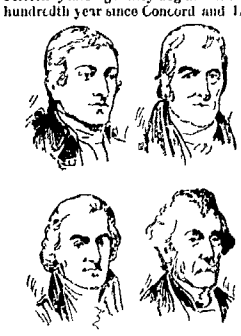
THE U. S. SUPREME COURT

THE CENTENNIAL OF ITS ESTABLISHMENT IS AT HAND

Its History from the Beginning—List and Portraits of Its Chief Justices—The Court as It Is Constituted at the Present Time

This is a period of centennial anniversaries for the people of the United States Fifteen years ago they began with the hundredth year since Concord and Lex

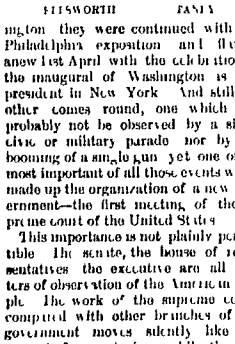


JAY ELLSWORTH MARSHALL TANEY

ington they were continued with the Philadelphia exposition and flamed anew last April with the celebration of the inaugural of Washington as first president in New York And still another comes round, one which will probably not be observed by a single civic or military parade nor by the booming of a single gun yet one of the most important of all those events which made up the organization of a new government—the first meeting of the supreme court of the United States

This importance is not plainly perceptible The senate, the house of representatives the executive are all centers of observation of the American people The work of the supreme court conjoined with other branches of the government moves silently like the current of a great river while they are the noisy and turbulent torrents and cataracts The supreme court is the balance wheel of a timepiece the safety valve of an engine a piece of government machinery which seems to be like or to clash with monotonous regularity till the most serious work is required of it when it proceeds to regulate the more noisy motive power that is propelling the ship of state

Congress met in April 1789 and proceeded to organize the various details of the government One would suppose that one of the earliest objects to claim its attention would be the supreme court but it was not till Sept 24 that the judiciary bill was adopted which among other tribunals established this tribunal with a chief justice and five associate justices John Jay having been offered a choice of offices by the president chose that of chief justice He was nominated on Sept 20 1789 with John Rutledge William Cushing James Wilson John Blair and Robert A Harrison as associate justices James Iredell was the sixth appointment The court met in New York in February 1790 Three justices came together but the august body found that there was no business for their consideration The justices were destined to have a very easy time of it during their lives a con



FULLER WAITE CHASE

dition of affairs which fell also to their successors up to 1860 It was not till after that date that the docket became crowded

While there have been twenty three presidents of the United States there have been but seven chief justices of the supreme court The number is seven times given as nine including John Rutledge and William Cushing Rutledge was appointed while congress was in session but having shown himself unfitted for the position by making a political speech after his appointment he was rejected by the senate Will iam Cushing was appointed and declined his place He held the office a week and then resigned He never sat as chief justice

The following is a list of the chief justices since the organization of the court with their states and period of service

John Jay	New York	1789-1795
Oliver Ellsworth	Connecticut	1796-1800
John Marshall	Virginia	1801-1835
Roger Brooke Taney	Maryland	1836-1864
Salmon Portland Chase	Ohio	1864-1873
Morrison Remick Waite	Ohio	1874-1888
Melville Weston Fuller	Illinois	1888-

John Rutledge South Carolina declined
William Cushing Massachusetts declined

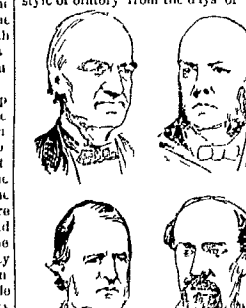
John Jay was but 44 years of age when he became chief justice Upon a portrait of him which hangs in the consultation room represents him in a robe with scarlet facings and collar and sleeves This has given rise to a tradition that the first justices wore gowns of red and crimson In the higher state courts at that time the judges wore red gowns, and this one worn by Jay had been borrowed from Chancellor Livingston When a costume was kept for the justices of the supreme court it was plain black gown as has since been worn

