

# O'NEILL FRONTIER

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O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

## MOTHERS WHO THROW CROCKERY

From the Milwaukee Journal.  
The Boston social worker who diagnosed the trouble of the girl who daubs herself thick with paint and wears the loveliest ruff she can find uttered a thought for mothers—for a good many mothers besides those of girls who become social problems for the community.  
"Go back to her home," said this woman, "and you will find a lack of moral restraint, usually a violent tempered father and a mother whose aim with the crockery is sure." No doubt this is often true, but the girl with flaming cheekbones doesn't always come from homes where the bill for chinaware is high. What is true is that her home lacks moral standards.  
It is not that mothers should make their daughters forbear the excesses of loud dress and makeup when "all the other girls are doing it." It is that they should begin earlier and give their daughters some other standards to go by than what they think "all the others do." Given a bit of training, they will look with more intelligent eyes and find out enough that what they mistake for the height of style is simply foolishness, with a high price tag attached.  
In other words, the dress problem or the makeup problem or any of the other problems is not a question of itself. They are all questions of a girl's getting some principles to go by in the days before she has judgment of her own. And this is as true for the home of the avocet as it is for the humbler cottage on a side street.

Molly Maguire at Monmouth.  
On the bloody field of Monmouth  
Flashed the guns of Greene and Wayne  
Fiercely eared the tide of battle,  
Thick the sword was heaped with slain  
Foremost, facing death and danger,  
Hessian, horse, and grenadier,  
Is the vanguard, fiercely fighting,  
Stood an Irish Cannonier.  
Loudly roared his iron cannon,  
Mingling e'er in the strife,  
And beside him, firm and daring,  
Stood his faithful Irish wife.  
Of her bold contempt of danger  
Greene and Lee's brigades could tell,  
Every one knew "Captain Molly,"  
And the army loved her well.

Burged the roar of battle round them,  
Swiftly beat the iron ball,  
Forward dashed a thousand bayonets,  
That lone battery to assail.  
From the foeman's foremost columns  
Swept a furious fusillade,  
Mowing down the massed battalions  
In the ranks of Greene's Brigade.  
Faster faster worked the gunner,  
Sollid with powder, blood and dust,  
English bayonets shone before him,  
Shot and shrapnel round him burst;  
Still he fought with reckless daring,  
Stood and manned her long and well,  
Till at last the gallant fellow  
Dead—beside his cannon fell.

With a bitter cry of sorrow,  
And a dark and angry frown,  
Looked that band of gallant patriots  
At their banner stricken down.  
"Fall back, comrades, it is folly  
Thus to strike against the foe."  
"Not so," cried Irish Molly;  
"We can strike another blow."  
Quickly leaped she to the cannon,  
In her fallen husband's place,  
Sponged and rammed it fast and steady,  
And it in the foe's ranks came.  
Flashed another ringing volley,  
Roared another from the gun;  
"Boys, hurrah!" cried gallant Molly,  
"For the flag of Washington!"

Green's Brigade, though shorn and shattered,  
Slain and bleeding half the men,  
When they heard that Irish slogan,  
Turned and charged the foe again.  
Knox and Wayne and Morgan rally,  
To the front they forward wheel,  
And before their rushing onset  
Clinton's English columns reel.

Still the cannon's voice in anger  
"Swing the wheel!" they cried,  
Till there lay in swarms around it  
Mangled heaps of Hessian slain.  
"Forward! charge them with the bayonet!"  
"Twas the voice of Washington,  
And there they die!"  
From the Irish woman's gun.

Monckton falls against his columns  
Leap the troops of Wayne and Lee,  
And before their rushing onset  
Clinton's English columns reel.  
Thin the foe's retreating ranks,  
And behind them covered dancing,  
Oglethorpe's on their flanks.

Past they fly, those bounding Berktons,  
Who in all their glory came,  
With their Hessian Hessian brelings,  
To wipe out our country's name.  
Proudly looks the stately banner,  
Monmouth's glorious field in view,  
And in triumph Irish Molly,  
Stands beside her smoking gun.  
—William Collins (June 23, 1778).

Wanted Peaceful Holiday.  
From Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.  
Thomson came back to the office looking very brown.  
He had taken two weeks' vacation directly after a holiday, and so had been able to add several days to his rest period.  
To the amusement of his boss, however, he went straight to him, and asked for a few extra days off.  
"Why, you've only just had your vacation," chided the amazed employer. "What do you want the extra days for?"  
"I want to get married," Thomson answered.  
"Why didn't you get married during your vacation?" the boss inquired.  
"I didn't want to spoil my vacation," Thomson replied.

