

WIT AND HUMOR



Necessary.

"Now, you've been very successful in politics," said the inquisitive man. "When you're elected to office do you always believe in remembering the men to whom you made ante-election promises?"

"Sure. I have to remember them so that I may dodge them when I see them coming."

Worse Than the Disease.

"My! you're looking bad. What's the trouble? Grip?"

"No, my trouble at present is the result of an attack of the grip."

"You don't say! Some chronic pulmonary—"

"No, acute financial. Dr. Price-Price's bill."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Hardly Appropriate.

He is an eccentric chap, and often does strange things, eminently philosophical, but queer, you know. And so it was that upon becoming engaged to be married he presented to the young lady a ring, on the inside of which was engraved the motto:

"In time of peace prepare for war."

They Lived for Dress.

New Inferno Victim—The women over there don't appear to be suffering a severe punishment.

Demon Chauffeur—It's worse than it looks. They are not allowed to talk about dress, and have to wear the same bonnets for 3,000 years.

A Suspicious Sign.

"You better hurry up en collect den rent from Bre'er Williams!"

"How come?"

"Well, fer de las' six meetin' nights he's been a-singin' 'Jerusalem, My Happy Home,' en it's my opinion he's fixin' ter move!"

TOO LARGE A CONTRACT.



Tragedian—I was offered a contract to tour Africa as leading man for the Hardy Abell Co.

She—Did you accept it?

Tragedian—Not on your life! There's nothing but ostrich eggs over there.

An Effectual Quietus.

He—Why, we haven't even to extol the virtues of men to prove the inferiority of women. The very failings of womankind prove the point. No woman, for example, has a sense of humor.

She—She hasn't? Then why is it that all bits of bright repartee are called Sallies?

A Question.

"What do you think of the new boarder?" asked Mrs. Starvem.

"O! I don't know," replied Starboard.

"I think he's very polite."

"Either that or very sarcastic. Did you hear him ask me if I'd have the cream?"

Providence in Billville.

"Yes, sir, the alligator pursued him up the river banks, and was just about to swallow him when Providence interfered."

"Providence?"

"Yes; a mad bull came rushing up and tossed him to the skies."

Good Enough Reason.

Casey—Don't say, "O! ain't done nothin'."

Cassidy—An' why not?

Casey—Because it's not good English.

Cassidy—Shure, O'im glad to hear it, fur naryther am Oi.

And He Did.

He—"I wonder if you will ever marry?"

She—"Well, why don't you ask me?"

Indication of What Happened.

"Sis is engaged to that feller that calls every night," announced the boy. "How do you know?" they asked.

"Cause she doesn't powder her face any more when he's coming," answered the observing youngster.

Nettle Paints.

Edna—They say that Nettle paints beautifully.

Laura—She paints, I know, but I cannot speak for the beautiful effect.

—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Chicago Comparisons.

Teacher—Now, James, compare the word "pretty."

James—Pretty, married, divorced.

Two Chatterers.

The Rich Man—Money talks.

The Aristocrat—Yes; but blood will tell, also.—Boston Traveler.

IN A HURRY.



Mother—I think we ought to send her away to have her voice cultivated.

Father—That's a good idea. It's 12 o'clock now, and a train leaves at 12:15. Pack her duds.

Plenty of Time.

"Did they run away to get married?"

"No, she was 30, and he had been married before."

Happy Day.

"What are you writing?" asked the freshman.

"Just dropping a line to my governor, wishing him many happy returns of the day," replied the sophomore.

"Why, is this his birthday?"

"No; payday. He sent me a check this morning."

Neck and Neck.

"Let me write the songs of a nation and I care not who makes its laws," said the musical young man.

"Oh, I don't know," replied the practical young woman. "I guess there are about as many ragtime laws as there are ragtime songs."—Comfort.

To the Shorn Lamb.

"Chills and fever must be a disagreeable disease."