When the court first sat, there not being about enough of it were not what they could as the justices could not take a return day and be at the capital in a day or two after At the first sitting only three had arrived At the second Justice Blair was present making four The only business done at these meetings was to read the commissions of the judges and the court officers After the formalities were over Jay was upon the bench and Randolph later James Iredell Thomas Johnson and John Rutledge the first two of the appointed did not attend any session of the court until later Iredell as chief justice On Feb 10 the court adjourned until August when they assembled as there were still three judges and journed until February 1791

The first case which came before the court was that of Nicholas and Jacob Vanstaphorst vs the State of Maryland Indeed nearly all the early cases were suits of citizens against other states than the one in which they resided In 1793, after Justice Jay decided in favor of citizens against Georgia that such cases came within the jurisdiction of the state courts congress being largely imbued with the state rights doctrine passed an amendment to the constitution declaring that a state cannot be sued by a citizen of an other state or any foreign state This disposed of nearly all the cases the supreme court had considered for seven years

The average number of cases which annually came before the court was for several years 21 During the third decade of this century it averaged some thing like 70 cases The business increased very slowly and even as late as 1850 the court was able to dispose of all its cases by sitting three months Now the new cases are about 900 a year and there are 1 500 cases not disposed of Since the court cannot dispose of over 12 cases a year one just placed on the docket is not likely to come up for decision in three or four years

Perhaps it is this pressure of business as well as the change in the prevailing style of oratory from the days of Web



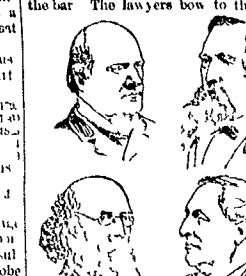
BRADLEY GRAY
BLATCHFORD BREWER

ster and Hayne that renders the supreme court such a methodical business like institution The lawyers fall to the justices and the justices ask questions and there is nothing but hard facts introduced by the court If the spirit of Daniel Webster should come before the judges of the supreme court in the person of some modern lawyer and begin to speak as he spoke in his palmy days it would doubtless be dashed through the court and he would probably be requested to speak plainly and concisely At any rate his magnificent sonorous tones would seem greatly out of place

The fashion of dress and of wearing the hair and beard has also greatly changed The early justices were all clean shaven and at that time the periwig was in vogue Small clothes were worn till the advent of Lamar who was the first chief justice to wear trousers built from the waist to the instep and Fuller took his seat as late as 1888 Still the beard lingered Even Chief Justice Chase who came in in 1864 stood by the usage of his predecessors but Mr Chase never had worn a beard and his handsome unshaven face fitted in very well with the past customs When Chief Justice Waite came in in 1874 he brought a beard with him the first crop of hair allowed to flourish on the face of any chief justice Deliberation from the old standard set in at once after Waite for Chief Justice Fuller came in with that which fifty years ago was regarded with honor by all Americans the mustache

The court now consists of Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justices Miller Field Bradley Harlan Gray Blatchford Lamar and Brewer It sits at 12 o'clock noon At that hour there are a number of lawyers waiting in the court room The door of the retiring room opens the crier rises and announces

The honorable the chief justice and associate justices of the United States The lawyers and others present rise and the members of the court enter clad in black silk gowns reaching to their feet The chief justice comes first followed by the others in order of their length of service All stand in front of their chairs and all bow at the same time to the bar The lawyers bow to the jus



HARLAN LAMAR
BLATCHFORD MILLER

tices and the justices to them Lawyers waiting till the chief justice takes his chair The crier says in the old stereotyped tone Oyez oyez oyez All persons having business before the honorable the supreme court of the United States are commanded to draw near and give their attention for the court is now sitting God save the United States and this honorable court

This is entirely different from the formation of the three justices in New York in 1789 with never a case to come before them for more than a year

A GREAT PREACHER ILL

Rev Charles H Spurgeon England's Greatest Baptist

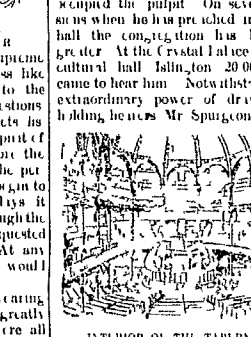
Charles Haddon Spurgeon whose illness has been reported has been for a quarter of a century a leading light of the Baptist denomination When Henry Ward Beecher was in his full glory which was at the close of the civil war, Spurgeon occupied much the same place in England that Beecher held in America Few church going Americans visited New York in those days without attending Plymouth church, or would miss a chance to hear the famous pastor when he spoke in the interior So Spurgeon's Tabernacle in London has long been a feature for English speaking tourists of religious habits when in London To hear Spurgeon and see John Bunyan's tomb were accomplishments usually marked down in the plan of people of the Baptist faith who made the tour of England

