## Grawing Tendency of Certain Sections Toward Mob Law.

Surprising and Biocouraging Fontures of the Lawlessmose-Women . Are Feund Among the Mob sympathioers.

Although the lynching habit has meased to be a strictly sectional phemomenon, it is interesting to find in a southern paper, the Magon (Ga.) Telegraph, the best summary we have seen of the frightening progress of this social disease, says Century. The Telegraph shows, by cited examples, the growing boldness of the lynchers. These affairs used to be, conventionally at least, somewhat secret. Now, what do we find but that, first, as in Colorado, women are present as spectators; second, as in Leavenworth, Kan, not only women, but school children, and in the latter case the barbarity proceeds, without Interruption, within the limits of a large city; third, as in Terre Haute, Ind., a photograph is taken of the pleasing scene, and reproduced in the newspapers; these particular burners of living men, instead of trying to hide their identity, "stand boldly out," and one of them, perceiving the photographer, "even removed his hat, as if anxious for notoriety;" fourth, ms in Corsicana, Tex., it is a "county went in which every resident who could took part"-verbal invitations were sent out in all directions-"atore and farm work were stopped, and people poured into town by hundreds. They came in all sorts of vehicles, from an ox-cart to the special train of seven cars, all crowded, that was run from Ennis." The Macon Telegraph observes that "from all this it is but a step to a legitimate public spectacle in a great amphithelater, with handsome private boxes for the wealthy, and tickets advertised a week in advance." But how long ago was it that Americans were mdvancing, as a justification of our procedure in relieving Cuba of Spanish rule, the demoralization of the Spanish people as proved by their fondness for bull-fights? What, then, is indicated in American character by this new and popular American paskime-roasting alive of human beings, with the accompanying scramble for relies?"

One of the most surprising and discouraging features of the lynching has been the absence from the newspaper records, until lately, of unfaltering opposition to lawlessness on the part of those aworn officers of the law immediately responsible for the safe-keeping of criminals; nor have we heard of effectively heroic" interference on the part of humane and law-abiding spectators-men or women determined that horrible and demoralizing violence shall not be idone, and that their community and country shall not be disgraced in the eyes of the eivilized world.

It has occurred to us, indeed, that perhaps it was time for the press to get out specific advertisements for eroes and martyrs on the line of opposition to the scandalous epidemic of American lynchings, when lo! without the advertisements, the heroes begin to make their appearance. Doubtless the heroes will increase in number, and perhaps there may yet be martyrs likewise, though, as a fact, we ought to be able to get salong without the martyrs, as they would be a new advertisement of our degradation.

Early in June at least two cases were announced where lynchings were averted by the heroic courage of officials. The name of Joseph Merrill. wheriff of Carroll county, Ga., and that of Sheriff Beloat, of Princeton, Ind., are to be written large on the roll of civic fame. Their deeds shine brightly in a dark moment in the history of American civilization. Their conduct is sure to be imitated. The power of one fearless man over a crowd is unlimited. There is a scene in "Huckleberry Finn" which shows this vividly, and Mark Twain, in telling how Col. Sherburn stopped a lynching-the lynching of the colonel himself, by the way-was not inventing, but describing an occurrence in his own town and time.

... Due of Yearius' Bombs. During an explosion in the crater of Mount Vesuvius on May 9, 1900, one of the volcanic bombs hurled skyward, and the largest one observed attained an elevation of a third of a mile, and then fell back upon the smountain. As it now lies, its height exceeds that of a man standing bemide it, and its estimated weight is 30 tons. Mr. Manteucci, the geologist, mays that the energy of the explosion of steam that threw this huge projec-Lile must have equaled about 600,000horse power. When the masses of partially fluid lava from which such pombs are formed rise in the air they cotate, and are thus caused to assume 🏚 more or lesa globular shape.—

Youth's Companion. Saved by His Ugliness, One of the conscripts appearing recently before the Nimes (Belgium) s board of military examiners was disqualified on account of his extraordipary ugliness, which one of the officers held would make his comrades laugh and thus be subversive of disgipline. His ugliness exonerates him from three years' service with the flag. -N. Y. Sun.

Lauch Sigilous in Sweden In Sweden the traveler may learn at which railway stations meals are served by huge signs, bearing a crossed knife and fork, which are poststopping place.-N. Y. Sun.

