvey, on behalf of the fusion forces, addressed an audience of about 200 at the court house here last night. The meeting had been largely advertised, but no hearers were present outside of this city. The speaker, though advertised as the exponent of free silver, entirely ignored that subject, devoting himself to a schoolmaster's dissertation on the subject of trusts, and an attack on the government and a laudation of the insurrectionists, especially the leaders. The administration was branded as oppressors; the government as unjust. An invitation was extended for queries and the speaker had some fired at him that are still unanswered. The audience was about half republican and they left the hall with renewed determination to stay by the administration, caused by the abuse of the speaker. If the fusionists have any more campaigners like this one the republicans are hopeful that they will be sent here, for, with a few more speeches like this one, success for our candidates is assured."

Bryan Here and Bryan There. Lincoln Journal: Colonel Bryan is hopping around so much on the expansion question and on the issues of 1900 that it is never safe to guess what he will say unless you know in what part of the country he is doing his talking. In Iowa he says he does not want the troops removed from the Philippines, and lays down a policy for the future of the archipelago that almost amounts to an endorsement of the administration. He did not talk that way in Nebraska, and will not talk in that strain if he happens to be called to Massachusetts before the close of the campaign. Bryan is the most ready man in the world on the stump, and one of his most pronounced accomplishments is his recently acquired ability to shift his ground to suit the prejudices of his different audiences.

Mountain Out of a Molehill. Seward Reporter: The Omaha World-Herald, followed by its feeble imitators like the Seward Independent Democrat, is making a great ado about a circular issued by the president of the federation of republican publishers. Among other things, the suggestion is made that republican publishers should not club with populist papers. This causes the virtuous World-Herald and its satellites to go into spasms of horror, and the way they talk about the attempt to "suppress fusion literature" is indeed distressing. One would think that they were in the habit of urging their partisans to subscribe for and read republican papers. But this is the last thing they would do, and they and all their class practice the same thing which they so roundly denounce.

Pops Petered Out. Topeka Capital: What is the use of talking about populism in Kansas any longer? Let the old republicans come out of it and back where they belong and the democrats go over to their own party. There is only one populist congressional representative in Kansas, and he is a good expansionist, and the party is no longer of national significance. The scheme of fusion, where both sides give up their principles for the office, at the most corrupt practice in politics. Now is a good time for populists to let go. It ever had any, and the contest is strictly between the old parties. A populist in Kansas can never be anything else again but an aid to the democratic party.

'Twas a Ten Strike. Genoa Leader: The nomination of Judge Reese as candidate for supreme judge by the republicans was a ten strike from a republican standpoint. Judge Reese is 10,000 votes stronger than any man they could have nominated. If he is defeated it will not be the votes of any man honestly interested in reform. His nomination is also gratifying to those republicans who have been fighting the past few years for clean candidates and honest politics within their party.

It. Silas A. Holcomb addressed the Clutter county populist convention which endorsed the following: "We are opposed to the use of passes by our public servants and would recommend the retirement to private life all who accept the same." If populists vote as they have resolved, Mr. Holcomb will be retired all right.—Sutton Advertiser.

What man has done woman thinks she can improve on.

STATE PAYS POP BILL

Fusion Office Holders Win a Suit for Extra Salaries.

GRAB AT THE STATE TREASURY.

The Bill Was Signed by Holcomb Who Wants Further Endorsement at the Polls—The Boast of Populist Reform to Redeem Salaries Becomes Laughing Stock.

The supreme court has decided that Dr. L. J. Abbott, formerly superintendent of the Lincoln hospital for the insane, is entitled to the salary designated in the enrolled bill signed by Governor Holcomb. As between the enrolled bills authenticated and signed by the governor and the engrossed bill that is not authenticated and which is carelessly handled and goes through numerous hands, finally to be stored in the office of the secretary of state, the court decided that the enrolled bill constituted the only evidence worthy of consideration.