Perhaps the position held by Spurgeon has its closest parallel in that of Mr Beecher, although the two divines were very unlike in many respects They were contemporaries the fields they wrought in were much the same and they were for a long period of years the most prominent pulpit speakers and pastors of the two

CHARLES H SPURGEON

branches of the English race Strangely enough Spurgeon was the son of a Congregational minister He was born at Kelvedon Essex in 1834 He became a Baptist communicant while he was yet a very young man and assumed the pastorate of a Baptist church at Waterford He had already made local fame as a 'boy preacher' From Waterford he went to New Park chapel Southwark London and here he arose to immediate popularity This was in 1853 From the New Park chapel he moved twice to larger halls but they in turn proving inadequate the Metropolitan Tabernacle was projected for him and was opened in 1861 The Tabernacle was dedicated free from debt It is a meeting house building seating between 5 000 and 6 000 people and is located in Newington Butts This building with some modifications is the present house of worship

The Tabernacle has been filled on nearly every occasion when Mr Spurgeon occupied the pulpit On several occasions when he has preached in a larger hall the congregation has been still greater At the Crystal Palace and Agricultural Hall Islington 20 000 people came to hear him Notwithstanding his extraordinary power of drawing and holding hearers Mr Spurgeon is not an

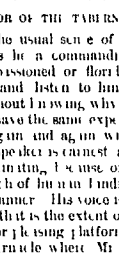


INTERIOR OF THE TABERNACLE

orator in the usual sense of the term Neither has he a commanding figure nor an impassioned or florid delivery People go and listen to him and are pleased without knowing why They go again and have the same experience and then try again and again with like results The speaker is earnest and ready and fascinating because of the ever present touch of human kindness in his tone and manner His voice is clear and sweet and that is the extent of his qualifications for pleasing platform effects

The Tabernacle where Mr Spurgeon has gained such renown as a plain house of worship having the appearance inside of a music hall The auditorium is oval and has three galleries all around it The speaker's platform projects from the lower gallery and is just as the space around him all are able to hear every word of the sermon

The number of persons received into the church by Mr Spurgeon is many thousands His teaching has been strictly orthodox perhaps nearer to Calvinism than to that of any noted divine of later times A couple of years ago it was announced that Spurgeon had renounced the doctrines of the Baptists but while his action led to a permanent separation from the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland the Tabernacle society and its pastor have remained Baptists in all the essentials of doctrine and practice Mr Spurgeon withdrew from the Union because he believed that to hold oral and fellowship with the belief the Baptist Churchists in the continued existence of atonement justification by faith and man with a total depravity and eternal punishment After several conferences the difference was narrowed down to the single point of eternal punishment and the union declined to make belief in that a test of fellowship



SUSIE SPURGEON

On the question of communion Mr Spurgeon occupies middle ground between open and close Those in his congregation who are Christians but have never been baptized by immersion may receive communion twice but on presenting themselves a third time if they belong in the neighborhood they are required to become members by the usual methods or retire from the communion service

Spurgeon's salary has been his only source of personal income He has never spent a penny as preacher, lecturer for pay outside of his pulpit In pastoral and general church duties he has been aided by his wife whom he married when a young man

HON SAMUEL J. RANDALL

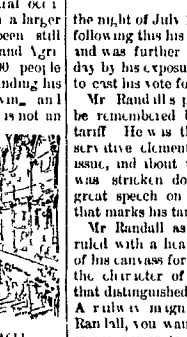
INTERESTING INFORMATION REGARDING "THE GREAT COMMONER"

His Long Record as a Worker in Congress An Incident of His Canvass for the Speakership—His Love of Domestic Life—A Story of Mrs. Randall

