

The Intelligent Mule. "Some people think mules haven't much intelligence, but I know they have," was the way a commercial traveler interrupted a story teller. "Now, take the town I come from. While I was home on a visit last year the place was all wrought up over the systematic stealing of flowers from the graves in our leading cemetery. The thief had been going on some time, and the people were shocked, of course. Finally a guard was posted and the thief captured, and the thief was a mule. "It didn't take long to get at all the facts. It seems that a certain woman living near the cemetery had held up the mule's owner, who was beating the animal, prosecuted him for cruelty, then bought the mule and turned it out to pasture. The mule was so grateful to the woman that every night it would jump the pasture fence, go into the cemetery, pick up the freshest bunch of flowers it could find, carry them to the woman's house, and deposit them on the front stoop, where she would find them in the morning. Now, when you talk of intelligence in mules!" Good night," said the man whom the commercial traveler had interrupted.—New York Globe.

The Top Hat. "All hats," perk up like the spire steeple a quarter of a yard above crowns," as a sixteenth century or describes them, were known in time of Elizabeth, and the Puritans affected them until they merged the old fashioned beavers of our grandfathers' days. Top hats appeared first in Florence about and twenty years later silk hats felt bodies were introduced into the world. About 1840 the French silk as placed on the market and adopted in the familiar "chimney hape. There were several varieties, such as the Wellington hat, the yeoman crown; the Angleses all shaped at the top, and the y hat, with ribbed silk binding big bow. The color also varied. The Earl of Harrington started a green top hats by wearing his garden with the idea of not using the birds. He also tested hats by standing upon them. A hat, however, was never so by any great personage as to for its general adoption.—Lovers.

Lead in a Restaurant. waiter, I'm in a hurry. What give me for breakfast?" give yer nothin', but yer kin us' eggs for a quarter." give me two poached eggs on

"Adam and Eve on a raft." y, waiter, by the way, have urned." "Wreck 'em!" waiter, how long will my

ght inches, I guess." "Why don't you put a button on?"

"An old woman to sew a button night. She couldn't find sewed up the buttonhole." "Walter, don't take that with the apple peeling on a peel is just as wholesome and, in fact, contains more The very idea!"

"Why don't you live on pineapple?"—Cincinnati Commercial

Speed of Light. The record for high speed moving things that have been made is that it travels at the rate of 186,000 yards a second. This is thinking, even by the most person. Let any reader the simplest thought and the aid of a stop watch it has taken him to will then be able to unslow his mental operations compared to the speed of

Old Bohemia. He to meet some of the gray haired knights of the olden time, "It is worth a dollar Bohemian." about its being worth a gulden. "Just as soon as a real Bohemian he'll ask one."—Chicago News.

Entry of a Bull. Entry was discovered in the complaint book club, which numbers among its members: in the lavatory today and there was none handwriting of a well

ed Him. "You've been buy-uck! We have ab-or those curtains. ou to stop buying they were cheap? Yes, my dear, and those curtains were

ikes. "I gasped the beau-against the in-check!" chuckled he continued the Philadelphia Rec-

urry. In taking time by senham—I notice off the calendar over.—New York

Championing the Worm. An incident that occurred some years ago during a session of the British parliament furnished an amusing illustration of the power of satire to bring about results that sober argument often fails to accomplish. There had been introduced a bill designed to prevent cruelty to wild animals in captivity. It was opposed on the ground that, if passed, it would endanger certain kinds of legitimate sport. When the Earl of Kimberley arose he gravely admitted the force of this argument. "There can be no doubt," said he, "that the bill would put an end to fishing with worms as bait. It is a bill to prevent cruelty to wild animals in captivity. The schedule states that the word 'animal' shall be held to include reptile. A worm may be held to be a reptile. A worm impaled on a hook must certainly be held to be in captivity; therefore the angler who uses a live worm for bait would be guilty of cruelty to an animal in captivity." The laugh that followed at the expense of those against the bill robbed the opposition of whatever force it had and carried the measure to a successful issue.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Sun Cooking. Sun cooking—roasting and boiling by sunlight instead of by coal or gas—has been going on for 300 years. There are sun stoves that roast a sirloin or boil a soup to perfection. They are only used, however, by scientists. A sun stove consists mainly of a mirror—a spherical mirror—on a joint. There is also a reflector. The place for pot or plate is so situated that the mirror's rays can be focused on it accurately. A German, Baron Techerhausen, was the first sun cook. He began in 1687 to boil water, and in 1688 he had very good success in boiling eggs. Sir John Herschel and Buffon are other famous names associated with sun cooking. In California various sun cooks have boiled a gallon of water in twenty minutes, roasted meat in two hours and poached eggs in fifteen minutes, quite as good time as the ordinary fire makes. An odd thing about meat roasted by sun rays is that it has an unpleasant taste. This is avoided by the insertion of a plate of yellow glass between the meat and mirror. In all solar stoves the sheet of yellow glass figures.—London Tit-Bits.

One Sided Gambling. "One need only to try his luck at any of the Riviera gambling palaces to learn how slender are the chances to win at roulette," says a German correspondent writing from Ostend. "But if he would experience the gambler's disadvantage at its best let him come to Ostend and join the baccarat players. The game as it is played gives the man who places his money against the bank no chance whatever, and if it were known how much money is sacrificed in a season in the endeavor to win by luck and by system the public would be horrified. It is nothing unusual for the bank to win twenty-four times before an outsider wins once. The people who play, if they have ever played before, know this, and still they come again, respond to the call until they depart and plant their gold in the baccarat mire in the hope that it will bear fruit. It does. But what is the harvest?"

A Shocked Scot. The London Chronicle says that two Englishmen recently touring in Scotland found that Sabbatarianism occasionally extends to the middle of the week. They were forced by the weather to take refuge in a small country hotel and after lunch adjourned to the billiard room to kill time until the rain stopped. The game had hardly started when the landlord entered in a very drunken condition, upbraided his visitors for their unseemly conduct and insisted on their leaving the billiard room. They received profuse apologies from the landlady. Her husband always got drunk on Sundays, she explained, but, mistaking the day, he had got drunk on Thursday instead, and from force of habit, believing it was Sunday, had been shocked at the click of the billiard balls.

Rebuked the Bishop. The bishop of Petersburg, England, is a great motorist and is also a staunch teetotaler, and thereby hangs a tale. On one occasion, while out in his car, the chauffeur ran short of petrol and applied at a public house for some more. The publican came out, and, seeing the bishop in his episcopal dress in the car, said: "Yes, I've got plenty of petrol, but I don't sell it to the likes of them what never buys my beer."

Making Herself at Home. Last summer five-year-old Lola's aunt came to spend a week with them. "Now, aunty," said Lola, "you must make yourself at home." "How can I do that, dear?" queried her aunt. "Why," answered Lola, "you can pitch in and help mamma work."—Chicago News.

The Finisher. Lawyer—What is your occupation? Witness—I'm a piano finisher. Lawyer—Be a little more definite. Do you polish them or move them?—Boston Transcript.

The Gossip. Nell—She's an awful gossip. She tells everything she hears. Belle—Oh, she tells more than that.—Philadelphia Record.

Do not make unjust gains. They are equal to a loss.—Hesiod.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION. BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION. Proposed amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof: Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:— "He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure; a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to all such offices, and the Senate shall confirm or reject the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

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Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:— "The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms." So as to read:— "The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but the State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms. Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:— "Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. 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