The court holds that the engrossed bill, with its many slips of loose paper and slips pasted and pinned together, none being authenticated by any officer of the legislature, does not constitute evidence worthy of consideration. The court appears to believe that it would be much easier for one to "doctor" the engrossed bill than it would be for the enrolling clerks to perpetrate a fraud by incorrectly enrolling a bill that must be signed by the officers of the legislature and then must go to the governor for inspection for rejection or approval. Prior to the commencement of the suit, Attorney General Smith gave it as his opinion that a fraud had been perpetrated, but that the claim would have to be paid by the state.

The Abbott case was a suit to recover \$1,900 salary. The enrolled bill signed by Governor Holcomb in 1897 fixed the appropriation at \$2,500 a year, but the session laws compiled by A. E. Sheldon contained a footnote as follows: "As passed by the legislature \$2,000. Auditor Cornell paid Dr. Abbott \$2,000 a year, and at the close of his term Dr. Abbott appealed from the auditor's decision to the district court, claiming the full amount designated in the law. Judge Holmes of the Lancaster county court held that the bill signed by the governor was the only guide and therefore the claim for the balance must be paid. The supreme court has affirmed this judgment."

In the lower court Ex-Governor Holcomb and W. B. Price, the latter being the legal adviser of the auditor in official matters, contended that the court ought to receive as evidence the engrossed bill with its amendment which showed that the legislature intended to reduce the salary of Superintendent Abbott \$2,000.

Governor Holcomb's attention was called to the condition of the appropriation bill before he signed it. Other salaries which the populist legislature sought to reduce were also found unchanged in the bill that was before the governor. The governor is said to have called in one superintendent of a state institution and received a promise from the superintendent that he would not draw the full amount and thereupon the governor signed the bill. The assertion has never been made that Governor Holcomb received such a promise from the other five superintendents whose salaries were also unchanged. The boast that the populists' legislature would reduce salaries of superintendents of state institutions has therefore become a laughing stock. The enrolling clerks, either by design or through carelessness put in the same old figures instead of the reduced amounts.

Governor Holcomb has been criticized for signing the bill in that condition. His political friends have suggested that as his action will cost the state \$3,300, it would have been better for him to have vetoed the items if they were not as the legislature intended them to be, and the officers interested could have received the correct appropriation from the next legislature. A palpable error in the salary appropriation of Mr. Von Forell, chaplain of the Kearney industrial school, was remedied in this way. The enrolling clerks of the legislature which passed the Abbott appropriation enrolled the chaplain's salary as \$300 a year, when it should have been \$800 a year. The legislature of last winter appropriated an extra \$500 to reimburse the chaplain.

Dr. Damerell, formerly superintendent of the Hastings asylum and Dr. Keiper of the Norfolk asylum have also filed claims for an extra \$1,000, basing their claims on the grounds urged by Dr. Abbott, and a suit has also been begun by Dr. Damerell. Dr. Sprague, formerly superintendent of the institution for feeble minded youth at Beatrice, has filed a claim for \$300 based on the same ground. These claims, amounting to \$3,300 will now be paid by the auditor. Professor Jones, formerly of the institute for the blind, is entitled to \$500, and Dr. Fall, formerly of the Beatrice institution, is entitled to \$100, but they have not yet filed claims. Professor Jones has been quoted as saying he did not desire to accept the money under the circumstances.

An Insult to Nebraska Soldiers. Lincoln Journal: When Coin Harvey says in his confidential speeches to the pops that the reason Nebraska is so proud of her fighting First regiment is that it refused to re-enlist at Manila he insults the boys of the First as well as the people of Nebraska. The people of Nebraska know that the reason the boys did not re-enlist was because they were absolutely used up when they returned from the firing line preparatory to being honorably mustered out of the service that it was physically impossible for them to stay in the service without a long rest.

There is hardly a member of the regiment who would not go back if he thought he was needed at the front now that he has gotten a rest and has seen his mother and sweetheart. The people of Nebraska are proud of the boys, not so much because of their gallantry on the field, which was taken for granted when they enlisted, but because, notwithstanding the efforts made by demagogues of the Harvey stripe to induce them to demand their discharge at the close of the term of their enlistment the great majority of them declared that they would stand by the flag until the president was able to send fresh troops to take their places.