Speaking of peace, civilization and such things, do you know of the new gun, sending a projectile with a speed up to five miles a second, able to shoot a five ton shell more than 200 miles?  
This invention, vouched for by competent men, "would make war too terrible and therefore impossible," says the inventors. But the last war proves that isn't so.  
If the inventors have under perfect control the power they think they have, they should create wonderful industrial tools, for cutting off trees at the roots, quarrying stone, and otherwise making heavy labor lighter.

# YEGGS ABANDON LOOT IN PASTURE

## Grass Cropped Low By Cow Reveals Iron Box—Watch Kept By Police Is Fruitless.

Fremont, Neb., July 12.—For several days members of the police force have been keeping vigil over an iron box containing a part of the loot obtained when the safe in the Standard Oil filling station was dynamited three weeks ago. The box came to light in a field of tall grass when a cow ate the tops off the grass and the owner of the cow, J. N. Bumgartner, found it.  
The contents consisted of \$10 worth of checks and 25 gasoline coupon books. Evidently the yeggs rushed from the filling station to the field, which is in the factory district, after the robbery. They did not, however return to get the box.

## SHORTAGE OF ICE AT BLOOMFIELD, NEB.

Bloomfield, Neb., July 12 (Special).—The Bloomfield Butter Company has been compelled to suspend the manufacture of ice cream owing to the scarcity of ice. The cream has enjoyed a demand ahead of the supply but the ice supply here is running low and the company rather reluctantly decided to shut down this part of its business. The matter of an artificial ice plant is now being agitated.

## HAD BAD FALL BUT IS NOT INJURED

Lincoln, Neb., July 12.—John Spahn, employed by a transfer company, said he was not hurt after he had fallen backwards down a freight elevator shaft here and a heavy desk fell on top of him. Spahn struck the cement floor on his head and shoulders. The elevator gate had been left open and the elevator was on the floor above. Spahn and a companion were carrying the desk and Spahn was walking backwards. He fell about 12 feet.

# SERVICE MEN ARE BEING INSTRUCTED

## Meetings Held In Various Counties to Organize For Payment of the Bonus.

Mitchell, S. D., July 11 (Special).—The business of whipping the various counties of the state into shape so that the work of the state bonus board can be effectively carried out is being done by Col. Fred Ray, executive member of the board and selected members of the American Legion. Bonus days are being held in practically every county of the state at the rate of four or five a week. Friday was bonus day at Spencer for Miner and McCook counties. Between 2,000 and 3,000 persons attended the fete planned. Col. Ray was the principal speaker and delivered an address on the bonus law and its operation and on the new state language bill, which went into effect July 1. Father John Zerbo also spoke on "Americanization." E. M. Howard, Alexandria, was appointed chairman for Hanson county and Frank Vincent, Alexandria was made corresponding secretary. For McCook county, Attorney Sears and G. M. Wilson were named chairman and secretary respectively.

The next county bonus day will be at Flandreau in Moody county July 12. The following day, July 13, Col. Ray will conduct a bonus day at Howard in Miner county. Harry Tribble is chairman for Miner county, but the Moody county legion officials will be picked at Flandreau. On July 14 bonus day will be observed at Woonsocket for Jerauld and Sanborn counties. A. W. Allen, Woonsocket, is chairman for Sanborn county and E. Buck, Wessington Springs for Jerauld county.

Buffalo and Brule counties will celebrate bonus day on July 15 at Red Lake near Pukwana. J. Beelman, Gann Valley, is chairman for Brule county and G. M. Muggsman, Chamberlain, for Buffalo. On the evening of the same day a meeting will be held in Plattsmouth for Aurora county. W. Hughes, Plattsmouth, is chairman for Aurora county.  
Big plans are being made for the observance of bonus day in Davison county by Donald Hoon, chairman of the county and commander of Coach Post, American Legion. The meeting here will be held on July 20. The object of the bonus days is to instruct the world war veterans in the working of the bonus law and get them properly registered. State funds amount to \$5,000,000 will soon be available for the payment of the war bonuses.

## SOUTH DAKOTA BRIEFS

Mitchell.—The Mitchell Sunday Republican has announced in order to make possible a reduction in subscription rates, the discontinuance of that publication.

## MEXICAN OFFICIAL IS KILLED BY AUTOMOBILE

Calexico, Cal., July 11.—Francisco Terrazas, secretary of state of Lower California, was instantly killed, and A. Ybarra, cousin of Governor Ybarra of the peninsular state, was seriously injured here shortly before midnight last night when they were run down by a large touring car being operated as a rent car. Fred Underwood, the driver, was arrested for investigation.

