

## BREVITIES OF FUN.

Two Points of View.—"You, sir," said the poet, "are a bad judge of poetry." "I, sir," retorted the editor, "am a judge of bad poetry."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

She—"You don't see as many women cyclists wearing bloomers as you used to." He—"No; I guess they are afraid of being enlisted."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Half Memory.—Teacher—"Who discovered America?" Street Gamin (after deep thought)—"I disremember his name, but he was a Dago."—N. Y. Weekly.

A Recommendation.—Mrs. Newell (engaging cook)—"Have you had much experience?" Cook—"Well, mam, I've worked for ten families in 'th last two wakes."—Harlem Life.

"A strange woman rang our bell today, and asked me to lend her an umbrella." "Did she offer any security?" "Yes; she said I was just as apt to get it back as if I lent it to somebody I knew."—Puck.

In War Times.—Johnny (reading)—"Say, grandpa, what does the three p's mean?" Grandpa—"When I was a boy it meant reading, writing, and arithmetic." Johnny (disgustedly)—"Tshaw! I thought it meant Roswell's Rough Riders."—Brooklyn Life.

Their Style of Ammunition—"Did you say you found a large amount of fighting equipment on that newspaper man?" asked the Spanish officer. "Yes, sir. There were enough lead pencils and blank paper to have enabled us to win half dozen victories."—Washington Star.

Taking No Chances.—Mrs. Wickwire—"If you could stop drinking if you chose, why don't you choose?" Weary Watkins—"Missis, I had a second cousin out west who had his eye shot out for refusin' a drink, an' I don't want to take no chances of meetin' his sad fate."—Indianapolis Journal.

"At the Reception."—Giddy Young Thing—"Do you know that as Hamlet you reminded me very much of Booth?" Eminent Young Tragedian—"Ah, indeed?" Giddy Young Thing—"Yes; your costume was almost exactly like the one he used to wear when he played that part."—Chicago Daily News.

## SCHOOLBOY DEFINITIONS.

Odd Collections of Latin and Greek Answers of a London Teacher.

English schoolboys are put into Latin and Greek at an early age, and such trifles as arithmetic, history and geography are left for later years. A teacher in a London school has collected the following gems in the way of definitions that make us wonder what text books the boys could have read.

Jesus was a man who wrote fables, and who sold the copyright to a publisher for a bottle of potash.

Titus was a Roman emperor, supposed to have written the "Epistle of the Hebrews." His other name was Oates.

Oliver Cromwell was a man who was put into prison for his interference in Ireland. When he was in prison he wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress," and married a lady called Mrs. O'Shea.

Wolsey was a famous general who fought in the Crimean war, and who, after being decapitated several times, said to Cromwell: "Ah, if I had only served you as you have served me, I would not have been deserted in my old age!"

Wesley was the founder of the Wesleyan chapel, who was afterward called Lord Wellington. A monument was erected to him in Hyde Park, but it has been taken down lately.

Hamlet was weakminded; fond of study. But was too weak to fulfill his duty which the ghost had told him. He was very good to his mother. He professed madness, he really only put it on, but some people say he was mad. One day when he was fighting, the king asked him if he would have something to drink, and he had put poison in it, and Hamlet said he would wait, the queen took it and then she fell down dead. Hamlet immediately stabs his father and drinks the poison and dies.

Explain the words fort and fortress. A fort is a place to put men in, and a fortress a place to put women in.

The two chief volcanoes in Europe? Sodom and Gomorrah. —Golden Days.

Paying the Penalty of Greatness.

"How's your brother, Tommy?"

"He's in bed, miss; he's hurt himself."

"How did he do that?"

"We were playing at who could leap farthest out of a railway carriage window, and he won."—Stray Stories.

Cloth of Wonderful Durability.

The cloth of the old Egyptians was so good that, although it has been used for thousands of years as wrappings of the mummies, the Arabs of to-day wear it. It is all of linen, the ancient Egyptians considering wool unclean. —Leisure Hours.

## HE CROWDED HIM.

How George Secured Her Father's Consent to Their Marriage.

You say that George is going to marry Mabel Brown?"

"That's right."

"But how on earth did he get the old man's consent?"

"He worked it beautifully. You know the old man is pretty green on the wheel, and as nervous as a tea-guzzling old maid. He's reached that stage where he is dead afraid somebody will run into him, and—well, George took advantage of it. He waited until he could catch the old man alone in the park, and then he came up alongside of him. The old man almost tumbled off when George spoke to him, but he made a brave attempt at a bluff. 'Excuse me,' said George, 'for breaking in upon the pleasure of your ride, but I have some business of importance to transact with you.'

"I never talk business when I'm cycling," said the old man, with his eyes firmly glued to the front wheel.