Neither the boys, nor the president nor the patriotic people of this state have forgotten the treasonable efforts of the pop leaders in this state to get the boys of the First Nebraska to desert their colors in the face of the enemy and demand to be sent home when the treaty with Spain was ratified and they were technically relieved of their obligation to stay in the Philippines. It was dastardly and treasonable to tempt these boys to desert the flag in the crisis of the Aguinaldo rebellion and the state of Nebraska will never forget their patriotism and nerve in respecting the advice of the copperheads and staying by Otis until they were relieved by reinforcements months after they were legally entitled to their discharge and could have gotten it on demand.

The New Registry Law.

Lincoln Journal: The last legislature adopted an important amendment to the law for the registration of voters that takes effect at the coming registration in this and other cities. According to this amendment it is the duty of the registrars to provide an additional column for their registry list for the insertion of the name of the party with which each registered voter claims to affiliate.

In addition to the questions which the registrars must ask the voter to be registered is another "with which political party do you affiliate?" and his answer is recorded in the additional column.

The object of this amendment is to purify the primary elections. The committees under auspices the various political primaries are conducted are entitled to the privileges of making copies of the registry lists for use in the primary elections, and none but those who have declared their affiliation with the party holding the primary are entitled to vote at such primary election.

This prevents the stuffing of primary elections with votes cast by members of other parties and simplifies the work of the challengers in attendance at such primary elections. If the list shows that a vote is offered at such primary by a man who neglected or refused to state that he was a member of the party holding such primary such votes at once rejected.

There is no compulsion about answering the question if the voter to be registered doesn't know to what party he belongs or is unwilling to be registered as belonging to any party. But in case of such refusal to answer the voter is thereby debarred from voting at any primary election.

This modification of the registry law was first adopted in Kentucky and has been very satisfactory to all parties. It relieves the political organizations, after the first registry, from the labor and expense of making a poll of the various precincts in a city under the registry law, as an inspection of the registry lists answers all the purposes of a poll.

All voters have to be registered anew this year and after the list is completed the record will be made that will answer the purposes of a poll. Then the political committees furnished with the registry list will have all the necessary information to get out a full vote and see that the party strength is at the polls on election day. It is a simple and effective way of securing an honest primary election, which is the foundation of honest politics, and a full vote at the state and county elections.

A Word to Silas.

Hi, there, Old Slippy! You've got to hump yourself. You've got to. You're several laps behind already, and you're losing every day; Long hill to climb, old man. Heavy load? Yes, heavy load. But you've got to climb. You've got to. You're out o' meat, and they're after you; After you hard. An' they're goin' to git ye, if you don't watch out. They're after ye on the House rent. Steal? That's the word, steal. You took it. You took the money, You know you did. You took \$60 a month from the state And paid the landlady \$30. Was that right? An' they caught you at it. Couldn't deny it? No, of course not. You would if you could, Si. But they caught you With the wool in your teeth. Nice mess you've made Of the reform movement! The farmers used to like you, Si; Yes, they liked you. Thought you were Square and Honest? Fooled 'em! Fooled 'em! Your honest draw! An' your sanctimonious face. Runnin' all right! Yes, you're runnin' all right; But you're runnin' like A homeless cat Across a vacant lot With tin cans an' old shoes Hurled at you from Every direction. Meow!

Scat, there! Old Slippy. —Nebraska State Journal.

A Spottish Candidate.

Nobody has ever accused Judge Reese of being dishonest, and even the opposition admit that he is one of the ablest lawyers in the state, it would be better for any party to meet defeat with such a man than to win with a man like Holcomb. But the republican party will not be defeated this fall. It will win and the supreme bench will be saved from disgrace.—York Times

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VI., NOV. 5—NEHEMIAH 1: 1-11.

Principal Text for the Day: "Prosper, I Pray Thee, Thy Servant This Day." Neh. 1: 11—The Prayer of the Prophet.