# STORK CARRIES TRIPLE BURDEN

## Two Girls and One Boy Born To Mr. and Mrs. Ira Lyman, of Wakefield—Another Set In Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., July 11.—The second pair of triplets to be born in Nebraska in 1921 has been reported to the state department of health. They were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ira Lyman of Wakefield, Neb.  
Mr. and Mrs. Lyman are the parents of 16 children, 15 of whom are living. Mr. Lyman is a truck gardener of Wakefield. The father is 55 years old and the mother 45. The triplets, two girls and one boy, are all alive and healthy, according to the report.

The other case of triplets reported to the board this year was at Nebraska City, where three girls were born to Mr. and Mrs. Neal McIntyre on January 4.

Eighty-five pairs of twins have been reported for the year up to May.

## MONROE, NEB. MAN IS MISSING TEN DAYS

Monroe, Neb., July 11.—Ralph Roach young farmer, living north of this place, disappeared 10 days ago and officers have been unable to find any trace.

Blood poisoning developed last week in his hand, probably caused, doctors say, by the amputation of the other some months ago. This may have caused his death, they say.  
He was last seen at Genoa where he bought a ticket for this place.

## OMAHA COUPLE HELD ON BOOZE-CARRYING CHARGE

Minot, N. D., July 11.—Speeding at 75 miles an hour, State Prohibition Officer Watkins overtook an alleged whiskey car and arrested L. Block and wife, of Omaha, and J. Roller, 2732 Fulton St., Los Angeles.  
They are held for transporting liquor in the car which they did not own. In the car was found a recipe for making moonshine, its ingredients for making moonshine, it was alleged.

## WOMAN HELD FOR KIDNAPING DAUGHTER

Denver, Colo., July 11.—Mrs. Madge Edge, Birmingham, Ala., who was recently divorced by her husband, is being held at McCook, Neb., for the alleged kidnaping of her infant daughter, Mary. The divorce decree awarded the child to the father, who moved to Denver recently.

## ODD FELLOWS WILL IMPROVE YORK HOME

York, Neb., July 11.—At a meeting of the board of control of the I. O. O. F., state home held here yesterday definite steps were taken to erect a 35-room annex to the home building to be used as an infirmary. Final sanction and the letting of the contract for the building is expected at the coming session of the grand lodge.

## SOCIETY WOMAN INTO BUSINESS

Mitchell, S. D., July 10 (Special).—Evidence of improving business conditions is contained in a bulletin issued by the local agent of the Omaha railway company here, which will have the effect of doubling the freight service Mitchell and vicinity, has been getting in the past. Heretofore but three freights weekly have been run over the Omaha between here and Sioux Falls, but commencing today, daily freight schedules will be maintained, according to the announcement.

## MITCHELL WILL HAVE BETTER FREIGHT SERVICE

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## SEVEN MITCHELL MEN WILL TAKE TRAINING

Mitchell, S. D., July 10 (Special).—Seven Mitchell men have signed up for the summer military training camp, to be conducted under the auspices of the government this year at Fort Snelling, Minn., for this district. The camp will be open during August. Those who have signed from this place are: O. R. Dorman, E. N. Blackman, M. W. Tyler, J. M. Erlon, S. R. Wallis, L. D. Gunter and Jens Lund.

## HARVEST LABOR SCARCE IN DAVISON COUNTY

Mitchell, S. D., July 10 (Special).—Thus far this year the influx of farm labor into this section is not heavy enough to keep up with the demand. Last year at this time the federal employment office was flooded with farm laborers, but this year there are few callers. The fact that the farmers are so far ahead with their work this season is probably the cause of the scarcity of help, it is believed.

## BIG MILK DEALERS HAD NICE LITTLE SCHEME

Mitchell, S. D., July 10 (Special).—The city council sat on an effort to kill off the little milk dealer in Mitchell this week when a petition, signed by practically all the larger distributors was filed. It asked that a milk dealer's license of not less than \$25 and not more than \$50 be provided by the council. The council tabled the petition, and it is expected that it will never be revived.

# WOODEN BRIDGES ARE BEING BUILT

## Demand of Farmer Taxpayers For Lower Taxes Result In Use of the Cheaper Material.

Mitchell, S. D., July 10 (Special).—Five wooden bridges, the first to be constructed in Davison county for eight years, have been ordered by the county commissioners. The contracts were let when it was shown that the wooden structures could be erected for about a third the cost of concrete bridges. No wooden bridges will be built on the main highways of the county, but until the financial stringency passes, nothing but wooden spans will be erected on secondary roads. The letting of the contracts for the wooden bridges, it is declared, is a direct result of the activity of the farmers' committee, which is demanding lower taxes for 1922. The commissioners admit that in the long run the concrete bridges would be a saving because the life of a wooden bridge is only about 10 or 15 years.