The second secon

#### PUNCENT PARAGRAPHS.

Not Afterward .- "Does it hurt to be lynched?" asked the tenderfoot, timidly. "Not after it's over," replied Lariat Luke, sagely .-- Ohio State Jour-

Attorney (for the defense)-"Now. what time was it when you were attacked?" Complainant - "I don't know; ask your client-he took my watch."--Fun.

She-"I love this excessively hot weather! Don't you, Mr. Bordham?" He-"Not I can't stand it. I shall go away if it continues!" She-"I do hope it will!"-Punch. The Chief Cost .- Askit-"And so

you have given up your summer trip to Wetspot-by-the-Sea?" Tellit-"Yes, I had to. I had money enough for expenses, but not enough for tipe."---Baltimore American.

Economy.-Mrs. Newbride -- "How much are your spring chickens?"
Poulterer-"Dollar a pair, ma'am." Mrs. Newbride-"Well-er-I've got to be very economical, so just give me the very smallest pair you have."--Philadelphia Press.

Doctor-"There's nothing serious the matter with Michael, Mrs. Muldoon. I think a little soap and water will do him as much good as anything." Mrs. Muldoon-"Yis, doctor; an' will Oi give it t'him befoor or afther his males?"-Glasgow Evening Times.

Reproving a Toper .- "It is actonishing, Jim Bangs, that you don't know enough to come home before daylight! Why can't you imitate the moon?" "Wha's the matter wiz moon?" "Why. the moon knows enough to drop out of sight when it's full."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Proper Feeling.-Magistrate-"I am told that you have already been convioted 14 times on this same charge. Aren't you ashamed to have to acknowledge to that?" Prisoner-"No, your worship. I don't think no man oughter to be ashamed of 'is conwictions." Magistrate-"Two months, without the option of a fine."-Pick-

### MONKEY CONGREGATION.

Remarkable Assemblage in the Forest with the Birds Serving

The author of "Sands of Sahara," when visiting the Gorge of Chiffs, came upon a strange ceremonial which, a native assured him, was an unusual one. The gorge itself is like a grand sanctuary, canopied by trees and lighted delicately by the sun filtering through foliage. A remarkable assemblage was there that day -a congregation of monkeys apparently holding some kind of service, to which the birds of the forest gave music.

The monkeys sat in rows upon the broad, outreaching branches of the virgin trees. They were in parties of two, three or four, although one fellow sat alone, like a decorous bachelor. While most of them remained stationary, certain partriarchal fellows passed about the area of assemblage, sitting down for a few minutes on the branches beside different families of the parish, seem-

ing to give them counsel. The ceremonies were conducted with the greatest propriety. The monkeys seemed to be taking part in a service in which they were deeply interested. When it was over, and they were about to go out into the world, the ruling elders could be seen running about, passing from tree to tree on the interlacing branches; nor did the assembly break up until those evidently respected officials had visited and saluted the entire convocation. Even their departure was made most decorously.

Then, after that serious council had adjourned, the monkeys fell to enjoying themselves. They scampered from tree to tree. They swung from branch to branch. Some hung by their tails, and others, in little coteries, hand in hand enjoyed their mid-air frolic. But the old bachelor did not clasp hands with anybody.

Past Nine Months Every Year. A census which has just been completed in British India has brought to. light the extraordinary fact that there are in that country 1,416,638 persons who fast and remain entirely idle during nine months of every year. These persons are members of the Jain sect and their homes are in Bengal and in the provinces of Guzerat and Rajputana. Their principal shrine is on the mountain of Parasnath, near Chota Nagpore, and thither they flock every sprille, in order to begin the first great fast of the year. A Jain can easily live for six or seven weeks without taking even a morsel of food, and during certain festivals it is customary for all of them to abstain from food for two full months. When they eat they confine themselves to vegetables. for they never kill an animal, even in self-defense. It is their religion which imposes upon them the obligation of fasting, but travelers say that abstinence from food is no penance in their case, and that even if they were all to become converted to some other reed they would still remain idle and lead a severely ascetic life for the greater part of the year .-- N. Y. Her-

Gordon's Bible at Windsor, In the corridors at Windsor stands a little ebony pedestal, and on it a splendid casket of seventeenth century Italian work, with sides of engraved rock crystal. Within this gorgeous setting lies, wide open, on a satin cushion, a little well-worn book. It is Gen. Gordon's Bible, and is open at the Gospel according to St. John. Below a little plate bears an inscription recording the fact that the Bible was presented to her majesy by the sister of Gen. Gordon after

bis death .- N. Y. Sun.