"Oh, don't you?" said George, as he sheered in towards him.

"Wow!" said the old man, with a violent wobble. 'What do you want?"

"I want to marry your daughter," said George.

"What?" roared the old man. "Well, you don't—keep away, darn you!" for George was again crowding him.

"I love her," said George, "and she loves me."

"Nonsense!" snorted the old man.

"Eh?" said George, and pushed up a little closer.

"Then I have your consent?" he asked.

"No—yes—get away—you may have her—pull out!" belled the old man, in an agony of terror.

"Thank you," cried George, with a howl of delight, and rode away full tilt to carry the good news to Mabel."

—Cycling Gazette.

## WIVES AS PROPERTY.

Polygamy as It is Practiced in Parts of Africa.

One of the problems of civilized man is how to live with a wife. The question that worries the Pondo is how to get along with only one. Monogamy is to him condition of abject poverty. When, however, he can afford the luxury of three or four wives, he is fairly assured of success in life, and with half a dozen he is rolling in wealth. The explanation of this paradox is simple: Whereas civilized man is supposed to support his wife, the Pondo leaves to his women folk the privilege of supporting him. This shows that a savage is not necessarily a fool. Mr. James O'Haire, missionary of the Catholic church in Umtata, explains the working of the system in a letter. "Polygamy," says he, "is the very life's support of the Ponds, the number of wives a man has settles the question as to his previous wealth, for each wife was bought, and for her he must have paid from eight to 30 oxen; and now his wealth may be estimated by the number of wives and children, because the whole affair may be simply described as natural human farming. Each daughter is worth, say, ten oxen; if she is well built and pretty, she may sell for 40; then, too, the sons work in the care of cattle, for the whole Kaffir property consists in cattle. The wives work, and so do the daughters. But the head of the family, the man, works no more after marriage." The "dignity of labor" is so noble a thing that one cannot but admire the complete self-abnegation of the polygamous Ponds in leaving it all to their females. And yet the absence of work does not seem to prey upon their spirits. "They are as happy as the day is long; they all smoke tobacco and drink beer, and eat meadies and beef, or the flesh of wild animals or wild birds. They sleep a great deal, and then rise and laugh and sing and dance, and play and work a little, and are without a solitary care, without sadness or sorrow."

## A Furlough Defined.

"What is a furlough?" asked a Columbus (O.) teacher.

"It means a mule," was the reply of Mary.

"Oh, no," replied the teacher; "it doesn't mean a mule."

"Indeed it does!" said Mary. "I have a book at home that says so."

"Well," said the teacher, now thoroughly interested, "you may bring the book to school and we'll see about it."

The next day Mary brought the book, and in some triumph opened to a page where there was a picture of a soldier standing beside a mule. Below the picture were the words: "Going Home on His Furlough."—Chicago Journal.

## A Peculiar Fact.

One of the London evening newspapers, after telling of a man who fell head foremost into a water butt, concludes: "When rescued he was found to be dead."—Judy.

## THE RICHEST WOMAN.

Queen Victoria's Wealth and the Sources from Which It Came.

Theoretically the ruler of Great Britain receives no compensation, but is entitled to what are known as the hereditary revenues of the crown, and they make a curious inventory. In early times almost everybody had to pay a "royalty" upon his earnings to his sovereign, hence the origin of that word which is in common use over the world to-day. In 1830, however, William IV. made an arrangement with parliament, which was confirmed by Queen Victoria upon her accession to the throne, under which all of the hereditary revenues and the proceeds of the royal estates were surrendered in exchange for a permanent allowance. It was a good trade on both sides. The legitimate revenues of the queen at the present day would largely exceed this sum, but on the other hand she is relieved entirely from responsibility and annoyance, and knows exactly what she has to depend upon. The increase in values and royalties has been so great that if she received the hereditary revenues she would be worth a great deal more money than she is to-day. She would have all confiscated estates, all the property of felons and outlaws, all wrecks, flotsam and jetsam, and all penalties and fines collected by the courts; but the only rights of this kind that she retains are the so-called "royal fish," that is, any whales or sturgeons caught upon the coast of the United Kingdom.

Thus, from the time that she was crowned Queen Victoria has been in receipt of an income amounting to about \$3,000,000 a year. From this she pays all the expenses and salaries of her household, charities, pensions, and other charges imposed upon the sovereign, be they more or less. She has \$300,000 per annum for pocket money, of which no account is ever asked. The salaries of her household amount to about \$600,000, and the other expenses to about \$750,000 per year; \$60,000 is given to her for "boundies and alms" and \$96,000 for annuities and pensions. In addition to this the other members of the royal family receive annuities amounting to \$85,000.

