

PUCK.



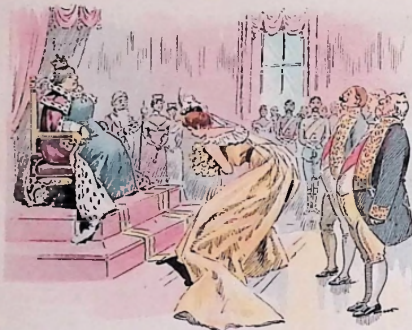
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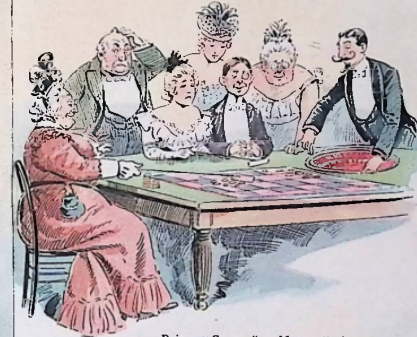
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Kow-towing to Royalty.



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Displaying Gowns at the Summer Resort.



What It Leads To.

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JOHANN LITH CO PUCK BLOC NY

THE DECAY OF HOME-LIFE AMONG THE "SMART SET."



HIS MISTAKE.

BREEZY BROTHER—O Lord! I told dem folks I wuz jest back from Pagan-
Pagan and de woman hit me, de man kicked me, de dog bit me,
and de post cost me a dollar!

SENSEY SHIVERS—Heavens! De hull derren family must be anti-expansionists!

MR. J. BULL UNIONJACK'S LETTER TO LONDON.

ON THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE.

"VONDER IT dot Peace Conferens vill amound to anydings?" said Schwarzenkopf.

"I dunno," said Mulligan. "The newspaper rapsorts are interrestin' be reason av bein' so contradictory. Wan day they tell us 't will be an enthrone failure an' de sad rapsort 'll spread gloom an' disapp'ntment over de war-ruld, though why it shud de trainin' influence av de Anglo-Amer-rikian diligates, as they insist on callin' them, de Congress is on de pint av accomplishin' wond'ers an' 'll be a boon an' a blessin' to sufferin' humanity. Judgin' be de rapsorts, de rapsort is as doubtful as de State of Iejanus in a close Presidential campaign; but, in me own opinion, 't is as unimpor-tant as de electoral vote av Rhode Oisland."

"The attitude of the Kaiser on the question of arbitration," said I, "is certainly discouraging. I won't say just what I think of the Kaiser, as I would n't care to hurt Mr. Schwarzenkopf's feelings. I don't want to be as rude as my friend Mulligan is at times."

"Ship-de right on!" said Schwarzenkopf. "Nefer mind my feelings. I vos choost talking mit some friends vot arrived from der Vaterland last week and if you can say anydings worse about der Kaiser as dey did, I would like to hear it. I be-lief dem fellers shpout all dere time on der trip ramblin' over committin' high treason against His Majesty and dey life n't stopp'd yet. I haf my own opinion of der Kaiser. I don't tink dot everything he does is wrong. I consider him as a man vot has more or less brains, only he don't always use dem."

"He's a cross bechune, a jaynius an' a jack-ass," said Mulligan, "what can ye expect from a cousin av de Prince of Wales?"

"He ought to be advanced of the stand he took on arbitration," said I, ignoring Mulligan's fling. "Bedad!" said Mulligan, "O'i never hard that the English was so much in favor av arbitration. 'T is little use they have for arbitration wid annybody they kin lick,—not that they differ so much from de rest av de war-ruld in that respect. 'T is three they're arbitratin' wid Venezuela, but it's a sad chapter in British hist'ry—the story av how they kem to do it. O'i'll not wound yer feelin' be deavin' on that same, iscpit to ray-mind ye that if they had n't mied up their minds to arbitrate wif Venezuela, 't is more than likely that long before now Dewey wd have had to blow up their Chumel dlat an' their Milithier-ranean dlat an' their Asiatic dlat an' their Nor-thrit Atlantic squadr-ton an' their south Atlantic squadr-ton an' sich other av theire dlat an' squadr-tons as moight not have been able to kape out av

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"Arbitration, Misher Unionjack,—if you'll kindly not interrupt for a minute,—arbitration, in the praisit shage av de war-ruld's progress, is a drama. Everybody shpakes av it respectfally an' be-lives in it in the abstract, but it has as little chance av goin' into pre-practical operation just now as iver it had at Doneybrook Fair. The war-ruld, we're tould, is many millions av years old, but 't is entirely too youthful an' frisky to shlop fightin' yet a bit.

"An' av ye're talkin' about de Koyser intherfarin' wif the labors av de Peace Congress, what have ye to say av the British Government that rayfine to shlop buildin' ships an' kapes on amushin' some barbarians an' killin' others wif dummy-dinn bullets, which, I be-lieve, are the most devilish and barbarious inventions that was iver—a—invented?"

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"And as for the dum-dum bullets, Mulligan," said I, "you know very well that your great objection to them is that they are British bullets. If the French, for instance, had invented them and were using them, you would n't have a word to say."

