

THE APPEAL KEEPS IN FRONT

BECAUSE:
1-It aims to publish all the news possible.
2-It does so impartially, wasting no words.
3-Its correspondents are able and energetic.

THE APPEAL

THE APPEAL STEADILY GAINS

BECAUSE:
4-It is the organ of ALL Afro-Americans.
5-It is not controlled by any ring or clique.
6-It asks no support but the people's.

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FAME AND THE NEOPHYTE

The Aspiring Shepherd and the Beautiful World's Desire—An Allegory of the Fiery Strippling and the Vanishing Ideal.

"The World's Desire, I hunt the lofty peak
Where lordly eagles poise and plume
And bold aspiring souls may favor seek
And faint world win and wear the
World's Delight.

"I am a maid and therefore must be wooed,
I am a maid, and therefore must be won.
My zest in life is that I am pursued
From morn till noon until the day is done.

"Oh follow me, for I am worth thy strife,
My face is fairer than the freshest
foam.
Bichosen I bear, and all the sweets of life,
Oh, follow, follow, I will lead thee home.

"A mountain maid, my brothers are the stars—
The sentinels that shine without a stain.
My kinsmen are great captains of the wars.
My sisters are the zephyr and the rain!

"Oh, Shepherd, I have watched you from afar
Tending your flock that frolicked o'er
the plain.
No smiling fang your tender lamb may mar.
The gray wolves eye you with a fierce disdain.

"A youth like you should grasp the skirts of chance,
Why waste your boyhood in this drear
abode?
Rise up and try the hazard of romance—
Fair Fortune smiles on those who take the road.

"Be bold, fair youth, be bold, and seek my side,
Long is the way and fraught with fierce alarms.
Yet you will find in me a radiant bride,
Life's guardian is imprisoned in my arms.

"Seek mountain peaks that taper in this air,
For on the heights alone can Truth be found.
There Sunlight makes her citadel and
Lullaby's freedom's shrine and Fame's
enchanted ground.

"O'er all the world behind her flying feet
She strained to clasp her in a close embrace.
And she lured him with an angel fleet,
A milk white face with flushed and
rose-leaf face.

A mocking laugh and scorn from lustrous eyes
Lent courage to the youth in sanguine quest.
Her tawny tresses lured like paradise,
Her gay defiance put him to the test.

The pace grew swift, his strength began
to fail.
She chided him with banter sweet and low—
"Press on, bold youth, for you will yet
prevail.
Be not a laggard when to court you
go!"

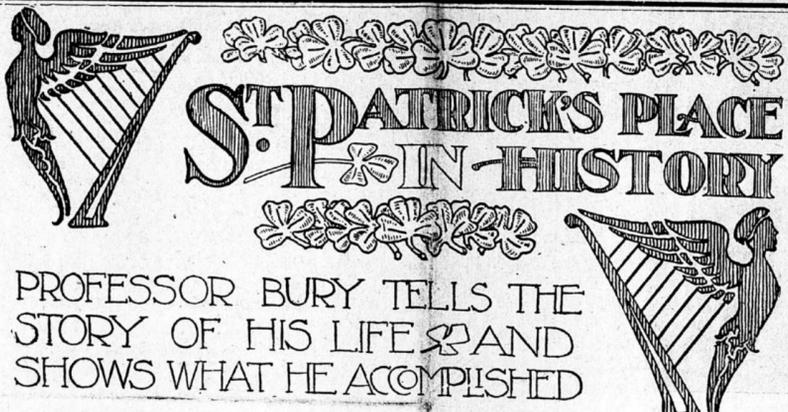
"I spun your suit," he cried; "my quest
is vain."
"You taunt and mock me, though I do
my best."
Your own charms I flout with fierce
disdain.
I will return—the only boon is Rest!

"I miss my home, I miss the soft-eyed
maids,
Whose tripping laughter flowed from lips
divine.
Whose tawny tresses hung in girlish
plume.
For these, and for my absent friends I
pine.

