

## A RACE OF GIANTS.

Wonderful People Who Inhabit an Island in the Gulf of California.

Tiburon is an island in the Gulf of California. Until 1873, when Commander (now Admiral) George Dewey was sent there to make surveys, it was a region shrouded in mystery. During the greater part of the year it is reported to be the Seri Indians, a race of giants who inhabit the adjacent mainland. They are reputed to be extremely suspicious and warlike, using poisoned arrows to oppose the landing of foreigners on their shores. Dewey received several visits from them. Although hostile at first, they became very friendly, says Youth's Companion.

A monograph on the Seri Indians is soon to be published by the bureau of ethnology. It is from the pen of Prof. W. J. McGee, who himself led a government expedition into their country.

They are wonderful navigators, and have need to be, for between the island of Tiburon and the mainland is a narrow strait appropriately called Infernello by the early Spanish explorers. The waters of the gulf rush into this passage through a funnel-shaped bay, and the tides pour through it in such a manner as to make it one of the most tumultuous bits of sea in the world.

A safe crossing can be made only occasionally, the only boat suitable for the passage being the balsas, a native raft-like canoe constructed of long reeds bound together with string. In this primitive craft the Seri paddle fearlessly over the waters of the gulf in search of water fowl, for food, and of pelicans, which they hunt for their skins.

Raid on the pelicans are undertaken on a still evening, when there is no moon and the weather is not too stormy. The hunters set out at twilight, and when the island is reached balsas are left in charge of the women, while the warriors and larger boys rush upon the roosting birds and slaughter them with clubs. The skins of the pelicans are sewn together to make robes, from four to eight being required for one garment.

The Indians are said to have a curious way of making the pelicans catch fish for them. They tie a young or crippled bird to a shrub or stone, depending upon the compass of its fellows to keep it from dying. In these circumstances the sympathetic pelicans bring the captive a plentiful supply of fish. At intervals a boy steals out and robs the bird's pouch of the store it contains.

The Seri are a wonderful people physically. They have fine chests, slender and sinewy limbs, and hands and feet of remarkable size. Of their luxuriant long hair, as well as of their superb figures, they are inordinately proud.

The name Seri signifies spy, and refers to the marvelous powers of these savages as runners. They are said to be the fleetest runners in the world, being able to overtake swift horses. They actually make a practice of running down jackrabbits and deer. The skin of their legs is more like that of a horse or camel than like that of a human being, so that they can run through thickets of thorny cactus that would be impenetrable to a white man.

The houses of the Seri are flimsy bowers of palm and shrubbery, sometimes shingled rudely with turtle shells and sponges. The big sea turtles, besides replenishing the Seri larder and forming the house roof, provide receptacles for water, the material for many primitive implements, a cradle at the beginning of life and a coffin at the end.

## ABSORBED BY THE CHINESE.

Several Branches of Superior Races Have Been Assimilated by the Mongols.

China's remarkable and somewhat terrible capacity for impressing the mental and physical peculiarities of her own people upon everybody that remains long enough within her frontiers has been illustrated by her easy assimilation of more than one nominally superior race that has found little difficulty in acquiring domination over the country, and this power has had even more surprising display in the case of a people that everywhere else has succeeded in maintaining its distinctive characteristics. It has long been known that in the town of Kai-Fung-Poo there is a colony of Jews. When or how they came there is a matter of some uncertainty, but their establishment was of remote date and their isolation has been almost complete, says the New York Times.

Just before the outbreak of the present troubles an effort was made by the Jews of Shanghai to ascertain the condition of their mysterious coreligionists and, though little was accomplished, owing to the disturbed state of the country, still, enough was learned to show that China had done her usual work. A letter published by the Jewish Messenger describes the Kai-Fung-Poo colony as composed of 40 houses and 140 persons. "Their condition is society," says the writer, "is not very high. Once they were the richest and most influential people of the place, but through internal dissensions they have dwindled down until now they are very poor. I am sorry to add they have not a very good reputation. One of them is a Buddhist priest, and also has the rank of a small mandarin. They do not know much of their religion." Only a single inscribed stone marks the spot where their synagogue once stood, and unless their associations with the outside world are soon renewed it seems certain that they will become indistinguishable from the yellow millions around them.