## SOLUTION OF RIDDLE.

The Fell Destroyer Consumption A ... Mearly Under Control.

Recent Medical Discoveries Reveal Some Encouraging Facts Regarding the Treatment of the Dread Disease.

An ancient writer tells how Xerxes, after surveying his mighty army of a million men, was moved to tears by the thought that a century later nos one of all the million would be alive. A similar thought was in the mind of a great pathologist the other day when he said that 10,000,000 Americans of the present generation are doomed to die of consumption. He based his assertion on vital statistics which show that among civilized peoples over one-seventh of the deaths is due to this disease; but statistics are not unchanging, and happily the most recent figures open up a new world of hope and encouragement, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

The great specialists now predict that the next few years will see the worst enemy of human life numbered among the curable diseases. Already, conservative doctors are holding out hope to patients who come to them in early stages of the malady. Their marked success in these cases, together with the new methods of bacteriological and microscopical research, has given new impetus to the study of the disease. More than that, recent experience has emphasized the vital importance of the earliest possible detection of tubercular tendencies, and progressive medical men all over the land are watching for suspicious symptoms with redoubled vigilance and fighting them with new skill.

One by one the old theories of the disease hae been discredited and new ones have been accepted in their stead. Within the decade the child of a consumptive was regarded as the certain victim of an inexorable fate. The new science brings him new hope-tells him that if he will live as he should the chances are in his favor. Only recently has tuberculosis been proved an infectious disease and treated as such. This discovery alone has saved untold lives, and upon its practical recognition depend millions more.

Infinite pathos lurked in the old idea that for the rich patient, who could seek high altitudes, there was reprieve-for the poor man, death. Nowadays we know that pure air is the curative agent; that the poor man may find as sure a cure upon his own roof or in a near-by suburb as the wealthy one can seek in the tablelands of Colorado. With the openair treatment is coupled a scientific diet of meat and eggs and other foodstuffs rich in nitrogen, which have the effect of fortifying the system and increasing its resisting power.

Hospital authorities who have kept records of thousands of autopsies say that a large percentage of people, dying from whatever diseases, exhibit more or less evidence of having had tuberculosis at some period of their lives. In many of these cases nature has effected her own cure unassisted, and often without the knowledge of the sick man. It is said upon good authority that the dreaded bacilli at some time obtain entrance into the lungs of every individual. Of. say, seven thus attacked four will throw off the bacillus at once; after a longer and more serious struggle two will be eventually cured; the seventh dies.

With the treatment and cure of consumption we have but little intimate concern. That is something that must be left to the doctors. What we should know-every one of us-are the simple precautions which will enable us to escape the disease. One thing is certain: If the tubercular bacilli do not obtain footbold in our systems we shall never have tuberculosis. From this it follows that we should ever keep our bodies in a state of preparedness to resist invasions of the disease to which we are all exposed-that is, we should see to it that we eat pure food, have plenty of exercise and get our fill of sunshine and pure air.

Germany has ever been a leader in this department of medical investigas. tion; but America has kept very close behind, and has even passed her in the practical application of the great principles discovered by her scientific men. In a word, she has done her full share in bringing well-founded hope to the hopeless, and in working out a solution for one of the grim riddles of the ages.

Mustn't Use Up His Employer's Time. The Boss-If we are to retain your services, Mr. Lambkin, you must take more care of your appearance. You look as if you hadn't shaved for a week.

The Clerk-But, sir, I am growing a "That's no excuse. You must do

that sort of thing out of business hours."-Glasgow Times.

Mamma-The whipping you got yes-

terday doesn't seem to have improved

... An Exhibition Stunt,

you. Your conduct has been even worse to-day. Willie-That's what I wanted to prove. You said I was bad as I possibly could be yesterday, an' I knew

you was wrong.-Philadelphia Record.