"What care I for great captains you have
known.
For warriors, poets, who have sought
your grace.
When I'm around the tumbling world
is blown.
And still you lure us with shy rose-leaf
and?"

Fame turned and flung herself upon his
side.
Her ivory face flushed like a rose in
wine.
She smiled and like a dove who seeks the
nest—
"Take me, oh, love, take me, for I am
yours!"

JAMES E. KINSELLA
Registry Division Chicago Postoffice.



ST. PATRICK'S PLACE IN HISTORY

PROFESSOR BURY TELLS THE STORY OF HIS LIFE AND SHOWS WHAT HE ACCOMPLISHED

Two extreme and opposite views have been held as to the scope and dimensions of St. Patrick's work in Ireland. There is the old view that he first introduced the Christian religion and converted the whole island, and there is the view, propounded by Prof. Zimmer, that the sphere of his activity was merely a small district in Leinster. The second opinion is refuted by a critical examination of the sources, and by its own incapacity to explain the facts, while the first cannot be sustained because clear evidence exists that there were Christian communities in Ireland before Patrick arrived.

But the fact that foundations had been laid here and there does not deprive St. Patrick of his eminent significance. He did three things. He organized the Christianity which already existed, he converted kingdoms which were still pagan, especially in the west, and he brought Ireland into connection with the church of the empire, and made it formally part of universal Christendom.

These three aspects of St. Patrick's work are illustrated by J. B. Bury, formerly fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and now regius professor in the University of Cambridge, in a volume of 400 pages. ("The Life of St. Patrick and His Place in History," issued by the Macmillan company.) The subject attracted the eminent scholar's attention not as an important crisis in the history of Ireland, but, in the first place, as an appendix of the Roman empire illustrating the emanations of its influence beyond its own frontiers, and, in the second place, as a notable episode in the series of conversions which spread over northern Europe the religion which prevails to-day.

Doubts of the very existence of St. Patrick had been entertained, and other views almost amounted to a thesis that if he did exist he was at himself but a namesake. It was at once evident to Prof. Bury that the material had never been critically sifted, and that it would be necessary to begin at the beginning, almost as if nothing had been done, in a field where much had been written.

Concerning the work of Todd on the subject, he acknowledged that in learning and critical acumen it stands out pre-eminent from the mass of the historical literature which has gathered round St. Patrick, yet it left him doubtful about every fact connected with Patrick's life.

Sought the Original Sources. Prof. Bury's justification of the present biography is that it rests upon a methodical examination of the sources, and that the conclusions, whether right or wrong, were reached without any prepossession. His conclusions tend to show that the Roman Catholic conception of St. Patrick's work is generally nearer to historical fact than the views of some anti-papal divines.

The conversion of Ireland to Christianity has, as Prof. Bury points out, its "modest place among those manifold changes by which a new Europe was being formed in the fifth century. The beginnings of the work had been noiseless and dateless, due to the play of accident and the obscure zeal of nameless pioneers," but it was organized and established, so that it could never be undone, mainly by the efforts of one man, a Roman citizen of Britain, who devoted his life to the task.

"The child who was destined to play this part in the shaping of a new Europe was born before the close of the fourth century, perhaps in the year 359 A. D. His father, Calpornius, was a Briton, like all free subjects of the empire, he was a Roman citizen; and, like his father Potitus before him, he bore a Roman name.

"Calpornius called his son Patricius. But if Patricius talked as a child with his father and mother the Brythonic tongue of his forefathers, he bore the name of Suat. He was thus double-named, like the Apostle Paul, who bore a Roman as well as a Jewish name from his youth up. But another Roman name, Magonus, is also ascribed to Patrick; and possibly his full style—as it would appear in the town registry when he should come of age to exercise the rights of a citizen—was Patricius Magonus Suatus."

Patrick Became a Slave. As the son of a deacon, Patrick was educated in the Christian faith, and was taught the Christian scriptures.