## Hopetown.

Milton-Gibson doesn't seem to be getting rich at poultry raising. Milton—No; but he says his hens have taken to eating their own eggs, and he has hopes that they'll become self-supporting.—N. Y. World.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for July 7, 1901—God the Creator of All Things.

[Prepared by H. C. Livingston.]  
THE LESSON TEXT.  
(Genesis 1:3-2:3.)

26. And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.

27. So God created man in His own image, a male and female He created them.

28. And God blessed them, and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.

29. And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat.

30. And to every beast of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, and to everything that creepeth upon the earth, wherein there is life, I have given every green herb for meat; and it was so.

31. And God saw everything that He had made, and behold, it was very good. And the evening and the morning were the sixth day.

1. Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them.

2. And on the seventh day God ended His work which He had made; and He rested on the seventh day from all His work which He had made.

3. And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it; because that in it He had rested from all His work which God created and made.

GOLDEN TEXT.—In the Beginning God created the Heaven and the earth.—Gen. 1:1.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

After one and a half years' study in the New Testament we now turn again to the ancient records of the Old Testament. For the greater part of the next six months our study will be in the book of Genesis. Genesis means beginning or origin, and it is to the very beginning of things (at least as far as this planet goes) that our attention is directed. Regarding the book itself two facts may be briefly noted. One is that in spite of all the discussion that has been or is being waged over and about it, it still contains a vast amount of unchallenged and unalterable truth. Higher and lower critics may disagree over technicalities of literary construction, and theists may make all their denials, the essential truths cannot be successfully attacked. The other point is regarding the authorship of the book. It is not stated in the book itself that Moses is the author, but the popular belief that is the case is probably correct. At least as far as dates are concerned he could have been the author.

The lesson text to be studied should include the first two chapters. In these two chapters are contained two distinct accounts of the creation. The first includes the first chapter and the first three verses of the second chapter. The second account is found in Genesis 2:4-25.

The Order of Creation.—We may sum up the order of creation as follows: On the first day appeared the light. Before that all had been chaos. Now the light began to shine through the earth mists. On the second day the mists began to rise from the face of the earth, and the firmament came into existence with the clouds above and the ocean beneath. On the third day, or in the third age of the world appeared the continents; land was created. Peloubet well states the event of the fourth day when he says: "Notice that it is not said that God 'created' the sun and stars on the fourth day. They were created in the beginning, but on the fourth day He made them to be sun and moon and stars to the earth; God let them shine, as previously they had been concealed from the earth by the dense mists. On the fifth day appeared life in the sea and air—fishes and fowls were created. On the sixth day occurred the creation of life on the land, culminating in the creation of man, the climax of animate nature."

Before passing on note the manner in which the Bible is begun: "In the beginning God." From lid to lid in the Bible no other proof of the existence of God is attempted than the recital of His wonderful works. Compare John 1:1: "In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the word was God." The fact is that a few men may try to prove or disprove that God is, but the great multitude will continue to see His works, hear His voice, and know from them that God is in the world He has made and will continue to ask the love and reverence due Him from His creatures.

The Creation of Man.—Notice in the first chapter (1) that man was made in the image of God, (2) that he was given dominion over the animal creation, and (3) that he was created for family life. In the second chapter, verse 7, we learn that man is more than a physical life, that he is a living soul.

Another Story of Creation.—A careful reading of the two chapters shows two distinct accounts of the creation. The first has for its central idea God and His wonderful handiwork. The central point of the second account is man; it is an enlargement of that part of the first story which has to do with the creation of man. This is the natural order: first God the creator, second man the creature.

## Grape and Canister.

While there's hope there's life. The use of the arrow depends on the aim.

Be godly and you will never be lonesome. Christ makes the many books into the one Bible.

The endowment is better than an endowment.

No man loses the consecration he puts into the collection.

Even the foolish virgins were too wise to try to make the beauty of their lamps pass for the brilliancy of their lights.—Ram's Horn.

## HOUSEHOLD LORE.

Hints of Information Regarding Bedclothes, Table Linen and Dollies.

For the outer covering of beds there are all sorts of pretty and novel things in white and colors. Possibly the handsomest are those of heavy linen, embroidered in white by hand. Some of the more elaborate have the whole center embroidered, a broad embroidered border outlined with drawn work and a wide hem finished with a row of drawn work at the head. On brass beds these quilts take the place of the valence, hanging down on all sides. The monogram frequently appears at one side of the embroidery center. The durable Marshelles quilts come both plain woven and embroidered, in white or in colors, says the Washington Star.

The fancy for embroidery also extends to the finish of sheets and pillowcases. "Shams" are still much used, though many housekeepers prefer cases, into which the pillows are buttoned. These are large and square. They are laid aside at night, however, in favor of smaller pillows with plain covers. Monograms or initials for sheets are two or three inches high and worked in the center just about the hem. For pillow cases the letters are smaller.

Sheets for double beds should be three yards long before hemming. This allows for a three-inch hem at the top one-half the width at the bottom, and leaves the sheet a little more than 2 1/2 yards long after shrinkage in washing. A sheet large enough to tuck under and stay where it is put is the only kind sure to be a comfort to the user. The thrifty English fashion of covering the ends of comfortable with a width of thin muslin or cheese cloth, which can be removed and washed whenever soiled is one that commends itself to all housekeepers. The untoward tendency of light-colored comforts to show soiling where they are tucked under the neck of the sleeper is in this way obviated.

In purchasing table linen the cream weave will be found more durable than the white or half bleached. While pattern tablecloths are more desirable for "best" than those cut from the web, the latter will be found much cheaper for everyday use. Cheap, sleazy damask is never advisable, the loose weave rendering it a poor investment, in point of service. The medium grades of either Scotch or Irish make will be found unequalled for satisfactory wearing qualities. Before hemming a tablecloth see that it is cut by the pattern. The thread makes the pattern and if one follows the pattern it takes less time than pulling the thread. While hemstitching makes a pretty finish, it cannot endure hard usage, and is, therefore, inappropriate for cloths that have to be frequently laundered. The best way to hem everyday linen is to turn and baste a narrow hem, then folding the hem back again on the right side of the cloth, sew the hem to the cloth by hand in an over-and-over seam. Then fasten and press the hem in place. The monogram or initial of the house mistress should be wrought diagonally in one corner in white linen or outline silk.

A new wrinkle in luncheon cloths is to have them woven in two tints, yellow and white, pink and white or green and white. With gold-banded china the yellow and white combination is remarkably effective. Nothing, however, is in better taste than the rich, thick, solid linen which is usually handsomely decorated by hand embroidery or border sprays and a center garland large enough to surround a vase of flowers or fruit piece. The pure white affords a capital background for crystal and silver as well as fancy dollies and pretty dishes.

Quantities of dollies are now sold, so many people using them without a tablecloth for breakfast and luncheon on Sunday night tea. Those of heavy linen with solid white embroidery are most durable and exceedingly popular. Very effective also are the Japanese grass linen sets, which come in both white and colored embroidery with Japanese floral designs.

## THE CAPABLE WOMAN.

Knows Just the Right Thing to Do in Any Emergency That Confronts Her.

The capable woman is just as likely to develop to perfection in the backwoods as anywhere else. Environment has not much to do with producing her. Like the poet she is born and not made. There is no college or institution of learning which can turn her out to order, says Table Talk.

The capable woman knows just the right thing to do in any emergency which may confront her, and she does it. She has confidence in herself. She does not think it necessary to run among her friends and ask everybody's advice before she does as she has a mind to do.

She doesn't send for the doctor every time she has an ache or a bad feeling. She doesn't get frightened every time she hears a noise she cannot account for. She goes and finds out what the noise originated from. She does not throw cold water on her family. She encourages effort, she assists every enterprise with well balanced strength, and she inspires all those who come within her influence.

She knows how to do things. If the house should catch fire she would try her best to put out the flames before she rushed into the street and so give the fire a chance to develop strength and destructiveness. If anybody in her vicinity should break a limb or cut an artery she would not scream or faint away, but she would render such assistance as lay in her power until medical aid could be procured.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for July 14, 1901—Beginning of Sin and Redemption.

[Prepared by H. C. Livingston.]  
THE LESSON TEXT.  
(Genesis 2:1-15.)

4. And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die: 5. For God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil.

6. And when the woman saw that the tree was good for food, and that it was pleasant to the eyes, and a tree to be desired to make one wise, she took of the fruit thereof, and did eat, and gave also unto her husband with her; and he did eat. 7. And the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked; and they sewed fig leaves together, and made themselves aprons.

8. And they heard the voice of the Lord God walking in the garden in the cool of the day; and Adam and his wife hid themselves from the presence of the Lord God amongst the trees of the garden.

9. And the Lord God called unto Adam, and said unto him, Where art thou?

10. And he said, I heard Thy voice in the garden, and I was afraid, because I was naked; and I hid myself.

11. And He said, Who told thee that thou wast naked? Hast thou eaten of the tree, whereof I commanded thee that thou shouldest not eat?

12. And the man said, The woman whom Thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat.

13. And the Lord God said unto the woman, What is this that thou hast done? And she said, The serpent beguiled me, and I did eat.

14. And the Lord God said unto the serpent, Because thou hast done this, thou art cursed above all cattle, and above every beast of the field; upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life.

15. And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Where sin abounded, grace did much more abound.—Rom. 5:20.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The lesson of to-day presents a picture in sad contrast to that of our last lesson. Then we read of God and the wonderful works of His hands; we read of the creation of man in the image of God with Eve, his wife, placed in the Garden of Eden, surrounded by everything that was beautiful, pure and calculated to make them happy. The picture of this lesson is the great black blot of sin and its accompanying misery and desolation. The story is familiar to all, an outline is sufficient to recall all its essential points.

The Serpent Tempts Eve.—Ch. 3:1-6. Adam and Eve Yield to Temptation.—Vs. 6-7. Result.—Vs. 7-13. Life Apart from God.—Ch. 3:14-23.

The Serpent Tempts Eve.—In the story of the temptation notice carefully three points: (1) The power of evil suggestion. The serpent (or, we may say, Satan, speaking through the serpent) made no bold assertion at first, nor did he pluck fruit from the forbidden tree and offer it to the woman. That means would have been an invitation to defeat. He put a question: "Hath God said, ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden?" The subtle suggestion is at once apparent. Of all evil things the most evil is the evil suggestion, and the more subtle the suggestion the more powerful the evil. (2) The spirit of discontent in the opening wedge for sin. The serpent's evil suggestion created in the woman's mind the spirit of discontent. It is possible that there is such a thing as a noble discontent which spurs one on to endeavor that will enable him to rise from lowly surroundings and to mount the ladder of aspiration to higher things; but discontent, in and of itself considered, is a thing to be despised. It regards neither ways nor means, asking only that its object be attained, and that object is usually one not worth the attaining. Have your aspirations, but keep down the spirit of discontent. The sin of discontent is the more clearly realized when we recall that it is ever awakened at the call of an evil suggestion. (3) Satan follows up his own evil suggestion, and the consequent spirit of discontent awakened in the woman's mind by denying the word of God. God had said: "Ye shall surely die." Satan said: "Ye shall not surely die."

The Results of Sin.—All the rest of the Bible, beginning with the seventh verse of the third chapter of the first book, and all the history of the world, is the story of the consequences of sin. The immediate result was banishment from the paradise originally intended for man. God had said the penalty would be death. "The wages of sin is death." Separation from God is death. Sin drove Adam and Eve from the garden, and put a flaming sword, which turned every way to guard the way to the tree of life. Only through repentance and the death of the physical body does man now find his way back to the paradise of God.

Incidentally, we have here a hint of the redemption through Christ. Among "the seed" or descendants, of the woman was to be the Messiah, Jesus Christ. By Him has the head of the serpent been crushed.

Life Apart from God.—Read the fourth chapter of Genesis for a hint as to the results of sin, and of separation from God. It is the beginning of the story of man taking the life of man. It is a picture darkly drawn, but crime has been rampant on the face of the earth from the fall of man to the present hour. Cain killed Abel, and Lamech killed Cain. "I have slain a man to my wounding, and a young man to my hurt."

Grapes from Canaan.—Spirituality is not spasmodic. Your soul cannot eat by proxy.

Terminology has often terminated truth. No man lives for Christ till he has died with Him.

When the devil preaches leave your purse at home.

The sunlight of yesterday is preserved in the flowers of to-day.

The flowers of time must fall when the fruit ripens for eternity.

The word of the saint ought to be better security than the bond of the sinner.—Ram's Horn.

## FIRED ON MARSHALS.

West Virginia Mine Strikers Assume a Warlike Attitude.

## COMPELLED TO FLEE FOR LIFE.

Marshals Were Serving Notices of an Injunction Issued by Federal Judge Jackson—Bloodshed Feared When They Resume Their Work.

Huntington, W. Va., June 25.—Yesterday a posse of deputy United States marshals, led by A. C. Hufford, of Bluefield, were fired on by the strikers and forced to flee from the coal fields at Matewan. Sunday afternoon the marshals, under the leadership of A. C. Hufford, set out from Bluefield to reach the scene of the miners' riots. When they arrived within 20 miles of Thacker they found that they could proceed no further by rail on account of the flood. They struck out across the mountains, encountering almost unsurmountable difficulties, and late Sunday afternoon reached the end of their destination.

Proceeding to work, they began serving notices of the injunction which had been issued by Judge Jackson. A mob of strikers followed, armed to the teeth with firearms. On all sides could be heard the cry "Down with government by injunction." Men threatened them with their weapons, women called down the vengeance of heaven upon them, and children hurled stones. When nightfall came notice had been served on the strikers of all the coal companies but one, and that was to be served at the Lick Fork Coal and Coke company at Thacker.

Fearing an ambush they waited until morning, and early yesterday set out for Thacker. Some time before noon they attempted to serve the injunction papers at the above named colliery. A mob followed, enraged to desperation at the sweeping character of the injunction. One reckless fellow fired the first shot, and quick as lightning the mountain sides echoed and re-echoed with resounding reports that followed the crack of 20 or 30 rifles. The deputies were forced to take refuge in flight, and then barely escaped with their lives.

The strike situation is assuming a frightful stage. Sheriff Hatfield has withdrawn all of deputies, because it is said he does not believe in the policy being used to put down the strike. The United States marshals have been left alone, and after being chased from the fields yesterday it is believed that they will be strongly reinforced and ready to fight when they again appear to enforce the injunction.

Tug river divides West Virginia from Kentucky. On each side the mountains are almost perpendicular, and the entire distance from bank to bank is not more than 500 yards. On the mountain side of West Virginia the collieries are located. On the Kentucky side are nothing but mountain paths. A lot of strikers, almost a thousand strong, have crossed over into Kentucky and are occupying the mountain passes. Here they are out of reach of the deputy marshals and command the entrances to the collieries. The strikers have nothing but hatred and contempt for the marshals, and it is said that at the mass meeting at Thacker on Saturday night they decided to ignore the injunction.

## CLEVELAND FLYER WRECKED.

Two Dead, Three Dying and Probably Thirty Injured.

Pittsburg, June 25.—Train No. 28, known as the Cleveland flyer, was wrecked at Monaca, about 30 miles west of here, last evening, and at least two persons are dead and probably 30 hurt. The dead: J. W. Cunningham, fireman of the train, lived at McKee's Rocks, Pa.; Lowry Black, baggage master, of Pittsburg. Among the seriously injured are: Mrs. James Lee, Washington, Pa., arm broken and hurt internally; Mrs. Lola B. Perkins, Cleveland, bad scalp wound and hurt internally; Mrs. Jefferson Carson Beaver, Pa., badly cut and bruised; Miss Lucy Rosa, Cortland, O., arm broken; Miss May Churchill, Cortland, O., prostrated from shock. The three ladies first named will probably die.

The train, while going at very fast speed, ran into an open switch at Monaca and the entire train went over an embankment some 25 feet high. Every car was turned over, two of them going over twice.

## Deemed It Worth Trying.

She laughed as she put down the paper.

"How silly some people are," she said. "Here's a story of a New Jersey woman who was ill and permitted a man to bamboozle her into the belief that she could be cured by kisses, as a result of which a scandal followed."

"Let us not be too hasty in our judgment," he replied, thoughtfully. "Since we became engaged your health has been better than ever before."

"That's so," she exclaimed, for something this had not occurred to her before.

"Therefore," he continued, "let us overlook no precautions." And they overlooked none.—Chicago Post.

## The Latest Task.

We have boiled the hydrant water. We have sterilized the milk. We have strained the prowling microbe through the finest kind of silk. We have bought and we have borrowed every patent health device. And at last the doctor tells us: "That we've got to boil the ice."—What to Eat.

While rich men are giving libraries to cities, and getting their names in the newspapers for their generosity, the state of Wisconsin is going quietly about its business of extending library privileges to farmers. In 1898 a law was passed allowing townships and school districts to appropriate money to the support of neighboring libraries, and to secure by that means the privileges enjoyed by the town people. Now, at the end of three years, 38 out of every 100 public libraries in the state have country patrons. The only increased expense to the libraries has been in the wear and tear of books, and this has been more than offset by the additional funds. It has been found, too, that the extension has been a means of drawing trade. When two towns are equally distant from the farm the farmer will go to the one where he can get a book for his wife or children, and once there, he buys his dry goods and groceries, has his hair cut for Sunday, gets his horses shod and his wagon mended, buys paint for his barn, tools and garden seed, and the village is the gainer by several small transactions. The plan has the enthusiastic support of Mr. Frank A. Hutchins, secretary of the Wisconsin State Library association. In an open circular he shows the advantages of the system, and urges towns everywhere to secure the cooperation of townships and school districts in increasing the usefulness of public libraries.

An effort is going to be made by the county superintendents of schools of Illinois to keep boys on the farms. The fact has been brought out that attendance at country schools is decreasing because the boys leave the farms for the cities at an early age. The plan determined upon was to have agriculture taught in country schools. It is believed that if farm work is made a school study the boy will have more interest in it and more respect for farming as a profession. One trouble about the farm is the farmer. He rarely realizes that his boy of 18 or 20 wishes to be independent. He works like a hired man, doing all the disagreeable unremunerative "chores" about the place, and then is compelled to ask for money as a favor. Mr. Samuel W. Allerton says that if a boy is given ten or twenty acres of his own he will take a manly interest in farming. He will have something to work for, and he will have money to save, spend or invest as he likes, the same as the neighbor's boy who is working in the city. No doubt the boy is best off on the farm, freer, happier, healthier, more truly independent. But he must have substantial reasons for thinking so, or he will leave.

Chicken tamales and canned pig's feet were included in a list of supplies purchased in Chicago for Uncle Sam's soldiers in the Philippines. Maj. W. L. Alexander, chief commissary officer of the department of the lakes, placed orders for the following provisions with several of the leading Chicago packers for immediate shipment to Manila: Two thousand four hundred and ninety-six one-pound cans of chicken tamales, 12,000 one-pound cans of chipped beef, 5,016 two-pound cans of corned beef hash, 1,008 two-pound cans of pigs' feet, 504 three-pound cans of pigs' feet, 9,000 pounds of pork sausage. The supplies will be forwarded to San Francisco in refrigerator cars and shipped from that point to Manila on army transports.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, it is said, have the lowest death rates of any cities in the United States. St. Paul, with a population of 163,632, has a death rate of 10.79, while Minneapolis, with a population of 292,718, has a death rate of 11.08 per thousand inhabitants.

On the recent adjournment day in the California legislature a military band was blaring in the gallery, a colored boy danced the cakewalk, one speaker pro tem. used a hatchet as a gavel and another emphasized his sayings with shots from a revolver.

Tabloid bills of fare have reached the Missouri mules in the Philippines and South Africa. A hay lozenge compressed by powerful machinery constitutes one feed, and is reported to be satisfactory. But then the mule has a wonderful constitution.

Concord, Neb., has elected a mayor and common council pledged to run the city as Carrie Nation would advise. Drinking and smoking on the streets are to be punished as misdemeanors and all theatrical performances are to be forbidden.

Indiana's new law to prevent lynching provides that where a prisoner is taken from the custody of the sheriff and lynched the sheriff's office becomes vacant. Of course, knowing this, the prisoner can go to his doom with perfect composure.

The mother of Gov. Beckham, of Kentucky, has a remarkable record. She has the unprecedented distinction of having been the mother of a governor, the daughter of a governor, the sister of a governor and the cousin of a governor.