Since July of 1888 the seat of Philadelphia's popular congressman who has been called the Great Commoner has been vacant on account of the serious illness of the incumbent Mr Randall was regularly in his seat for twenty five years or from the time of his first election in 1862 until his sudden illness in midsummer, 1888 The history of the ailments which have unfitted him for congressional duties is intimately connected with his indefatigable labors as a public man Mr Randall was made speaker of the house in 1876 77 at the time of the disputed election case between Hayes and Tilden and he continued in that position five years or until 1881 when the opposition had the majority In the speaker's chair he gained national prominence as a party leader, and after leaving it he retained his position as a party leader With his reputation as a worker public life could not be a sinecure and he devoted all his energies to official work

During the congressional recess of 1884 85 Mr Randall made a southern trip stopping at Louisville and Nashville and exploring the new iron developments in northern Alabama Throughout his career in congress his status was that of a growing man and he held positions on every important committee and when ever his party was in power was honored with a chairmanship

For months before his health crisis in 1888 Mr Randall's physicians advised him of the dangers of overwork, and wanted him to take a long rest The session was trying one extending into midsummer and he promised to take a long vacation after the adjournment Several times during the session he suffered with hemorrhages and his work was at length brought to a standstill by a severe attack on



SAMUEL J RANDALL

the night of July 10 For several weeks following this his case was very critical and was further imperiled on election day by his exposure in going to the polls to cast his vote for Cleveland

Mr Randall's political work will best be remembered by his position on the tariff He was the leader of the conservative element of his party on this issue, and about two months before he was stricken down in 1888 made his great speech on that question and one that marks his tariff record

Mr Randall as speaker of the house ruled with a heavy hand An incident of his canvass for the speakership shows the character of the man a character that distinguished all his public career A railroad magnate said to him Mr Randall, you want to be speaker It is in my power to elect whom I please, and you know it Allow me to name a majority of the Pacific railroad committee and you shall be the man Will you do it

'No

'Is that your last word'

'Yes'

'Then you will not be speaker"

But he was all the same

Mr Randall began public life at an early age He was born in Philadelphia in 1828 and received academic and mercantile training He was at the convention that nominated Buchanan and was a city councilman four terms and afterward state senator As a member of the famous Philadelphia 'City Troop' he volunteered for a campaign in 1861 and was elected to the Thirty eighth congress taking his seat in 1863 From that time forward he represented the only Democratic district in Philadelphia one too that gave Republican presidential candidates a majority

The principal workshop of the ex speaker was at his home on Girard Washington His offices were filled with documents and papers with but few books His clerical work was done largely by his own hands

He was not a social man and had few intimates He dined out occasionally but rarely attended theatre or church He was sometimes seen out pleasure riding but his principal recreation was his work and his family circle

Mrs Randall is the daughter of the late Gen Aaron Ward of New York city An incident of Randall's southern trip of 1884 85 is often recalled by his Kentucky friends as illustrating the influence of Mrs Randall in the sphere of her husband's public life It occurred at Winchester Ky when although it was Sunday two or three thousand people had gathered at the depot to meet the train A brass band was present and amidst great cheering and drumming Mr Randall appeared on the rear of the car and made a speech Soon the crowd began to call for Mrs Randall and the delighted congressman pleased with all this display of Kentucky enthusiasm hastened into the car where she sat

"Come mother he said just show yourself at the car door People are calling for you They want to see your face Just step to the door and bow to them'

'Do you know Sam she replied—do you know that this is Sunday and that it is a wicked and outrageous thing those people are doing' You ought to be ashamed of yourself I shall not go out

Very greatly taken aback Mr Randall returned and faced the crowd again

Fellow citizens he said Mrs Randall desires me to express her thanks to you for your flattering kindness in wishing to see her, and to say that she is too ill to appear'

Mr Randall is a man of striking personal appearance His boyish looking face smoothly shaven was long conspicuous on Capitol Hill His dress was what would be called old style That is he did not change with the fashions but wore the same cut of garment in 1888 that he did in 1863—a cutaway coat baggy trousers, low vest, broad shoes and a remarkable full crowned hat He was a good walker, and when in Washington covered the four squares intervening between the Capitol and his home in a remarkably short time This was his custom regularly, when not troubled with the gout of which his dining out occasionally gave him a touch Then he spun rapidly over the car tracks in a coupe His carriage was well known among the capital vehicles When his influence was at its height the wags used to say on seeing the famous carriage at the door of any of the departments of government