"I dunno, stranger. You see, in the summer we has chills part of the time, and that keeps us cool, and in this weather we has fever part of the time and that keeps us warm."

Wise Young Man.

He—Will you be my wife?

She—Why—er—this is so sudden.

He—Will you marry me to-morrow?

She—Really, this is quite a surprise. Why are you in such a hurry?

He—My salary won't stand for a long engagement, see?

As Explained.

Mrs. Enpeck—I don't see why married men should want to join a club.

Enpeck—Oh, that's easily explained. Misery loves company, you know.

GETS HOME TOO LATE.



Hortense (aged five)—My father comes down to dinner every night in a dress suit.

Heien (aged six)—That's nothing. My papa often comes to breakfast in one.

Undoubtedly.

"Wisdom," remarked the man with the chronic quotation habit, "is better than riches."

"Of course," rejoined the philosophical person, "you refer to your wisdom and other people's riches."

Inconsistent.

Mrs. Smith—Mr. Smita, your rage makes you inconsistent.

Mr. Smith—How so?

Mrs. Smith—Why, because you are swearing on the prayer rug.

It Would Seem So.

"Say, pa," queried little Johnny Bumpnickle, "what's an echo?"

"An echo, my son," replied the old man, with a sigh long drawn out, "is the only thing that can flimflam a woman out of the last word."

One of the Many.

Snicklefritz—Did you know your wife long before you married her?

Dinglebats—Not for a minute; but I was foolish enough to imagine I had known her for years.

PLATFORMS OF 1904

THE ISSUE OF 1892 TO BE FOUGHT OVER AGAIN.

Unless the Republicans Stand Firmly for Protection Without Apology, the Democrats Will Gain on the Tariff Reform Proposition.

The Democrats are preparing to make exactly the same kind of a fight they made in 1892, on exactly the same issues. They say there can be no compromise on the tariff question.

The question then arises. Can the Republicans go into the campaign with any prospect of success if they concede that a large part of the Democratic contention is correct? Are campaigns fought and won on half-breed creeds?

To show the position in which the two parties would find themselves in case Gov. Cummins' idea is adopted, we quote from Mr. Charles S. Hamlin, of Boston, who was assistant secretary of the treasury under President Cleveland. Mr. Hamlin spoke at the Samuel J. Tilden banquet recently held in New York. He gave an outline of what he called "the great questions of the coming presidential contest." He said the first attack should be upon the foreign policies of the administration; the second upon the treatment of trusts and monopolies; third, tariff reform; fourth, economy in government administration. Then Mr. Hamlin took up the third plank in his political creed and gave his entire attention to "tariff reform" for the purpose of inviting foreign competition to take the place of that of domestic competition, which, he said, is being destroyed. We quote Mr. Hamlin's words upon the subject of the tariff, as follows:

"I believe the first step should be radically to review our system of tariff taxation to the end that foreign competition may come in to take the place of that domestic competition which is being destroyed. Then by examining the effect of foreign competition we shall soon find what additional legislation is needed to control monopolies. Meanwhile the federal government should enforce existing

ers of the Republican party will be in favor of putting into the platform a tariff plank with some uncertainties connected with it. But the party has not been dealing in uncertainties during the past eight years, and it will be strange if the national leaders shall once more be willing to insert platitudes capable of different constructions in different localities. Our own opinion is that the national platform next year will stand radically in favor of the protective tariff without apology.

Meantime, the discussion going on is interesting.—Des Moines Capital.

REFLECTIONS OF A MECHANIC.

Why He Has Stopped Voting the Democratic Ticket.