## THREE MORE STOLEN MAIL POUCHES RECOVERED

Yankton, S. D., July 10.—Three more letter pouches, of the seven which were stolen from the Milwaukee baggage room here early in the morning of June 22, have been found, with contents readily mixed up but all believed to be intact, in the high weeds along the Washington highway about 11 miles east of Yankton.  
They were discovered accidentally by Julian Anseth, farmer near Gayville, while plowing in a cornfield nearby.

One other bag was found a few days after the robbery, tucked into a culvert under the road a few miles east of Gayville. This leaves three bags still to be recovered.

The three pouches found Wednesday had all been split open, the contents looked over and then placed back in the pouches indiscriminately. Some letters had been opened, and also some of the packages. The robbers had apparently tossed the three pouches from the moving automobile, for they were lying in the high weeds only a few feet from the road. The recent rains had soaked some of the mail, as the slits were exposed, but none of it was damaged much.

The three pouches contain mail addressed to Tabor, Tyndall, Wagner and Yankton, but it is all mixed up so that it is impossible to tell whether there is some still missing for these various towns.

## CHILD, SIX YEARS OLD, IS A REAL HERO

Siasseton, S. D., July 10.—The six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gunderson is in a hospital suffering from burns which he received while attempting to rescue his younger brother.

It seems the family had gone to the garden to work, leaving the boys, aged five and six years, at the house. The younger boy poured gasoline on the floor and then lit it, the flames shooting up and catching his clothing.

The older boy succeeded in smothering the flames and got the little fellow out of the way, but in doing so his own clothing caught fire and he was badly burned before his parents came to the rescue.

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# "War After the War."

From Bulletin of Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Little attention appears to have been paid to the fact that the allies now control the customs of the richest and most varied manufacturing districts of western Germany. The import and export duties in the territory must be paid to the order of the allies' commissioners, and a line of custom houses is being established to the eastward of the occupied territories. As one writer puts it, "the allies have their hands, so to speak, on the throat valve of Germany's most valuable industrial region and can increase or diminish its exports or imports at will." Should German competition prove too severe, an increase in the export duties on the Rhine will enable the allies to obtain the necessary relief for their industries, although, it may be, at the expense of the reparation fund.

The productive activity of the Rhine province also now can be regulated by the allies, who have only to advance duties on raw materials to bring its trade to a standstill. The result of such policy probably would be the transference of factories to places over the frontier, in which case Holland, Belgium and Switzerland would be the first to benefit. Yet, if the allies' object is to raise revenue from the occupied territory for reparation purposes, their policy naturally will be to check the tendency and, by imposing moderate duties, to stimulate production for their own benefit. In any case, "we are on the eve of a most interesting fiscal experiment."

The correspondent in Germany of the Federation of British Industries, commenting on the recently published figures of German import and export trade during the last 12 months, states that both the German government and industry have prepared a series of counter-measures against the sanctions. These measures will include the granting of the most extensive facilities to exporters and the imposition of difficulties in the way of importation of goods from the allies. Exhaustive deliberations have been taking place recently in official quarters, and, although an actual program has not yet been fixed, these general principles have been, it is understood, agreed upon:

New restrictions on imports will be introduced and foreign products shut out by higher taxes and strict control. The abolition of prohibitions on exports and the removal of the control on the export of finished goods, with the exception of such goods as are of vital importance for domestic consumption. Systematic encouragement of exports especially to the east.

The British federation's correspondent also reports that as a protective measure against the consequences of the establishment of the custom line on the Rhine the German government has instituted a Rhine control. This control has for its object the prevention of goods needed in Germany being exported to the occupied provinces, and, conversely, of foreign goods being imported into the non-occupied provinces. The control came into force on May 10.

The German export and import license department has issued rules for trade with the occupied territory which indicate that in principle the "sanctions" are ignored as illegal. Import and export licenses bearing the seal of the Interallied Rhineland commission are declared invalid. Goods consigned to unoccupied Germany with such documents are to be handled as if they had no license and excluded. Goods from unoccupied to occupied territory will continue to need no export license. Non-German goods sent through unoccupied to occupied Germany require license. Non-German goods which, in ordinary trade reach unoccupied from occupied Germany, will be examined to see whether they have been admitted in accordance with German law.