1. "In the month Chisleu," the ninth month, November-December, varying according to the moon, "in the twentieth year" of Artaxerxes. At what time of the year the count begins we do not know, but the twentieth year includes autumn and spring (chap. 2: 1). "Shushan." (See "Place.") "The palace," or castle. The stronghold and the royal residence, which made Shushan the capital.

2. "Hanan, one of my brethren." His own brother (Neh. 7: 2).—Adony. Others take the word in the wider signification of relatives. "Came." From Jerusalem. "And I asked them concerning the Jews." "Josephus tells us (Ant. 11: 6) that as Nehemiah was walking one day outside the walls of Susa, some strangers, making for the city, travel-worn as if by a long journey, were overheard by him discoursing in his own language—the Hebrew.

3. "The remnant (the escaped Jews) that are left of the captivity," i. e., "the Jews in the land of Judah as distinguished from those of Babylon and dispersed in other countries. They are described as refugees, or as the children of refugees, who had survived the captivity (cf. Ezra 3: 8; 5: 25; Neh. 8: 17).—Cambridge Bible. "Are in great affliction and reproach." The affliction denotes "the evil plight" within the walls, the "reproach" the scornful attitude of enemies without (cf. Psa. 79: 4-9).—Cambridge Bible. "The wall of Jerusalem also is broken down." The walls had, doubtless, been partially rebuilt after their destruction by Nebuchadnezzar in 586, one hundred and forty years before this time.

4. "Wept, and mourned." Over the evils afflicting his country and his religion, and over the sins which had brought it upon them. "Certain days." About four months elapsed between his hearing the news and his interview with the king (Neh. 1: 1; 2: 1). Whether this delay was due to a struggle in Nehemiah's mind, or to lack of opportunity, no one can tell. Prof. Beecher. "And fasted." A natural expression of deep grief; vain hypocrisy when a mere form, but when the expression of deep grief, humiliation and repentance it becomes an aid to devotion, and a part of the heart's prayer. "And prayed." As the mourning, so the prayer earnestness and his faith.

5. "O Lord," Jehovah, the self-existing God, the God especially revealed to the Jews. But Jehovah was the "God of heaven," the invisible, spiritual God who dwelt in heaven, as distinguished from the visible idol gods, which were on earth. "The great and terrible God." So great as to inspire reverential awe in every worshiper, and unspeakable fear in his enemies. "That keepeth covenant and mercy." That hath made covenants with men, and never fails in keeping them. What he has once promised may be relied on forever. "For them that love him and observe his commandments." With whom the covenant was made, who fulfil the conditions on which alone the blessings can be given.

6. "Confess the sins of the children of Israel." (1) He recognizes that the cause of their troubles lay in their sins. (2) That God was not to blame for their troubles. He had kept his part of the covenant. (3) Confession is natural to every penitent heart. (4) Notice how he joins himself with the people in this confession. He does not say "they have sinned," but "we have sinned." "Ioth I and my father's house have sinned." He had sinned with them in three ways. (1) "We have dealt . . . corruptly." Some of these sins are mentioned in Neh. 5: 1-7, 19, 11; 13; 15; Ezra 9: 1; 2 Chron. 36: 14-17. "Commandments . . . statutes . . . judgments"; i. e., the divine law from every point of view, that God has commanded, the law he has enacted and recorded on the statute book, his wise judgments on decisions as to right and wrong.

7. "But if ye turn unto me." If you will so act as to make it possible and wise to bless. "Will I gather them from thence" (Lev. 26: 40-45; Deut. 30: 1-10). This had already been fulfilled to as many as were willing to accept the privilege, but the blessing would be in vain unless the land was preserved for the people.

8. "Thy people, whom thou hast redeemed by thy great power." Such as the deliverance from Egypt, victories by Joshua, by Samson, by Deborah, the overthrow of the Assyrian army of Sennacherib, and every triumph God gave them during their whole history.