A mechanic of our city, a good one, too, who fought gallantly for four years in the Confederate army and has voted the Democratic ticket regularly until recently, remarked to a few friends at a recent social event while they were enjoying cigars after luncheon, as follows: "The war was nearly over, and one cold, disagreeable night I was on outpost duty as a picket, when all at once the question flashed upon me, 'What was I fighting and enduring the hardships of camp life for, anyway?' The answer came back as usual, 'Fighting for my niggers.' I soliloquized, 'I have not got and never had a nigger.' I was in the same fix as the balance of my company—no worse or no better off. We were all fighting for something which we did not have. The war from that day lost interest to me, but I served my time out and was honorably discharged." Continuing in the same reminiscent mood he said: "I was for Cleveland and reform up to 1893, when the object lesson was as plain to me as had been the reason why I had been in the Confederate army. In that year I was walking on my uppers, and it was with the utmost difficulty that I procured enough to supply my family with the necessities of life. I was, or thought I was, for free trade, but by the actual workings of the Wilson-Gorman bill I saw the industries of the country paralyzed, and skilled, as well as all other kinds of labor, idle and most of the mechanics as hard up as I was. There was a cause for this general de-

NOT DISPOSED TO TAKE A SHOT AT HIM.



law and provide new legislation to secure information as to what the combinations are doing."

If the above is to be the Democratic creed, in what respect does it differ from "Iowa progressive republicanism?"

Some of our Iowa Republicans say that domestic competition has been destroyed, and that foreign competition must come in to take the place of domestic competition, and that is exactly what Mr. Hamlin says.

How are the "progressive Republicans" of Iowa to make a campaign against Mr. Hamlin's creed?

The fight in this country next year will be for or against the tariff as a means of protecting American factories and their working men. There can be no half-way ground.

If the Republican party, nationally, adopts a platform pledging tariff reform, so-called, the Republican party will be defeated in the Presidential campaign. It will be defeated because the people who turn to the belief of tariff reform will turn away from the party that has always stood for a protective tariff.

The Washington Post, an independent newspaper, does not believe that tariff reform will be put into the national platform of the Republican party next year. The Post, in an editorial commenting on the Polk County Republican convention, gives utterance to the following doubting expression. After noting the pledge on the part of Gov. Cummins to attempt to put the "Iowa idea" into the national Republican platform, the Post says: "That thought, the 'Iowa idea,' was put into the platform last year in such extremely mild terms that the country failed to realize its full import until Speaker Henderson flew the track and the other Iowa Republican leaders were metaphorically by the ears and in each other's hair. In his Des Moines speech Gov. Cummins declared that the time has come for enlarging the free list and a general revision of the tariff schedules. That means war on the standpatters, and for that reason, much as we approve of it, we do not credit the intimation that it was endorsed by the President during the governor's recent visit to Washington. The President has certainly given no intimation, in his public acts or deliverances, of a desire to promote strife in his party."

It may be true that the national lead-

pression, of course, and I concluded it was too much Democratic free trade. I am not versed on the intricacies of the tariff, but a blind man can see the difference between '93 and now, and cannot but know, if he will think, that under free trade working men always have hard times, and under protection prosperity. I now have more work than I can do, at good prices, and in the future expect to vote to benefit myself and family by acting with the party which has wrought the wonderful change in less than ten short years. I am not a politician, further than in the future to lay aside prejudice, war issues and what I used to be, and vote not as I shot, but with the party or policy which puts money in my pocket as a recompense for labor, and at the same time makes labor in demand throughout the entire country. America for Americans before foreign countries is a pretty good motto."

—Eates (Mo.) Record.

Consumer and Producer.

Secretary Shaw: "The employer of labor is both a consumer and a producer, and therefore may be appealed to from either standpoint. The wage earner is also both a consumer and a producer. He consumes food, clothing, fuel and shelter and he sells days' work. He may be so shortsighted as to believe that it would be to his advantage to have cheap food, cheap clothing and cheap living expenses generally. Or he might be so farsighted as to know that the market for his labor is as important to him as to his employer. Thus either the employer or the employed may be shortsighted enough to think their interests are unlike, if not antagonistic, or so farsighted as to know when one is prosperous the other is never hungry or naked, and that when the other is well paid the one is always prosperous."

Not With Them.