A delegation of British business men, who recently returned from a trip through Germany, have issued a report in which they express the conviction that the German people are better clothed, better shod and more plentifully fed than many of the allied peoples. During a long journey from Cologne to Leipzig they reached the conclusion that not an inch of soil remained uncultivated, not a single sign of war was to be seen, but only an industrious and apparently prosperous people. In the towns through which the delegation passed there was much more activity in house building and decorating than in England. The impression the delegation got was that Germany was industrially strong and economically sound, notwithstanding the depressed value of the mark, which may be kept at its present level for purely political reasons.

The German automobile industry is rapidly reviving, and exports are increasing in Latin America. There are about 90 large automobile factories in operation in Germany, and some smaller ones. The exports of German automobiles in the first eight months of 1920 amounted to 14,050 cars and 2,849 motorcycles. One-fifth of these exports went to allied countries, and four-fifths to neutrals. Undoubtedly a considerable portion of the latter found their way to allied countries. These figures show a considerable increase over German automobile exports for 1913.

A reflection of the powers of recuperation of Germany has been found in statistics of the imports and exports of the United States, as compiled by the department of commerce. They present an excellent picture of the manner in which German government, importers and exporters are thrusting themselves into the forefront of foreign trade. The figures are for the trade of selves into the United States, but it is known that German trade agents are abroad in all parts of the world and that the "Made in Germany" trade mark again is reappearing in competition with American and allied goods everywhere.

The head of a large manufacturing corporation recently arrived in the country from Japan. He was asked what was the most interesting thing he saw abroad. "The sight of a squad of 60 German trade agents arriving in the port at Japan from which I sailed," he said. "They were the advance guard, and they have been followed by more. They are part of a vast army of salesmen."

## Setting a Remnant War.

From the New York World.  
treaty, Great Britain, France and Italy have made an endeavor to settle the gravest war which the world conflict left in its train.  
The Smyrna-Thrace dispute differs from that in and about upper Silesia in that it is trouble in fact instead of trouble in prospect. Toward the Balkan question both the Berlin and Warsaw governments are maintaining a reasonably correct attitude for the record at least, and the chief danger of widened warfare comes from excited irregulars on the ground. In the Turkish tangle there is grave doubt of the willingness of either Greece or Turkey to accept the Entente terms.

These terms include the formation of an international control for Smyrna, a principle that might well be applied to more ports of mixed nationalities, and the taking of pledges for fair treatment of Moslems in Greece. Under the idea of leaving Smyrna under Turkish sovereignty, even if that sovereignty is only a name, is a bitter blow to Greek pride.  
If both parties to the war in Asia Minor reject the terms of settlement—as both have in advance promised—there is nothing left for western Europe but to let them fight it out. If Kemal bows to the terms proposed and Greece does not, King Constantine will have no money to fight with. If Greece surrenders and Kemal does not, money and credit may be provided in limited amounts, but the difficulty of fighting a war in the interior of Asia Minor against a Turkish commander who knows enough not to carry his victories too far, and has the sympathy if not the active help of soviet Russia will remain. The aid that western Europe might give in armed forces, even to a submissive Greece is limited by political considerations.

You see, we never know. Living girlhood never knows. It is not a matter of volition, it may seem—it was not a matter of Mr. White's voice, or her father's will, or her mother's heart. It was a tender, intimate, vital story of the life of a young girl just nearing 17 years old, as only a father could react to it and only a White could write, yet it deals with the universal language of all fathers and mothers—and all others who respond to the appeal of youth.

It was a tribute that reached thousands of hearts. Many newspapers reprinted it, and the editor of a big western magazine has asked permission to reprint the article, with Mary White's picture. "Yet it was written entirely for the Emporia home folks," says Mr. White's paper, the Gazette. "It was full of Emporia references that would seem to limit its appreciation to Mary White's friends in this community. Her friends may be pleased to know how far the influence of the child is going in a great world where her living girlhood could not have touched."

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## Mumbo Jumbo.

From the Milwaukee Journal.  
"What is the advantage," asks the New York Tribune, "of a technical state of war for treaty purposes over a status which will result from the adoption of either the Knox or the Porter resolutions? And what is the advantage, it is just as easy to ask in "the status which will result" over the status we now have? The Tribune gives the case away when it asks, "What is the difference to the naked eye between the peace condition which exists today and the one which will exist after congress formally abandons the fiction that we are at war with Germany?" The difference is that we shall have witnessed our congress solemnly wasting days and weeks over a piece of what Carlyle called "mumbo jumbo" and later, untutored minds call bunk.

## Quite a Barnyard.

From the Detroit News.  
Mrs. Pester—I see the Heehaws had to give up their apartment. I wonder why.  
Her Husband—Keeping domestic animals in it, I reckon. According to the neighbors he's a jackass, his wife's a cow, his son's a puppy, and his daughter's a bird.