When he was in his 17th year a fleet of Irish freebooters came to the coasts or river-banks in the neighborhood seeking plunder and loading their vessels with captives. Patrick was at his father's farmstead, and was one of the victims. Man-servants and maid-servants were taken, but his parents escaped. He was carried "to the ultimate places of the earth," as he says himself, as if Ireland were severed by half the globe from Britain.

Of all that befell Patrick during his captivity we learn little, yet the little knowledge we possess is more immediate and authentic than our acquaintance with any other episode of his life, because it comes from his own pen. For six years, according to the common tradition and general belief, Patrick served a master whose name was Milucc. His lands and his homestead were in northern Delavadia, and Patrick herded his droves of pigs on Mount Miss.

While he ate the bitter bread of bondage in a foreign land, a profound spiritual change came over him. He had never given much thought to his religion, but now that he was a thrall amid strangers, "the Lord," he says, "opened the sense of my unbelief." The ardor of religious emotion, "the love and fear of God," so fully consumed his soul that in a single day or night he would offer a hundred prayers, and he describes himself in a woodland or on mountain side, rising from his bed before dawn and going forth to pray in hail or rain or snow. Thus the years of his bondage were also the years of his "conversion," and he looked back upon this stage in his spiritual development as the most important and critical in his life.

The book in which he describes his escape and strange adventures in his journey through Gaul and Italy was written by Patrick when he was an old man. He rigidly omitted all details which did not bear upon his special purpose in writing it.

That the land of his captivity was Ireland, this was indeed significant; but otherwise names of men and places were of no concern, and might be allowed to drop away.

Found Refuge in a Cloister. "Patrick found a refuge in the island cloister of Honoratus," says the au-

thor, "where we have reason to think that he lived for a considerable time." Among the men of some note who sojourned in the monastery in its early days was Hilary, who afterward became bishop of Arles; Maximus, who was second abbot and then bishop of Reims; Lupus, who subsequently held the see of Treves; Vincentius, who taught and wrote in the cloister, and Eucherius, who composed, among other works, a treatise in praise of the hermit's life. Eucherius had built a hut for himself and his wife, Gallia, aloof from the rest of the brotherhood, in the larger island of Lero.

"There can be no doubt that the years which he spent at Lerins exercised an abiding influence on Patrick. He was brought under the spell of the monastic ideal, and though his life was not to be sequestered, but out in the active world of men monastic societies became a principal and indispensable element in his idea of a Christian church. At Lerins, perhaps, his desire, so far as he understood it, was to remain a monk. But there were energies and feelings in him which such a life would not have contained. At the end of a few years he left the monastery to visit his kinsfolk in Britain, and there he became conscious of the true destiny of his life."

A self-revealing dream convinced Patrick that he was destined to go as a missionary and helper to Ireland—to the limit of the world. In A. D. 432 Patrick was consecrated bishop of the Scots, as the Irish were then called.

Ireland When He Arrived. The fourth chapter of the volume is devoted to an exposition of the political and social condition of Ireland when Patrick arrived to organize into a church the individual Christians or

small and scattered Christian communities which already existed there. Ireland was, the author says, "divided into a large number of small districts, each of which was owned by a tribe, the aggregate of a number of clans or families which believed that they were descended from a common ancestor. At the head of the tribe was a 'king,' who was elected from a certain family."

The success of Patrick's enterprise depended on the kings of the tribes and chiefs of the clans. If a chief accepted the new faith, his clan would generally follow his example, and thus on every account the process of establishing the Christian worship and priesthood in Ireland must begin from above, and not from below.

Patrick had exorcists in his train, and it was not unimportant that the Christian, going forth to persuade the heathen, had such equipments of superstition. He was able to meet the heathen sorcerer on common ground, because he believed in the sorceries which he condemned. He was as fully convinced as the pagan that the powers of magicians were real, but he knew that those powers were strictly limited, whereas the power of his own God was limitless.