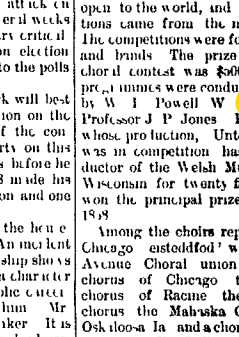
There goes another Philadelphian in into office

Notwithstanding his long and active career Mr Randall did not acquire a fortune His home like all his surroundings is plain to simplicity

THE EISTEDDFOD

Something About the Welsh Musical Festival in Chicago

The Welsh Eisteddfod held in Central Music hall Chicago June 1 and 2, was one of many recent revivals on American soil of an ancient institution of Wales the musical and literary congress The only one held in Chicago previous to this one was in 1881 Since that time Chicago Welshmen have competed in the exercises at Racine Wis where the congresses are held almost annually They are also held at Utica N Y and at Pittsburg The original eisteddfod was the national bardic congress of Wales The object of the American congresses is to revive old memories renew societies and show recent progress in national literature and music



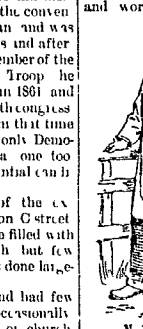
TOWFIL JONES

At Chicago competition for prizes was open to the world, and several productions came from the mother country The competitions were for soloists, choirs and bands The prize for the main choral contest was $500 The concert programmes were conducted principally by W J Powell W Ap Madoc and Professor J P Jones Professor Jones whose production, 'Unto Thee O God,' was in competition has been the conductor of the Welsh Musical Union of Wisconsin for twenty five years He won the principal prizes at Racine in 1888

Among the choirs represented at the Chicago eisteddfod were the Western Avenue Choral union the Scottish chorus of Chicago the Root River chorus of Racine the Gomer Male chorus the Mahaska Glee club from Oskaloosa Ia and a chorus from Youngstown O The Pullman military band, the South Chicago and the Milwaukee bands played in the band contest In the choral contest no chorus having less than twenty voices was allowed to sing

He Wears His Blouse

There is a member of the French chamber of deputies who constantly wears a workingman's blouse This blouse in France is worn by all workingmen It is a coarse blue garment made like a shirt and worn outside the trousers. The



M THIVIER

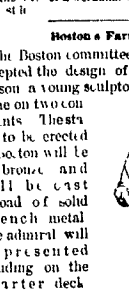
deputy referred to Mr Thivier has been a workman, and was elected by workmen He went to work in a coal mine when he was 12 years old and never left that kind of labor for twenty years Afterward he became a wine grower and a dealer in wines He has accumulated a fortune, and although he espouses the cause of the workingman he is not a Communist as many such are in France though he is a Socialist

Through all his career he has stuck to the blouse and now that he is in the chamber of deputies he keeps his accustomed garment Perhaps he believes in a familiar couplet changed to read—

You may take off the workingman's blouse if you will
But the vote of a workman will hang round him still

Boston's Farragut

The Boston committee on statues have accepted the design of Henry Hudson Kitson a young sculptor who has won fame on two continents Thestatue to be erected in Boston will be of bronze and will be cast abroad of solid French metal The admiral will be presented standing on the quarter deck holding his marine glass against his breast It will be of heroic size and when completed will be a splendid piece of



KITSON'S FARRAGUT

American memorial art The sculptor, but on wears many home and foreign decorations and medals though he is but 25 years of age

THE FATHER OF THE HOUSE

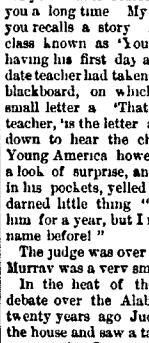
W D KELLEY, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND HIS PECULIARITIES

Sketch of One of the Best Known Men in Public Life in the United States—How He Got Acquainted with Beck of Kentucky—Some Other Matters

Hon William D Kelley of Pennsylvania whose serious illness is a matter of some concern being in life a printer He was born in Philadelphia in 1814 Having lost his father at an early age he first served an apprenticeship there in setting type and then in the jewelry business in Boston, where, while still in his trade, he began to use his tongue and pen in public work When he was 26 years old he returned to Philadelphia studied law and began its practice, though he continued his literary pursuits