9. "Prosper, I pray thee, thy servant this day." He proposed to make an effort himself, and he wanted God's blessing upon it. This petition expresses the substance of his prayers for four months, planned to ask the favor from the king. He may have planned to ask it many times, but at last the time came. "The mercy or compassion he sought from the king was not that the king would interfere in behalf of Jerusalem, or send somebody to interfere; it was not that the king would permit him to give half his fortune to hire help for his people; it was, in effect, that he might be permitted to surrender his brilliant position and prospects, and sacrifice himself for them."—Professor Beecher. It was dangerous to ask such a tyrant as Artaxerxes to give up his favorite cupbearer; hence Nehemiah adds, "For I was the king's cupbearer." It was a hard and dangerous duty, if the king granted the request.

The Handy Pile.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "The prisoners filed their way into the prison from the workshops as usual last night, sir." "Well, what of it?" "I have discovered this morning, sir, that seven of them filed their way out."

Why He Never Tells.

Hicks—Boomer is always bragging about the smartness of the baby. Winks—but he leaves out the smartest thing—the youngster does—making a draft horse of his dad when he goes out for a ride.—Boston Transcript.

How Some Men Like It.

"Do you believe in the observance of the golden rule?" "Yes, I always like to have other people keep it in mind when they are dealing with me."—Chicago Times-Herald.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

SOME GOOD JOKE?, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A Variety of Jokes, Gibes and Ironies, Original and Selected—Folks and Jests from the Tides of Humor—Witty Sayings.

A Sense of Insecurity. "I'm keeping a sharp lookout for work," said Meandering Mike. "Plodding Pete gazed at him in mute dismay as he added: "I means it. You've gotta keep a lookout for work dese busy days. If you ain't careful a situation'll sneak up behind yer an' grab yer an' leave yer under obligations to de pay roll before yer knows what's happenin'."—Washington Star.

Grammar, Not Time. "Goodness! We'll miss the opera," she said, impatiently. "We've been waiting a good many minutes for that mother of mine."

"Hours, I should say," he replied, somewhat acrimoniously. "Ours?" cried she, rapturously. "Oh! George, this is so sudden!" Then she fell upon his neck.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Would Seem So.



Auntie—You'll grow up ugly if you make such faces! Effie (wiping away her tears)—Did you make faces when you was a little girl, auntie?—Ally Sloper.

Checking out.

They were speaking of the new-woman movement. "If a girl proposed to you," she said, "you wouldn't dare refuse her." "If a girl had the nerve and the determination to make a proposal," he replied, "I wouldn't dare marry her." In view of the circumstances she decided to wait for him to speak first.—Chicago Post.

More Than He Could Stand.

"Yes," said the party who was speaking of the oldest inhabitant; "he was 104 years old and apparently in good health just before he died." "Went off suddenly, did he?" "Rather. He heard of a man aged 106 in the next county and the shock killed him."—Puck.

He Had Seen Them.

"I think," said the old lady wisely, "that young Mr. Blinks has a hold on Mabel's affections." "Possibly, possibly," replied the old gentleman, who had just glanced into the parlor. "At any rate he has a hold on her waist."—Chicago Post.

Where the Trouble Lies.

"Yes," he said, as he got up to kindle the kitchen fire, "love's young dream is all right so far as it goes, but the trouble is it is only a dream."—Chicago Post.

Did More.

"Did she make eyes at you when you tried to flirt with her?" "More than that. She made whole faces."—Indianapolis Journal.

Hard Lines on the Duck.



"Here, I say, I do feel indignant! What ho—here's that girl been and called that thing a duck!" (And off he went full peg and called a special meeting of the Royal Quack-o-logical society to see if something couldn't be done.)—Ally Sloper.

Reason for It.

"Why is she only in half mourning?" Of course, she married old Skindint for his money, but she ought to respect his memory now that he's dead." "Oh, she thinks she's doing all that is required under the circumstances. He only left her half his fortune."—Chicago Post.

Up to the Standard.

"What is your idea of a good joke?" "Well, any joke that makes you mad because you didn't think of it yourself."—Detroit Free Press.