St. Patrick's Place in History. Succeeding chapters include Patrick's labors in Dalrada, Meath, Connaught, his visit to Rome, the foundation of Armagh and ecclesiastical organization, the denunciation of Coroticus, Patrick's "confession," death and burial, A. D. 461.

In describing St. Patrick's place in history, Prof. Bury declares that the nearest likeness to Patrick will perhaps be found in St. Boniface, the Saxon Winifrid. He, too, like Patrick and Columba, had both to order and further his faith in regions where it had never penetrated. But, like Patrick and unlike Columba, he was in touch with the rest of western Christendom. St. Patrick did not do for the Scots what Winifrid did for the Goths and the Slavonic apostles for the Slavs; he did not translate the sacred books of his religion into Irish or found a national church literature. What he and his fellow-workers did was to diffuse a knowledge of Latin in Ireland.

To the circumstances that he adopted this line of policy and did not attempt to create a national ecclesiastical language must be ascribed the rise of the schools of learning which distinguished Ireland in the sixth and seventh centuries.

"It is true," says the author, "that the Irish church moved on certain lines which Patrick did not contemplate and would not have approved. The development of the organization which it was his task to institute was largely modified in coloring and conformation by the genius terrae. But it would be untrue to say that his work was undone. The schools of learning, for which the Scots became famous a few generations after his death, learning which contrasts with his own illiterateness, owe their rise to the contact with Roman ideas and the acquaintance with Roman literature which his labors, more than anything else, lifted within the horizon of Ireland."

Judged by what he actually compassed, St. Patrick, in Prof. Bury's opinion, "must be placed along with the most efficient of those who took part in spreading the Christian faith beyond the boundaries of the Roman empire. He was endowed in abundant measure with the quality of enthusiasm, and stands in quite a different rank from the apostle of England, in whom this victorious energy of enthusiasm was lacking—Augustine, the messenger and instrument of Gregory the Great.

"Patrick was no mere messenger or instrument. He had a strong personality and the power of initiative; he depended on himself, or, as he would have said, on divine guidance. He was not in constant communication with Xystus, or Leo, or any superior; he was thrown upon the resources of his own judgment. Yet no less than Augustine, no less than Boniface, he was the bearer of the Roman idea.

"It was Patrick with his auxiliaries who bore to their shores the vessel of Rome's influence, along with the sacred mysteries of Rome's faith. No wonder that his labors should have been almost unobserved in the days of ecumenical stress and struggle, when the Germans by land and by sea were engaging the world's attention, and the Huns were rearing their vast though transient empire. But he was laboring for the Roman idea no less than the great Aetius himself, though in another way and on a smaller scene. He brought a new land into the spiritual federation which was so closely bound up with Rome."

WASHINGTON

The City of Magnificent Distances

A Collection of Events Occurring Among the People of The Capital of This Great and Glorious Nation and Condensed for the Hasty Perusal of our Many Readers.

Special Correspondence THE APPEAL. Washington, March 14.—The Illinois Republican Association met in the parlors of the Riggs House. Mr. Isaac R. Hitt, Jr., presided and Mr. R. Stone Jackson was secretary. Hon. W. E. Andrews of Nebraska, Auditor for the Treasury Department made the principal address.

After discussing the political doctrines of the founders of the republic, Mr. Andrews said: "Out of the teachings of Hamilton came the principles upon which Lincoln and the Union army stood during the civil war. Out of the teachings of Jefferson came the principles of 'State rights,' upon which the Confederate government was established. All the way from Sumter to Appomattox the Hamiltonian and Jeffersonian ideas waged a dreadful military contest, but today the nation rejoices in the victory and the saving power of the Hamiltonian idea of national sovereignty and perpetual union under one flag and one Constitution."

"In that great contest Illinois held first place in the person of the world's greatest commoner, Abraham Lincoln, President of the republic and commander-in-chief of the Union army and navy. In that contest Illinois also held first place on the field of battle in the person of the silent chieftain, Ulysses S. Grant, who received the sword of Lee in surrender at Appomattox. While Illinois would justly be regarded as rich in comparison with other States if she had only the character and deeds of Logan and other heroes and statesmen, she is surpassingly rich because of the patriotic services of Lincoln and Grant."

Representative Graf analyzed the character of Lincoln, in which he found, underneath that high sense of moral responsibility that assumed the burdens of the nation. The speaker also paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Gen. Grant.

A letter from Senator Hopkins, expressing his regrets because of his inability to be present, was read.

The Afro-Americans of the United States will hail with delight the announcement that President Roosevelt has reappointed Gen. James S. Clarkson as surveyor of the port of New York. Gen. Clarkson is one of the true friends of the race.

Senator Callom has returned to Washington after a sojourn of seven weeks in St. Augustine, Fla., and much improved in health. He was given an ovation by his colleagues in the Senate and cordially greeted by the President when he visited the White House.

The alumni of the M Street High School met at the Israel C. M. E. Church, Mr. Grant Lucas, president of the association, presiding. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the school bill presented to Congress by the District Commissioners, and also thanking the Commissioners for honoring the memory of the late principal of the school, Prof. F. L. Cordoro, for whom the new school on I street southwest has been named.

Prof. Kelly Miller of Howard University, formerly of the school, made an address, in which he urged high ideals of citizenship upon the graduates. He declared that the graduates do not go through a complete course of advanced training in order, by taking advantage of offered opportunities, to become educated, self-respecting men.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs yesterday decided upon a favorable report on the Foss bill to establish a naval militia in the various States. The measure extends the provisions of the Dick militia act to the naval militia, but places it under the control of the Secretary of the Navy, instead of the Secretary of War.

At the last encampment of John A. Rowlin Post No. 1, of this department of the G. A. R., the matter of the proposed monument, to be erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy, in memory of Henry Wirz, late captain, C. S. A., commandant at Aldersburg military prison, the man who was tried, convicted and hanged for the murder of prisoners in his charge, was brought to the attention of the post. An article was read, which, after stating the proposed action in relation to Wirz by the organization, calls on Union veterans to protest against such procedure, and a committee was authorized to voice such protest on behalf of the post.

The home was expressed that, in these latter days, when the bitterness engendered by the war is so far allayed, and when the nation has become one under one flag, no body of persons nor any organization will, by such action as that proposed, seek to revive such memories as are sure to be revived by the mere mention of the name of Henry Wirz.

Seated in his easy chair in the library of his home on Massachusetts avenue, and looking the picture of health, Senator Callom received THE APPEAL representative.

"Yes, I am glad to get back to Washington after an absence of about seven weeks and I must say that the climate of Florida has done me great good. The improvement in my health has been very great, I feel like a new man and I am now ready for the strenuous work which I know must be done before the adjournment of Congress."

The senator cast his vote for the statehood bill as it was reported from the committee on territories. He will immediately assume direction of the president's forces in behalf of the Hepburn bill. The senator believes the Hepburn measure ought to be passed in substantially the same form in which it emerged from the house.

Senator Callom believes in the interstate commerce commission, of which he was practically the creator. He has watched over it with infinite care and patience for twenty years and is satisfied that it possesses capacity to perform any duties which congress may impose upon it.

Senator Callom is satisfied that the Republicans of Illinois will indorse his record and public services at the April primaries.

"I hope that the decision in the matter shall be left to the people of Illinois. I have no fear of their verdict," said the senator.

Senator Hopkins, as a member of the Senate committee on inter-oceanic canals, had a talk with the President about canal affairs now before his committee.

When asked whether Congress will pass upon the type of a canal to be built, Senator Hopkins said: "I suppose it will do so. Personally, I am with the administration in the matter of a lock canal. I have reached that opinion largely from the view of Chief Engineer Stevens, whom I regard as one of the best engineers of the world. I am satisfied he knows what he is talking about when he says that a lock canal is what this country should build."

It is understood today that as the result of the discussion in the cabinet, Secretary Taft will probably accept the offer of a seat on the Supreme Bench to succeed Justice Brown, but the official announcement will not be made until Friday.

The Civil Service Commission no longer posts lists of applicants for civil service appointments, in any portion of the country.

Dunbar's Will Filed. The will of Paul Dunbar, the poet, has been filed at Dayton, Ohio. With the exception of the widow's dower interest, the estate, valued at \$2,000, is bequeathed to his mother. Valuable royalties on songs and writings are not included in the estimate.

For Whites Only. Attorney General Davidson of Texas has issued an opinion that under the new general election law, Afro-Americans and Mexicans may be excluded from participating in democratic primaries for nomination of state and local officers.

Wilberforce's Golden Jubilee. In June Wilberforce University will celebrate her golden jubilee. The new Carnegie Library and Galloway Hall will be finished by that time, and the eight splendid brick buildings, with the beautiful homes, the picturesque campus and acres of farm land will be an inspiration.

Memorial Tablet to Lincoln. The State senate of Kentucky has concurred in the house bill appropriating \$290 for a tablet at Hodgenville, to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. Hodgenville is the county seat of the county in which Lincoln was born, and was the scene of his boyhood days. The governor will approve the bill.

Eight Guilty in Race Riots. Eight were found guilty of rioting by a jury as the result of the race war last week. Those convicted were Harry Garber, John Pierpont, George Epprecht, Carl Kloeber, Glen Hansen, Frank Young, Carl Wise and Kemp Reeder. None of those found guilty is over 25 years old.

Afro-American Bank in Memphis. Afro-American Bank in Memphis. The Solvent Savings Bank and Trust Company, of Memphis, Tenn., which is owned and controlled entirely by Afro-Americans, has made application for a charter under the laws of that State, and will open for business in a few days. The capital stock is \$25,000. Among the incorporators is R. R. Church, one of the wealthiest Afro-Americans in the South.

Woman Physician Heads Hospital. Dr. Matilda Evans is the head of the only emergency hospital in Columbia, S. C. All the railroads have contracts with her to care for injured employees, and the white physicians of the city are on her staff and consult with her. She was the first woman physician in South Carolina.

TO ENFORCE CONSTITUTION. League of National Scope Is Incorporated at Albany.

Albany, N. Y., March 13.—The Constitutional League of the United States has been incorporated to assist in maintaining and enforcing the Constitution of the United States of American in all its provisions and throughout its jurisdiction.

The directors are Henry E. Tremain, of Hillview, Warren County; William B. Derrick, of Flushing; J. E. Mitchell, of Lewis, Essex County; Mary Church Terrell, of Washington, D. C., and Andrew B. Humphrey, of New York City.

WHY ALL BROADWAY STARED

A certain young woman from Texas got to New York night before last. Bright and early yesterday morning she donned a new gray gown, made especially for the benefit of Manhattan Island, and started from Fifty-eighth street to see what Broadway looked like. It was all joy and wonder till she passed Forty-second street and drew near to Herr Conried's song castle. Then the young woman from Texas suddenly discovered that everybody who passed was staring at her.

At first she thought it must be a mistake—but it wasn't. Undoubtedly something was the matter. Panic-stricken, Miss Texas began to revolve like a dancing Dervish and looked over her shoulder to see if the trouble was with her clothes. She could discover nothing to warrant the curious, amused glances that were cast at her. With every step she got more nervous.

"How in the world do these people know this is the first time I ever saw Broadway?" she asked herself. "I'm

going to stop looking up at the buildings."

But it didn't do any good. Still the people stared at the little woman in the gray dress. Her course to Thirty-fifth street was all misery and gloom. It was impossible to get away from those looks. Her face began to take on a hunted expression. All at once she was overjoyed to see the face of a woman with whom she had dined in her Fifty-eighth street boarding house the night before. The fellow-boarder stared at her, too.

"What is the matter with me?" wailed the Texan, rushing up to the other woman. "What makes these awful people stare at me so?" The other woman gurgled:

"Don't you see all those posters? Everybody thinks you are part of the parade," she said. There were six sandwich men, each bearing a large placard, reading: "See 'The Little Gray Lady!'" The woman from Texas, in her gray gown, had walked five blocks behind them.—New York Times.

STORY ABOUT LIHUNG-CHANG

It will be remembered that at the time of the Boxer outbreak Earl Li was in Canton as viceroy of the Two-Kwanghs. While there he made a contract with a syndicate of native merchants to sell to them the privilege of collecting the likin tax or mileage duties on local commerce. The terms were one-fourth cash and the balance in equal quarterly installments. The syndicate made their first payment and then attempted to reimburse themselves by collecting the tax from their competitors in business while passing their own goods free.

This resulted in riots so fierce that the syndicate was forced to abandon its efforts to collect the tax. They then appealed to Earl Li for the return of their money and insisted that he should take over the collection of the tax, which was properly a government function. The earl refused and intimated that he would hold the

members of the syndicate for the other payments as they came due.

At this time the earl was called to Peking to arrange peace with the foreign powers, and the syndicate, having been unable to secure the return of its money, made arrangements with a band of pirates that they should waylay the earl on his trip up the coast and take back the billion paid him by the syndicate, for which service the pirates were to receive a percentage.

The earl, however, heard of the arrangement and therefore refused to make the trip in a Chinese vessel, knowing that the crew would be in sympathy with the pirates, if in fact a large number of the crew were not made up from the pirate band; so he remained at Canton, surrounded by his retainers, refusing to go to Peking until an English war vessel was sent to convey him and his ill-gotten gains to a place of safety in the north.

AND DAVE "HADN'T BEEN"

Two old farmers, next-door neighbors, named respectively Lou Hyde and Dave Styles, live within a radius of ten miles of Ossipee, N. H. They are wont to vie with one another in telling of their wonderful luck fishing.

One hot June day Dave helped Lou out his bay. Next day Dave sauntered into the village postoffice and gave an account of his doings the day previous in this manner:

"Went fishin' yesterday. Luck? Well, by snugg, guess I did have luck! Got forty beauties; biggest one weighed two pounds if it did an ounce; littles feller quarter of a pound, sure as God made little apples."

The audience of native wisecracks was duly impressed. During that same afternoon Lou Hyde drove up to

the store to get the mail (one circular of a new brand of spavin cure and the weekly paper).

The conscientious postmaster duly recounted the great luck Dave had had fishing the day before, hoping to please Lou's pride. Lou listened in silence to the entire recital. Then, rising slowly from his rush-bottomed chair, he unhooked his trusty nag from the kerosene barrel in front of the store, expectorated carefully toward the court house, and asked: "Dave caught all them, did he?" "Sartin," affirmed the postmaster. "Yesterday?" "Sure, yesterday."

Lon climbed into his buggy, picked up the reins, chirruped to the horse, and then crushingly flung over his shoulder:

"The devil; he hain't been."

BUTLER WANTED THE BRIEF

While E. C. Carrigan was in Gen. B. F. Butler's law office a lady came in to ask some advice. As the general was not in, Mr. Carrigan questioned her, and told her he would submit her case to the general, which he did.

The general was to leave the next day for Washington, and told Mr. Carrigan to prepare a brief of the lady's case and show it to him the next day.

Mr. Carrigan sat up half of the night writing his brief. The next morning, about fifteen minutes before Butler was to take his carriage for the train, he told Mr. Carrigan he would look at his brief and give his opinion.

Mr. Carrigan began by saying: "General, I have made a most careful study of this case. I have the points all in my head, and can state them to you in three minutes."

"Let me have the brief," again said the general, somewhat sharply.

"But, Gen. Butler," said Mr. Carrigan, "I had a brief prepared, and intended to show it to you, but I left it at home on my table. However, as I said, I have all the points of the case in my head."

"Young man," said the general, "the next time you have a brief to prepare for me bring me the brief, and leave your head at home on the table."