Mr Kelley has served in many positions of trust In 1845 he was made attorney general of his state, and a judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia in 1846 Until 1848 he was a Democrat and low tariff man but joined the Republican party in 1854 and became a protectionist and abolitionist His first important work in his new field was an address on Slavery in the Territories, which made him well known beyond the limits of his own state In 1860 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention that nominated Lincoln and was elected to congress retaining his seat till his recent illness

Judge Kelley from his first election to congress so many years ago typified the product of the Father of the House He seemed to grow stronger mentally as he grew older His memory for names and voices was excellent but faces were a puzzle to him One day the judge met Charles Murray who was for a long time correspondent for The Philadelphia Times The two often chatted together and Murray presumed that Kelley knew who he was But such was not the case, and Frank G Carpenter a newspaper correspondent, introduced them Judge Kelley at once asked, "Is your name Murray? I have known you a long time My not remembering you recalls a story A little boy of the class known as 'Young America' was having his first day at school The sedate teacher had taken him up before the blackboard, on which was painted a small letter a 'That, my boy,' said the teacher, 'is the letter a,' and he looked down to hear the child pronounce it Young America however, stopped with a look of surprise, and with his hands in his pockets, yelled out 'Why, that darned little thing "a" I've known him for a year, but I never knowed his name before!"



W D KELLEY

The judge was over six feet tall, while Murray was a very small man

In the heat of the (reconstruction) debate over the Alabama constitution, twenty years ago Judge Kelley entered the house and saw a tall, gaunt man occupying the floor and reading from a paper containing the names of the signers of that document. He was reeling them off one by one in the broadest Scotch through which there burred the words "Carpetbagger" and "Scalawag" The speaker was a new man and the Pennsylvanian, asking some one for his name, learned that it was 'Mr Beck of Kentucky' Two or three hours later the judge had occasion to go to the office of the public printer where he found Mr Beck alone, waiting for the commission of that functionary The two men stood for a moment side by side when the elder observed, 'Mr Beck of Kentucky, I believe?' Mr Beck returned the salutation, 'Mr Kelley, of Pennsylvania, I believe?" and this formality having been completed, the following dialogue ensued

"You are, I presume, a native of Kentucky, Mr Beck' Native of Kentucky! Dear no, I thought you might observe from my accent that I am of Scottish birth' "Ah pardon but you must have come to Kentucky very early in life?' 'No, I didn't I first came to New York when a bit of a stripling and having got my schooling there I went to Kentucky when I was 20 or 21

Judge Kelley threw up his hands and moved towards the door

'Carpet bagger, by ——!

Before he reached the door he felt a heavy hand upon his shoulder Come Kelley" said a big, strong voice 'that's too good to part on, let's go and take something' and during the stormy years that followed these two eminent men agreeing politically in nothing and serving often on the same committees, remained and remain to this day the closest personal friends

The personal appearance of Judge Kelley has often attracted the caricaturists and at first sight he has nearly always been taken for an invalid His mental peculiarities have been if possible still more marked his leading trait being intensity a good hater he certainly was during his most active years but when time and long service had made him the 'father of the house' and he received as such most respectful treatment from men of all parties he grew more genial

His strong personality on more than one occasion led him to the verge of a rupture with his party but when the decisive vote on party questions came he was always straight republican This was especially noted during the long financial discussion from 1873 to 1879 Judge Kelley was during all these years a most pronounced and vehement greenbacker or soft money man yet he held his place as a Republican leader—being the only conspicuous instance of that kind His debate with Gen Garfield renewed at various times in 1877-78 attracted great attention the general impression that a specie basis practically existed from 1850 to 1860, and that the nation was generally prosperous, the judge denying both propositions.

LIGHT AND AIRY

Where Memory Is Painful.

A year ago
My mind was so
Forgetful that 'twas paining
My friends, and I
Was urged to try
A course of memory training
I did my best—
Time did the rest,
And soon a cure effected.
The memory plan
Proved better than
I really had expected.

But then, alas!
I met a lass
Who held herself above me.
I wooed in vain,
And won but pain—
She said she couldn't love me.
And now I wish—
O, how I wish'—
That I had never met her
Or that my mind
Were less refined
For now I can't forget her
—Exchange

Accidents Will Happen

Miss Summit (at the ball)—Pardon me Mr Dashaway, but I believe that is my glove protruding from your pocket.