From the duchy of Lancaster the queen receives about \$450,000 a year, which she has no need to touch at all, and probably invests in bulk as fast as it comes to her. This income of itself, since she has been upon the throne, with interest, would aggregate \$40,000,000.

She has received several large legacies. In 1852 James Camden Nield bequeathed to her majesty an estate amounting to about \$4,000,000, which pays a large revenue. In 1877 Mr. C. M. Newhouse left her several hundred thousand dollars in his will and she has received a number of other less valuable bequests from loyal subjects and admirers who have no direct heirs. These bequests to the queen are more numerous than the public has knowledge of, and the utmost care is exercised regarding their acceptance, lest she may be involved in litigation or notoriety. Several large estates have been declined in order to avoid contests in the courts with relatives who thought they were entitled to the money. A few years ago her majesty had a very narrow escape. An old Scotch bachelor bequeathed to her a fortune amounting to several hundred thousand pounds invested in the shares of a bank, which two or three years later failed with a tremendous crash and liabilities of nearly \$60,000,000. It was then disclosed that only 15 per cent. of the face value of the shares had been paid in, and the stockholders were immediately assessed 85 per cent. of their nominal holdings to meet the obligations of the institution. Had it not been for the caution and foresight of Earl Sidney, Queen Victoria would have accepted this legacy, and been the loser instead of the gainer by several million dollars.

—William Elery Curtis, in Cheateauquan.

## A Fatal Mistake.

"Yes, madam, it is a fatal mistake to neglect your teeth. I lost a great deal of money through an oversight of that very sort. I had a rich uncle who promised to make me his heir. He went to sea. During a sudden storm he fell overboard, and a shark at once grabbed him. My uncle was a stout man; the shark was old. Moreover, he had never taken care of his teeth, and they were wretchedly poor. In short, he couldn't hold on to my uncle, who kicked himself loose from the man-eater and was picked up by a boat."

"But how did you lose the money?"

"My uncle lived long enough to alter his will. Oh, that neglectful shark!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Manila's Preeminence.

"It is said that Manila has the largest cigar factory in the world."

"Is that so? Then that makes two of the largest things in the world that Manila has."

"What's the other?"

"The largest submarine fleet of warships."—Chicago Daily News.

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## ANNONCES JUDICIAIRES.

## VENTES PAR LE SHERIF

## ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Vente d'une Bâtisse en Briques à Trois Etages, convertie en Ardoises, située No 321 rue Royale (ancien No 67), Entre les rues Bienville et Conti; Terrains 20' x 120'.

W. C. Faust et al, Receveurs de la Pelican Homestead and Building Association vs John B. Legaigne.

Farrar, son mari.

COEUR CIVILE DE DISTRICT POUR LA Paroisse d'Orléans—No 56.567.—En vertu d'un writ de saisie et vente à moi adressé par l'Honorable Cour Civile de District pour la Paroisse d'Orléans dans l'affaire ci-dessous intitulée, je procéderai à la vente à l'encheré publique à la Bourse des Encanteurs Nos 629 et 631 rue Commune entre les rues Camp et St-Charles, dans le Premier District de cette ville, le JEUDI, 30 juin 1898, à midi, de la propriété ci-après décrite, à savoir:

Un certain lot de terre, avec les bâties et améliorations qui s'y trouvent, et appartiennent à la partie sud de l'île, dans l'île borné par les rues Prytanée, Conti, Jeanne d'Arc et Cadiz, entre les rues Bienville et Bourbon, ledit lot mesurant, en mesure française, vingt pieds de profondeur entre lignes parallèles, courant de la rue Prytanée à la rue Pitt; ledit morceau de terre est à une distance de la rue Prytanée de 18 pieds; ledit morceau de terre a été vendu à monsieur J. L. Ziegler, architecte, au prix de deux cent vingt pieds de face à la rue Pitt, sur un plan dressé par l'architecte T. C. Ziegler, daté du 27 juillet 1898.

Entre ces deux rues, une autre portion de terrain, avec les bâties et améliorations qui s'y trouvent, et appartiennent à la partie sud de l'île, dans l'île borné par les rues Prytanée, Conti, Jeanne d'Arc et Cadiz, entre les rues Bienville et Bourbon, ledit lot mesurant, en mesure française, vingt pieds de profondeur entre lignes parallèles, courant de la rue Prytanée à la rue Pitt; ledit morceau de terre est à une distance de la rue Prytanée de 18 pieds; ledit morceau de terre a été vendu à monsieur J. L. Ziegler, architecte, au prix de deux cent vingt pieds de face à la rue Pitt, sur un plan dressé par l'architecte T. C. Ziegler, daté du 27 juillet 1898.

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