Moneloss Case Diggs-Say, that dog of yours keeps me awake nights with his howling. Biggs-Sir, I have no dog. It must be my daughter's singing that annoys you.

"Oh, that's too bad. I suppose you san't very well get rid of her, ch?"-Chicago Daily News.

## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

In a new work on antelopes, there are nescriptions of 133 distinct species, about 120 of which are African.

Exports of cottonseed products from New Orleans last year reached a valuation of nearly \$10,000,000.

Some species of African antelopes are sharing the fate of the American buffalo, and are kept alive only by epecial protection. The English and the Americans are

the chief augar eaters in the world. and as they are also the most energetic of all nations Dr. Willoughby Gardner thinks there is a casual relation between these two facts. The ant has played a great role in

the history of Egypt. The alluvium of the Nile valley would not be nearly as valuable as it is for agricultural purposes if the ants did not break up the soil into very minute particles. The Society of German Engineers

in Berlin has undertaken the preparation of an international technical dictionary to be published in English. French and German. Its aim is to secure exhaustive completeness in technicaj words and expressions, exactness in translation and uniformity in usage.

Louis Martin, of Yarmouth, England, has a Persian cat which daily takes turns with a cropper pigeon in sitting upon the latter's eggs. He had noticed pussy enter the pigeon cote several times, and kept watch. She has for nine days gone each morning between eight and nine through the entrance used by the pigeon into the locker, and remained upon the nest until one of two p. m.

Four yours ago the United States fish commission began to plant in Lake Superior the steelhead salmon of the Pacific. It was believed that this salt water fish would thrive in the cold, fresh waters of the great lake, and fish of this kind weighing five pounds have recently been caught. As modified in the lake they are wellshaped, firm, with flesh of a fine red and delicate flavor. The planting will proceed rapidly.

#### LABRADOR FUR HUNTERS.

An Isolated Region Where Pur-Bearing Animals Are Plenty But News la Searce.

Reports are reaching civilization of the operations of the past winter in the interior and upon the coast of Labrador. The season was, generally speaking, a mild one and the fatalities among the Indians fewer than usual. A good supply of fura was secured, but none of such peculiar value as some of those taken during the preceding winter, says the Chicago Chronicle.

The highest price paid for a single skin of last, winter's catch was \$300, king of all the fur-bearing animals of Labrador. Exactly double that amount was paid for a skin of the same variety, a very noble specimen, about a year ago. Prices in general are scarcely so good at present as they were this time last year.

Marten skins, which have brought as much as \$25 a skin, sold this spring for from \$15 to \$18. Traders are especially proud of the otters and minks which they obtain from Labrador. which have fur of a peculiar fineness and luster.

The hunters from the interior of Labrador had not heard of the death of Queen Victoria until they emerged from the woods a few days ago. No mail matter can reach them during the winter. Even the residents along the coast had only six mails from autumn till spring, and these had to be conveyed over the snow by dogs on sleighs for want of proper roads and other means of conveyance.

The oldest living settler upon the coast is Philip G. Touzel, who went there from Jersey nearly 50 years ago, and for more than 20 years was the only settler. He visited civilization the other day after a long stay in his dreary home. He is a most interesting character, a quaint old-world figure. He is the only Protestant in Sheldrake, where he resides, even his own children being Roman Catholics, but he possesses the confidence of the 18 families of the place to such an extent that he is their doctor, minister, lawyer and postmaster. When asked what he generally prescribed for those who fall ill in the winter time, far away from medical aid, he replied, meditatively:

"I find that they generally crave a little 'whisky-that is, of course, whisky with some other ingredients mixed in with it. I don't give it to all who ask for it," he said, "but I have found it most efficacious in a majority of cases. During one hard season," he continued, "an epidemic of grip or something of the kind killed a score or more and threatened the rest of us, but by a determined effort I managed to gain the victory. It was a tight squeeze, though."

Tall Telegraph Poles, The highest telegraph poles in the United States have just been put up in Beaumont, Tex. So far as known they are the highest of any in the world, the top being 150 feet above the ground. They were erected on the opposite banks of the Neches river by the Western Union Telegraph company, in order to string its cable across the stream. The span is 144 feet in length.—Indianapolis News.