Dashaway (confusedly)—Why I wonder how it got there?

Miss Summit (severely)—I haven't the least idea. I remember giving it to Mr Clinton at the last ball I attended

Dashaway (a few moments later to Clinton)—Look here old man when you lift another dress suit don't leave anything in the pockets. Remember that we trade at the same place —Clothier and Furnisher

A Catastrophe

Low is the light downturned and the
Enraptured by her graces and her charms,
Clasps her close to him as they sit
Impardoned in one another's arms.

Sweet are the words of love they sigh
And vow which only lovers know are made
He showers warm kisses on her brow
And she returns them panting half afraid

Fast flies the moments and the hours
Roll by as fuller grows his cup of joy
Young things they think of not ing else,
The present seems pure gold without alloy

When start there is a cracking sound
He rises, thrusts her from him in dismay
An icy sentiment instills
Her fun no lodger but causes pleading 'Stay

'Tell me, my love my own she says,
What is it moves happiness which mars?
He exclaims, and tears his breast,
In hugging you I've lost three years
—Lawrence American.

Antiquity Vouched For

Mrs Esthete (in old furniture store)—I am looking for a genuine antique bedroom set. The proprietor is out is he?

New Boy—Yes boss won't be back for an hour We've got what you want though

Have you? Oh oh I'm delighted But perhaps it is a new set made in imitation of an old?

No no its genuine I guess The boss cribbed it out of a powder mill one morning."—Punning a la Carte

The Small Boy

He went to church and sat
In church he couldn't see very well
All through the services
He stretched his neck and craned
And wriggled and squirmed
As well as he could
No preacher ever thought he did shed dress
Purse pulpit but love's joys never
Were
With service which seems ten minutes tell
Upon children
The sermon minute of descent
But he concluded the boy then men grave
and mature
To parish assessment joy will lend a tolls en
dure'
—Boston Courier

No Claims at All

'Do you call that stuff poetry?' inquired the magazine editor contemptuously of the gentleman with the hair who had submitted a manuscript 'I do

'No-ter-rily sir returned the indignant author But why do you call it stuff You have not read it yet"

No and I don't intend to read it How can it be poetry if it isn't even written in violet ink."—Plunder

Grave Jokes.

The epitaph long since was writ
You've very likely heard of it
It was over the
That I am off
It was over the
They carried him off in"

Yet there are many of those rhymes
Appropriate for expressions
It was over the
Gen Lee seems
To
Brought to a close

—Chicago Herald.

Why Mamie Quit

Are you still taking painting lessons, Mamie?

No I quit yesterday I don't like my teacher

Why not?

He has such a disagreeable way of talking He told me that if I kept on for some time longer I might be able to whitewash a fence'—Washington Capital

How Johnny Lost the Prize

His family all 13 were there,
His uncles, cousins, aunts
And all were sanguine that for the prize
Their Johnny had best chance.

'Twas Johnny's turn to speak his piece
He said with out a stretched hat is
Under a spreading blacksmith tree
The village chestnut stands
—Syd. B Griffin, in Puck

At a Quiet Country Hotel

Maid of all Work—Th' gent says as how he'd rather have 'is eggs an' meal cakes than chicken

The Landlady—What made him change his mind?

Maid—He seen th' ole man gone out th' hen coop with a buck saw—Frank Leslie's Illustrated.

The Universal Malady

Oh for some relief effective
For this accursed grippe!
Oh for some new device invective
To describe the grippe
When you've taken six or seven
Quinine pills and need eleven
More it makes you sigh for heaven.
Where there is no grippe.
—Somerville Journal.

After the Holidays.

Papa said little Rollo as he laid down the copy of 'Little Lord Fauntleroy' which he had found in his Christmas stocking—

Papa why don't you call mamma dearest?"

Because my son" replied the father as he looked at the holiday bills, "no gentleman will twit on facts. —New York Sun.

A Bishop

One evening a lover did prance,
Too near the kennel, by chance,
He afterwards sat,
On the cold pavement flat,
And gazed at his ruined ex pants.
—Cashier and Furnisher.

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