"Be that as it may," said Mulligan, loftily, "all O'i have to say is that wan av this nations is as much to blame as another. There'll never be anny lasin' peace while England goes on buildin' ships an' amushin' savages."

"Undt holdin' on to Ireland," suggested Schwarzenkopf.

"An' holdin' on to Oisland," assented Mulligan.

"Well," said I, "of course universal peace is n't practicable at present—nobody thinks it is; but if all delegates were animated by the proper spirit they might do something to ameliorate the evils of war."

"They might," said Mulligan, "if, as you say, they vos unappointed be the proper spirit, but they're not. They raymond me, for all the war-ruld av the numbers of our own Congress or the numbers av the Legis-latur whin they're discussin' somethin' that don't raly interrest them—somethin', for instance, that's nayther a job nor an appropri-ation. Wan or two av them—cranks, mebbe, that's interrested more in public affairs than in their own—'ll talk an' argy and the rest av them 'll shpind their toime attendin' to their own private business an' divil a war-ruld av the speeches will they let bolther them. An' whin the toime comes for a vote they'll pass on the bill to a committay or to a thir-d readin' or to the divil, as the case may be—it's all wan to them. An', mebbe, the bist thing them diligates can do under the cir-cumstances wud be to give sich other lave to pre-rint an' ad-jour-n an' go home."



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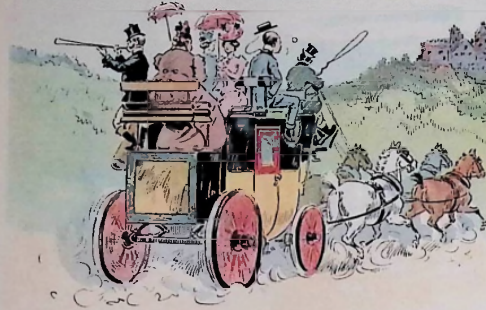
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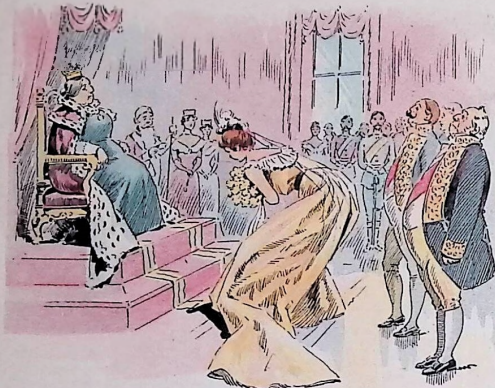
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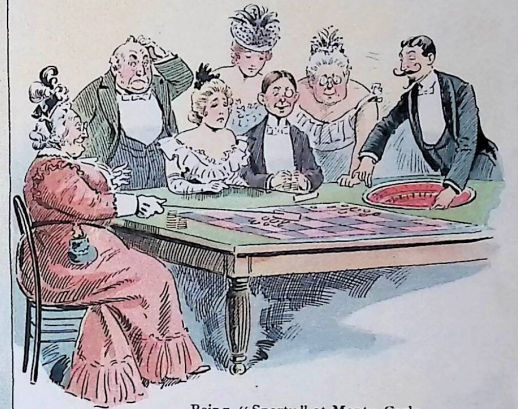
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"Vell, apoud buildin' der ships," said Schwarzenkopf, "I could nod agree mit you, Mulligan, dot dere vos any grime in dot. If all dem fellers vent to der Hague choost ter find out if England vould bromise to shstop buildin' ships, dey might haf safot demsels der time and trouble and der traveling expenses. If dey vould haf come and asked me I could haf toldt dem she vould n't — and I don't bretend to be no shatesman, at dot."

"And as for the dum-dum bullets, Mulligan," said I, "you know very well that your great objection to them is that they are British bullets. If the French, for instance, had invented them and were using them, you would n't have a word to say."

"De thot as it may," said Mulligan, lofily; "all Oi have to say is that wan av thim nations is as much to blame as another. There 'll niver be anny lastin' pace whole England goes on buildin' ships an' annixin' savages."

"Undt holdin' on to Ireland," suggested Schwarzenkopf.

"An' houldin' on to Oireland," assented Mulligan.

"Well," said I, "of course universal peace is n't practicable at present — nobody thinks it is; but if all delegates were animated by the proper spirit they might do something to ameliorate the evils of war."

"They moight," said Mulligan, "if, as you say, they wor annyated be the proper shpirit, but they 're not. They raymond me, for all the wur-ruld av the members of our Congress or the members av the Legis-lathur whin they 're discussin' somethin' thot don't raly interest thim — somethin', for insistance, thot 's nayther a job nor an appropri-riation. Wan or two av thim — cranks, mebbe, thot 's interested more in public affairs than in their own — 'll talk an' argy an' the rist av thim 'll shpind their toime atindin' to their own proivate business an' divil a wur-rud av the speeches will they let bother thim. An' whin the toime comes for a vote they 'll pass on the bill to a committay or to a thir-rd radin' or to the divil, as the case may be — it's all wan to thim. An', mebbe, the bist thing thim diligates can do undher the cir-cumstances vud be to give aich other lave to pr-rint an' adjour-n an' go home."