What the French Want, Frenchmen do not want to rulethey want to live. The pursuit of life. of laughter, of charming sensations, of intelligent apprehensions, of individual development of character-it may all be more important, more vital to human existence than the preoceupation to rule one's self and others, to make laws and to fight.—Steevens' "Glimpses of Three Nations."

# HAVE A PRESS GANG.

Movel Procedure for Getting Needed Harvest Hands in Nebraska.

Farmers Selse Trampe from the Freight Trains and Compel Thom. to Go Into the Wheatfields and Work for Good Wages.

Owing to the large crops the farmers in Nebrasks and Kansas have to use all sorts of ingenious schemes to get harvest hands. Enterprise in this respect lately brought three citizens of Waverley within the grasp of the law, reports the New York Sun.

The three farmers were in the habit of lounging about the railroad station every evening between nine and ten o'clock. About that time a freight train came along and stopped for water. In the Lincoln yards before starting toward Waverley two accommodating brakemen always took great pains to leave one car unsealed. Into this tramps would

When the train stopped for water at Waverley the farmers rushed for the car and selzed the lurking tramps. One of the farmers was a justice of the peace. First the tramps were tempted by offers of good wages to work. In case the tramps refused these overtures they were thrown into the stuffy jail and sentenced to a few days' hard labor for vagrancy. The labor consisted in shocking wheat for one of the trio.

The tramps were put to work under close surveillance, and, when they finished their stint were allowed to depart in peace with full stomachs and a small sum of money given to them by the farmers.

Several of the neighbors were jealous of the three farmers because of the success of the tramp scheme and concluded to compete with the originators for some of the pauper labor. One evening a few days ago the

justice and his two associates found two neighbors in possession of a tramp whom they had discovered in the freight car. The vagrant averred that he was from the shady precincts of Chicago and declared that he would not degrade himself with farm labor. The two farmers declared that he must.

The three late arrivals with the justice at their head demanded the tramp. Alexander Farwell and Simon. Buskirk, who held the tramp, refused to surrender him. A fight ensued. Farwell, it is alleged, struck the justice. Then a free-for-all fight followed. Farwell and Buskirk tried to defend their tramp. The trio of farmers were bound to get him.

In the melee the tramp delivered a few well-directed but impartial punches at the combatants and made his escape to a lumber yard near by. The justice and his party discomfitted the opposition and then captured the tramp. He was sentenced to ten days for disturbing the peace and listed for the wheat fields the next morning.

Farwell and Buskirk were not discouraged. They made their way to the county judge early the next morning and awore out warrants for the three farmers, charging them with assault and battery. The trial will be held after harrest, and in the meantime the unfortunate tramp is the property of the man who can pounce upon him.

# THE AMERICAN MAN.

Something About His Physical Condition as Compared with That of Europeans.

The most important, because the most fundamental, of problems concerning the quality of the American man concerns his physical condition as compared with that of his kindred beyond the sea. As to this point the evidence is so clear that it needs little discussion, says the International Monthly. It is evident that the American Indians, a race evidently on the ground for many thousand years before the coming of the Europeans, had found the land hospitable. For savages they were remarkably well developed, and, though unfitted for steady labor, their bodies were well made and enduring. Taking their place, the north Europeans, representing a wide range of local varieties, English, Irish, Righland Scotch, Germans, Scandinavians, Normans, French and many other groups of old world peoples, have, since their implantation 100 years or more ago, shown that the area of the continent from the Rio Grande to the far north is as suited to our kind as

is any part of the earth. This is sufficiently proved by the statistics of American soldiers gathered during the civil war; the American white man of families longest in this country is, on the average. larger than his European kinsman. the increase being mainly in the size of head and chest. It is further indicated by the endurance of these men in the trials of the soldier's life and by the remarkable percentage of recoveries from wounds. This endurance of wounds was regarded by the late Dr. Brown-Sequard as a feature common to all the mammals of this continent, being, as he claimed, on the basis of an extensive experience, as characteristic of American rabbits as of American men. Moreover, the statistics of life-insurance companies doing business in this; country appear to indicate that the expectation of life is greater here, than in the old world.

In 1827 a blow given with a fan by the Dey of Algiers to the French con-, sul led to the war which ended in making a French colony of that whole re-

and the second of the second o

#### FABLE FOR FATHERS-IN-LAW

Which Aptly Illustrates the Advaninge Semetimes Derived from Being Semewhat Deaf.