If Iowa Republicans want to plunge into a tariff revision they might as well know right now that Republicans in other states are not with them. Prosperity under the present tariff law is good enough for most of us.—Schenectady (N. Y.) Union.

Stands Four Square.

Republican protection is one of the things that stand four-square to all the winds that blow.—Tionesta (Pa.) Republican.

WESTERN CANADA'S IMMIGRATION.

Rapid Settlement of the Wheat Fields Lying North of the 49th Parallel.

(From the Chicago Record-Herald.) "Canada has anticipated a very heavy immigration this year, and she now has figures to show that she is actually getting it in a way to meet all her expectations. In the first four months of this year the doors of the Dominion opened to 40,672 persons, according to a report prepared by the committee on agriculture and colonization of the Canadian parliament. This is almost twice as large as the immigration in the corresponding months last year, and fully three times as large as in 1901, the respective figures being 22,482 and 13,393.

"Most of these newcomers have been attracted by the wheat lands of the Northwest territories. They have moved direct to Winnipeg and they have turned that city into a great camp, in which they have been fitting themselves out for the last stage of their adventure for new homes.

"Of the immigration of this spring a little over a third has come from Great Britain, the figure being 16,457. This is three times as large as the British immigration of the corresponding months of the preceding year, and it is within 2,500 of the number of immigrants that the United States attracted from Great Britain and Ireland in the same period this spring. As to the remainder of the immigration into Canada 13,700 settlers came from the United States, a 50 per cent increase over the preceding year, and 10,445 from Continental Europe, a 40 per cent increase.

"These 40,672 immigrants into Canada may appear trifling in comparison with 297,070 persons who entered the United States in the same period, but they are proportionately more important to the country. Canada's population is one-fifteenth of ours, but her immigration is now two-fifteenths as large as ours. It is worth remembering also that Canada's immigrants are almost entirely Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic races, while our immigration is now two-thirds made up of Romance and Slav elements."

"Speculation is natural as to the future of Canada in her relations to the United States when her Northwest territories are filled up, but the one absolutely certain fact of the near future is that the United States is to have a great competitor in the grain markets of the world."

The above editorial article taken from the columns of the Chicago Record-Herald of May 26th, shows the condition of the Canadian immigration, which as pointed out, has had a constant growth—a marvellously increasing growth—for the past six or seven years, until this year, it is confidently assumed the increase to Canada's population, by way of immigration, will exceed 100,000. This is accounted for by the great agricultural resources which abound there. It is no fairy tale, but the mater-of-fact experience of the tens of thousands bear ample testimony to the wealth and riches in store for all who choose to accept of the opportunities offered.

Those who wish to learn more of the country can secure illustrated atlases, pamphlets, etc., giving full and reliable data issued under government authority, by applying to any of the authorized agents of the Canadian government. These agents whose names appear below will quote you the exceptionally low rates that take you to the free grand lands of Western Canada and render you any other assistance in their power:

W. V. Bennett—801 New York Life Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

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A reformer is generally a man who tries to convert others to his way of thinking.

"Shall waters run deep"—but the shallow splashing wave attracts the most attention.

HAIF RATES

WABASH RAILROAD. The Wabash offers many rates to the East from Chicago: Boston, Mass., and return.....\$19.00 Sold June 25th, 26th and 27th. Boston, Mass., and return.....\$21.00 Sold July 1st to 5th. Saratoga, N. Y., and return.....\$17.45 Sold July 5th and 6th. Detroit, Mich., and return.....\$6.75 Sold July 15th and 16th. All tickets reading over the Wabash between Chicago and Buffalo are good in either direction via steamers between Detroit and Buffalo without extra charge, except meals and berth. Stop-overs allowed at Niagara Falls and other points. Remember this is "The Cool Northern Route" and all Agents can sell tickets from Chicago east via the Wabash. For folders and all information, address HARRY E. MOORES, G. A. P. D., Omaha, Neb.

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