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CARTOONS AND COMMENTS.

THE SLOWLY BUT with increasing momentum the organization G. A. R.'S known as the Grand Army of the Republic is sink- DISGRACE. ing in the public estimation. The day is not distant when one of three things must be: either the self-respect- ing veterans of the civil war must leave the order in a body; or they must expel those who bring disgrace upon it; or its members alike must consent to have the order treated as a public enemy. That it is generally regarded now as a band of looters, with no vestige of patriotism in it, is not to be denied. Yet there are presumably honest men within the order who do not un-naturally resent this view. It is these honest men who must either purge the order or get out of it. It is the fault of their tolerance that the Grand Army of the Republic is in disrepute to-day. The history of our pension legislation and the attitude of this body toward it is one of scandal and shame. Most of the harm can not be undone, but the attitude of the order must change radically if it is to keep above universal contempt. There is some doubt as to whether there is any appreciable decency left in this organization; if it has not been wholly turned over to the machinations of the pension sharks. There is an excellent chance for honest veterans to disprove this, if it is possible to disprove it. A G. A. R. post at Spring Hill, Kansas, the other day broke the record for indecency. It adopted a formal resolution declaring that in the Post's opinion "it is just and proper to invoke a just God to remove a President that retains H. Clay Evans as Pension Commissioner." Should the Grand Army of the Republic allow this criminal resolution to go unpunished we fail to see how it can hereafter raise its head to any criticism.

THE SEXLESS I star freak in our political museum. Nothing CITIZEN. quite so weird has been unearthed in a long time. He is occupied in demonstrating the possibilities of ambidextrous citizenship and he does it clumsily enough. His theory is engaging but his practice is awful. He may think he can be two things at once, but as soon as he tries to be them he is snaggled. He may vote United States but he thinks—he is — Irish or German or French or whatever it may be. Our Irish and German friends have been giving conspicuous illustrations of this lately. Incidentally they have made themselves ridiculous. There is nothing funnier than the assumption of these clans that they know vastly more about our foreign relations, especially the secret side of them, than a mere American-American possibly can. The Irish-Americans would have us believe that they alone are fully cognizant of the villainy of Great Britain and the wickedness of her intentions toward us. The German-Americans are indignantly positive that no mere unqualified American has the least right to any opinion on the subject of Germany's attitude toward us, or Great Britain's either. The clenching certainty with which they expound Americanism to Americans would be always funny if it were not frequently mischievous. There is the trouble. For, when it is mischievous, it reacts upon these facing-both- ways monstrosities and causes them acute discomfort. They are perpetually pushed, either forward to the new allegiance or back to the old, and there is no peace in it. If you are a half an American the country can stand you much better than you can stand yourself. You will not find a half satisfaction in either half nor a whole satisfaction in both. You have got to be both halves of an American to get any comfort out of your citizenship. You can no more stop midway than a polliwog may halt halfway in its evolution to frogship.

Ingersoll was a big, brave, warm-hearted poet. In so much he was common to the world and to all time. But he was peculiarly the product of his own country and his own day in the possession of a certain rugged independence of mind coupled with a strong, ready sense of humor, a combination that is, we think, a characteristic growth from the conditions

of American life. Most quickly felt in him was his quality of humane-ness, his quick sympathy with the wronged, whether by men or by conditions. It was this that fired him, that would not let him rest while there was error to be pulled down, or what seemed error to his full-blooded, generous instincts. There has been so marked a change in religious belief since he began his work that it is hard now to realize the courage his task first required. Of late years the novelty had gone out of much that he said, for the reason that ministers within the church have come to say very much the same things; the difference being that they say them as the result of scholarly research while he said them from an intensely passionate intuition, the fruit of a kind heart that could not accept an alleged God's inhumanity to man. But it should be remembered to his everlasting credit that he said these things when it took courage of the highest order to say them, when religious authority had but a comparatively little while ceased to provide for disbelievers in hell-fire a very colorable imitation of it right here on earth. What part he really did in the great work of humanizing the Christian religion no one, of course, may say. Yet it must have been very great. It was often said in criticism of him that he tore down and did not build up; and while this was true in bare fact it was untrue in effect. For the man who can tear down our error quite justifies himself. No one ever lost a superstition without thereby gaining a truth. He left work to be done; nevertheless he should be reckoned as much a builder as any foundation layer. The country is in a good way when it can grow such men.

NOTHING BUT SOLOS.

WARWICK.—What's become of the "Concert of Europe?" We don't read of it any more.

WICKWIRE.—Oh! it started out to tour China, and the members got into a squabble as to which should be the orchestra leader, split up, and each went to working up dates for himself.

IT WOULD be odd if the Anglo-Saxon alliance should have to begin operations by thrashing Canada.



NOTHING INDISCRIMINATE.

MANAGER (Uncle Tom's Cabin Troupe).—I hope there will be no indiscriminate shooting to-night on the part of the audience!

SHERIFF.—Not a bit of it! There's the most discriminating lot of dramatic critics this side of New York in Frozen Dog!