Minister Wu Ting-fang, the ambassador of China to the United States. was one of a number of speakers at the presentation day exercises of the Gallaudet college for the deaf, recently. says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. Wu frankly confessed to some degree his embarrassment, this being his first experience in addressing an audience composed largely of deaf persons. He further intimated that The presence of the president of the college by his aide, interpreting his remarks, sentence by sentence, to the mutes, was not calculated to lessen his discomposure.

Mr. Wu declared that deafness, though a handisap, is not so serious an affliction as is commonly supposed, and further that the mysterious law of compensation steps in and bestows other talents and blessings.

Continuing, the minister said: "To most of us a little desfuess at times would be a distinct advantage. I can, perhaps, more clearly illustrate this point by relating a Chinese story.

"About twelve hundred years ago a revolution raged in China, and the reigning king retained his throne chiefly through the sagacity and valor of one of his generals. The king deeply felt his obligation to the general, and in token of his gratitude consented that his daughter should wed the general's son.

"The wedding was duly solemaized and the happy young couple commenced housekeeping in their own home. For a time everything was harmonious; then the course of true love became disturbed, as it semetimes does even at this advanced date in America. The young wife became haughty and referred to her ancestry; she was the king's daughter, while her husband was only the son of a general. The young man, nettled at this, reminded his wife that but for the aid of his father she would be the outrast daughter of a deposed king and that he was therefore as good as she.

"The young wife hurried to the King ad poured the sad tale of her wo into his ear, not forgetting to emphasize her husband's alluston to him.

The youth went to his father and told what he had said about the king. "The general was instantly overwhelmed with the gravest apprehensions, fearing the vengeance of the king when he should learn of the treasomable utterances of the young men, and he made great haste to call upon his sovereign to forestall punishment.

The king listened to all the general had to say, and then, in a fatherly way and with a twinkle in his eye, remarked:

thers and mothers of young married folk must be deaf and dumb a good deal of the time." "

# MAN ICE-CREAM TRAGEDY.

A Stray Freezer Is the Cause of a Young Man's Discomfort and Unbappiness.

The picuic party were hurriedly scrambling together their boxes and baskets, for the conductor had warned them that the train would not stop long at Riverside. The chaperone stood like a general at the end of the car directing the maneuvers concerned with the detail of the forces, relates the Chicago Tribune.

"Here, Mr. Towers," said the chaperone for the tenth time, "you must stop talking with those girls and help off with all our things. If you don't you shan't have one single bite to eat. Not one bite." Mr. Towers rushed wildly about after this terrible threat and looked for something he might carry off the car. When the party were all safely out on the platform with their boxes and baskets the perspiring but radiant Mr. Towers was descried standing triumphantly by the side of a sixgallon freezer of ice cream. The train had pulled out when the chaperone descried him.

"I got the ice cream," said Mr. Tow-

ers, happily. "Yes, Mr. Towers," responded the chaperone, coldly, "and may I ask, where did you get it? It doesn't belong to us."

Towers' face fell, but he still hung on to the ice cream.

"I had to get something formy shareand the ice cream freezer was handy. If it belonged to some other piculo party why didn't they take care of it? Anyhow, we've got it."

The picnickers decided, however, that it would be wrong to rob the other pienic party of their ice cream and so the chaperone made Mr. Towers remain behind at the depot and wire up and down the road to find the other picnic party, and when they were located he had to hire a rig and take the freezer over to them. Mr. Towers was too mad to talk when he finally found the rival picnickers, so he just dumped the ice cream freezer out on the grass near them and drove back to his own crowd. And he arrived just in time to hear a girl who had come out on a late train say: "Where is my ice cream? I sent a man down with it and he said he put it with your things." The chaperone was sorry, but she said Mr. Towers had insisted that the ice cream belonged to somebody else, and as he had taken it over to another picnic eroud would he please go and get it. And Mr. Towers went, but the things he said on the way over and back were had.: O, extremely bad.

Unconvincing. Mamma (reading paper)-Assording to the account that baby must be

larger for its age than ours. Papa-Oh, well, these papers are se sensational!-Puck

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS