JUMPING THE DEER.

One of the Mont Thrilling Expertences Which Befall the Hunter of Big Game.

"Jumping a deer" is a highly-attractive phrase, quite apt to make a tingling in the back hair of the tenderfoot who hears it for the first time. It is also intensely satisfactory to the chap who always has to shave before wooing nature, says Outing. You may, indeed, get a good shot in this way, and it is generally the only way to see the grandest of all the sights of the woods-deer running through a windfall. To see the glossy curves of fur curl over the Bofty logs that lie piled on each other in boundless confusion is well worth a trip to the woods, while for him who loves the rifle as I do, more for what cannot be done with it than for what can, there is no such target elsewhere. But for the tyro who is adving to get that first deer "jumping a deer" generally means out of sight and out of hearing both. For the deer that goes off to lie down after feeding does not go to sleep, but to gruminate and take life easy.

Once in a great while one falls into a doze, but almost always the head is well erect and all senses keen for danger. And even if one is in a doze it may slip away without your suspecting its existence, for sleep deadens little of the senses of this wary animal. The man who "wouldn't shoot such an innocent creature as a deer" should by all means see one getting out of a heavy windfall, while the man who loves game that can get away can here find the attraction of the woods at its climax.

WOODEN INDIANS MUST GO.

Tobacco Store Signs That Are Condomned to Retirement in New York City.

One of New York's busy municipal commissioners says the wooden Indianmust get off the walk. If the cigar dealer needs him in his business he will be obliged to take him inside and give him house room. Anyway, he cannot be allowed to encumber the sidewalk, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Of course it may be possible that the commissioner is moved by an honest desire to keep the walks clear, and then again he may be under the influence of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Aged Wooden Indians. And, really, it must be admitted that there are cases where interference would seem to be justified. There are wooden Indians of extreme age who are still forced to do their service duty at all seasons of the year, and in the most inclement weather. With cramped amuscles and ossified limbs they have stood on guard for many decades.

Many of them are gray and dingy mad weather beaten, but they never complain. Some of them have cracked open and lost their feathers, and warped their fingers, and dropped their wampum. Why, there are cigar dealers so unfeeling as to refuse them even account of paint when the mercury drops

PLAY BILLIARDS.

French Physicians Are Sorry That the Game Is Declining in the French Halls,

Somebody has discovered that people in France are not playing biliards so much as they did formerly. Over this announcement has arisen a lamentation.

Physicians have joined in it as well

declare that its disappearance would be a misfortune from a sanitary point of view.

The game, they say, gives just the exercise they need to a great number of people who without it would take no exercise at all. While involving no severe physical exertion, it keeps the muscles in shape, stimulates the circulation, helps the digestion and requires just enough mental effort to give the nervous system a rest from the ordinary worries of life. In proof of all of which they cite the good spirits usually exhibited about a billiard table.

For elderly people, for the stout who cannot take much exercise, billiards is pronounced an excellent tonic. So the friends of the game are preaching a revival of its popularity.

· Unconscious Humor.

Certificates of death are not documents where one usually seeks for humor, but there is frequently to be found in them much of the unconscious variety, says Pearson's Weeklly. Here, for instance, is how the cause of death is stated in the case of a laborer: "Died from injuries received through a bull accidentally kneeling on his chest." The consideration shown for the feelings of the bull is a fine touch, and suggests grave questions on the moral responsibility of the lower animals. Again, a man is stated to have died "from the effects of injuries received after being run over by a railroad train in motion, owing to a misunderstandling between deceased and an engine driver." This description of a rather ordinary railway casualty is excellent; it, too, is so tender toward the feelings of the living.

Before sending linen to the laundry look every piece over for forgetten collar buttons and stick pins. The aundries are repositories of more lost articles of this description than is dreamed of by the public. Every day quantities of gold and jeweled articles are picked up. Some of them are identified and restored, but more are simply pocketed by the finders. Money was frequently found in the pockets of washable waistcoats worn last summer.

GLACIAL MAMMOTHS.

Theories of Scientists Regarding
Their Tombs in Glaciers.

Climatic Conditions of the Extreme
North in Ages Past a Matter of
Conjecture—Rubstance of
Some Theories.

A long study of the conditions which produced the sudden "freezing up" of mammoths and other animals in the arctic regions has satisfied me that it was caused by the falling of a watery canopy or ring such as is now seen above the poles of Jupiter, writes Isaac N. Vail, geologist, in the New York World.

The remarkable discovery by Dr. Herz of the body of a huge mammoth in a bed of glacier ice in eastern Siberia has again revived among scientific thinkers the discussion of the manifest changes the earth has undergone since these mammoth quadrupeds fed in lands of abounding pastures where snow and ice have held sway for thousands of years. A mammoth locked in glacier ice has seemed to be an enigma difficult to solve, and in this case we have one peculiarly hard to solve as linked to existing causes and all manner of suggestions, wise and otherwise, have been put forth to aid in the longed for

As far back as the summer of 1790 a mammoth was found by Dr. Adams frozen in a glecier of clear ice, which abutted against the beach at the mouth of the Bena river, in northern Siberia. The skeleton of this animal, I believe, is mounted in the museum of St. Petersburg. It was so well preserved in the matrix ice that Cuvier, after close review of the accompanying conditions, declared that the animal was suddenly killed and immediately buried in a frosty grave, and that it had remained in that condition from. the day it was overtaken by some sudden catastrophe. Since that time many of these animals have been found in the arctic world.

It seems that a theory it needed to account for a warm climate affording provender all over the Arctic world where once the mammoth luxuriated, and which continued warm for a vast length of time to afford such hordes of mammals to breed and occupy that region. Then, too, the same theory must account for a sudden desolating fall of snow upon a land of abounding life. There is such a theory being advocated by some, which seems in a very satisfactory way to account for both of these north-world conditions. I will present it as I understand it.

The Annular theory asks us to believe that some of the earth's primitive watery vapors lingered about this planet till very late in geological times, even down to the advent of man. These vapors, it is supposed, revolved about the earth as a world canopy, just as similar vapors revolve about the planets Jupiter and Saturn to-day. Such a canopy, it is claimed, would be competent to modify the climate of the whole earth, even causing a temperate climate about the poles, and ample pasturage for the mammoth and his cogeners.

Now astronomers say that Jupiter is at times dropping portions of his canopy or watery vapor at his poles. If this be true, and if law presides universally in the evolution of worlds, we are asked to admit that earth's canopy of lingering wapors, competent during its existence to make a warm climate, was also competent in its fall in the polar region to desolate a land of exuberant life. Certainly we can place no metes and bounds to such avalanches of world snows. nor-can we put any estimate upon their suddenness. Such snowfalls may have covered polar pastures and their feeding hordes hundreds of feet

deep in a single day or in an hour. There seems to be nothing unnatural or improbable in this canopy theory, and through it we escape the alternative of making the earth cold in order to cover it with snows. For here we cover it with snows to make it cold. just as Tyndall demanded a quarter of a century ago. Then, too, if this theory be true, we have an allcompetent cause for all the "glacial epochs" and all the "deluges" the earth ever saw. If some of the primitive vapors lingered about the earth till the mammoth died, then some of them may have fallen in grand instalments through all the "ages;" in fact, the ages may have been more or less modified and regulated by them, and the geologist may find the canopy's impress all through the past, from Mona to Man.

Hoax—I saw the doctor at your house yesterday. Some trouble with

the baby?

Joax—Just a little financial trouble.

"Financial trouble of the baby's?"

"Yes; he swallowed a penny."—Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Dearborn—Have you a speaking acquaintance with that woman next door?

Mrs. Wabash—A speaking acquaintance? I know her so well that we don't speak at all.—Yonkers Statesman.

Mrs. Newrich—Mercy! Samuel, is it necessary that we go 30 miles an hour?
Mr. Newrich—But. Henrietta, if we go slower people will say that our automobile cost only a thousand or so.—Boston Journal

Knew Where It Hit Him. Whyte-What denomination is your

church?

Browne -- Well, I don't know for sure, but they charge \$500 a year for a pew on the center aisle. -- Somerville Jour-

FEAR IS THE CAUSE.

Many Diseases Directly Attributable to This Source.

Innumerable Cases on Record Where
Fright Was the Only Assignable
Cause—An Interesting
Chapter,

Almost every malady catalogued in the portly tomes of the M. D.'s may be produced through the influence of fear, says Dr. I. J. Franklin, of Rush medical college, and this in spite of the pronouncedly materialistic methods of the medical diagnosis of to-day, reports the Chicago Tribune.

Scoffers there are who think fear in the role of disease maker is superstition and folly. But science in this instance, says Dr. Franklin, is on the side of the superstitious.

Fear is a wizard with the germs, mierobes, bacilli and other matter of factcreatures who do woeful business in the human frame, bewitching them into undreamed of alertness and mischief. They suddenly appear in places where it was supposed they had had no habitations, stealing about like wraiths and ghosts until some appointed hour comes when fear leads them forth to do their foul deeds. In fact, they go about in such extremely wraithlike and spectral guises that the subtlest science is required to detect their presence and to give to the malady that has been frightened into

existence a lawful reality.

There are cases innumerable on record where fright was the only assignable cause for the development of disease. It is only by the application of the latest medical theories to their diagnosis that they are associated with germs and bacilli, microbes and

toxins.

With to-day's knowledge of medicine the most romantic vagaries of superstition can be reconciled with the sturdiest science. Dr. Franklin does not abandon the necessity of microbes in producing disease, but he shows how microbes may be present when there is

no reason to suspect them to be.

This fact, together with the influence exerted by fear upon the nervous system and through that upon the whole body, is sufficient to explain the role played by fear in producing illness.

In 65 per cent of the autopsies made at the Cook county hospital, says Dr. Franklin, either latent or active tuberculous germs are found. Yet the subject in question may not have been affected in the least by the "white plague." Of these was Prof. Christian Fenger, Chicago's celebrated surgeon, who died last winter of pneumonia. Although his body was active and healthy it revealed at the autopsy the presence of tuberculous germs. The same is true of other germs.

If the lungs and air passages of the most healthy person in Chicago were submitted to examination they would probably disclose colonies of germs not suspected by the devotee of hygica and which all his life through may not afford him the slightest appreciable inconvenience. The wee, villainous organisms of pneumonia, of typhoid fever, of influenza, of tonsilitis, of diphtheria, of scarlet fever, of smallpox, measles, or any other disturber of mankind's constitutional peace, in fact, almost all pathogenic organisms, would probably be found, either fully alive and wide awake or in a latent state.

It is with such a typical, healthy, happy man that the history of the power of fear in producing disease begins. While he is happy and healthy the mischievous germs are powerless. They have nothing on which to thrive. His happiness and health are a defensive armor which renders him proof against them. But suppose one day he begins to feel afraid that he will have influenza. This fear preys upon his mind; he worries. All his, worry is stamped on his nerves and they in turn stamp it upon his body from tip to toe. reflexively lessening the nourishment of the body and thus lessening the resistance of the body to the hostile little strangers within its gates. Unless the worry is checked there will come a time when the poisonous germs will have power to make a successful atfack, or, in less figurative language, to grow, multiply and increase. At last, the disease will set in in the plenitude of its virulence.

Bite of the Gila Monster. The gila monster is a native of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. It is fat and soft and about two feet in length. A kind of bead work, very regular and brilliant, covers it in patterns of black and salmon pink. It is sluggish in its habits and of a mild disposition, but when angered or alarmed it fights obstinately. It sinks its teeth into an object-into a thumb, a cheek or a wrist-and clings with the tenacity of a crab. And while it clings it bites down harder, for its poison lies in a spongy tissue at the crown of each tooth, and unless the bitten flesh is brought into actual contact with this tissue no infection can result. Hence, the gila monster holds and grinds on its victim, determined to sink the teeth so deep that the poison-oozing sponges at their base may be rubbed and squeezed upon the flesh.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A research steamer belonging to the Norwegian government recently carried on in the North sea some experimental fishings, which yielded important results. In three days 117 halibut and 300 large cod were caught at a depth of 200 fathoms, thus proving the existence of large quantities of these fishes at a time of the year when they are not to be found on the coast of Norway.—Albany Argus.

DUE TO WHITE FLOUR

So Declares an Illinois Physician Regarding Appendicitis.

Where Coarse Breadstuffs Were Used,
There Never Was Known a Case
of the Disease — Modern
Milling to Blame.

Changes in milling processes are responsible for appendicitis, according to a physician who has been in the practice of medicine for 50 years, and who has observed the spread of the disease. This physician, Dr. R. C. Howard, of Champaign, Ill., asserts that until the trade demand for exceedingly white flour changed the methods of grinding wheat there was no appendicitis, reports the Chicago Tribune.

To prove this assertion the physician points to the fact that where coarse breads are used the disease is unknown, but that as soon as the fine breadstuffs are introduced appendicitis comes along as a sequence.

By this reasoning it is shown that the people of agricultural communities who secured their flour from small mills did not have the disease until the small mills were crowded out by the large ones and fine white flour supplanted the coarse.

Then the negroes of the south so long as they are corn bread were free from the disease, but when the new process flour began to be used the disease came among them. The same results attended the departure of the German folks from their coarse bread to the refined flour.

"I can remember that prior to about 1875," said Dr. Howard, "there was little or none of the ailment among the people. In 25 years of practice among the people before that time I do not think I saw more than 40 cases of appendicitis. Now they are common.

"Large and extended changes in the diet of people has contributed to this. For example, about the date mentioned there began to be a general change from the old method of grinding grain to the present method of roller mills and excessively fine bolting cloths. This plan of milling began first in the large cities, and appendicitis began to increase first there. Later the new process crowded out the small mills in the country, and the people could not get flour made by the old processes. They bought products of the large milling establishments, and then the farms

ers began to have appendicitis.

"Still the negroes of the south did not have it, but in time they began to get away from their plain corn bread, and they too, began to have appendicitis. So it goes. They did not have appendicitis in Germany until they began to eat our fine white flourand put in the new process of milling after our fashion. Now they have appendicitis in Germany just as we do.

"Experienced millers will tell you that the fine flour is a less desirable flour than that made by the old process, but the trade demands it, chiefly on account of its whiteness. On account of its indigestibility the disarrangement of the digestive organs of the people eating it has greatly increased. The prime cause of appendicitis is found in this disarrangement.

"Quite small children have it. I know one boy who had 13 well defined attacks of the disease and came out of all of them without surgical operations. He changed his food to corn bread and mush, with coarse breads in general, vegetables, little meat, and some fruit, and he has taken on flesh and has not had a symptom of the dis-

ease for three years. "The lack of phosphates in the food is visible in the people, and physicians have greatly increased the use of medicines containing phosphates. It is a necessity. Children are brought to me suffering from conditions result. ing from a lack of material in their systems to form their teeth. Tendays of treatment, giving phosphates, will bring relief, and the teeth will begin to grow. They are suffering because the ingenuity of men and the foolish demands of trade have resulted in taking from their food the material which nature put in it for their growth."

The new process which is held accountable for disease takes from the grain the phosphates chiefly existing in the germ of the wheat, and just under the bran, and leaves only the starch and gluten.

To Become an Author. Devote as many hours a day as ;

Devote as many hours a day as possible to not thinking.

Learn to write 100 words a minute on the typewriter. Then work eight

hours a day.

Get your name in the papers by doing anything that will accomplish your purpose.

Be a brigadier general.

Invent some strange titles. Then write books to fit.

write books to fit.

Go to a war.

Learn to talk about yourself.

Rewrite an ancient plot.

Write without ceasing.

If your first book doesn't sell more than a million copies, don't be dis-

couraged. Try again.

Read all the other books. Then write something as near like them as possible.

Marry a publisher's daughter.

Join an authors' club. By lending enough cash among the members, you may get a plot.

Never refuse an **in**vitation to dinner.

No Y. Herald.

-N. Y. Herald.

A Rise in Life.

A man arrested in Ohio charged with stealing chickens was not in custody long until he was set down for a horse thief. That, says the Pittsburg Times, is the way the Ohio man climbs to the front from a small beginning.

STREET ARABS MAKE TOYS.

New Philanthropic Institution of Wealthy Parislan That Has Become a Success.

In every city to-day almost every month some new scheme is devised for the purpose of alleviating human misery. The latest public benefactor in this direction is a wealthy Parisian. Some months ago this gentleman's attention was drawn to the fact that there are in Paris a number of very poor children, who have no means of livelihood, and he at once concived the idea of doing what he could to better their condition, states the New York Herald.

He decided to take these poor children from the streets and to teach them to become self-supporting. Instead of employing paid agents the philanthropist and his wife went out daily on their errand of mercy. Two large and neat workshops were prepared, and within a week after they were opened they were crowded with children.

One of the shops is devoted to girls, and in it daily instruction is now being given in the art of making paper flowers. The other is intended for boys, and the little lads in it are being taught to make toys out of old boxes.

That the task of teaching these street arabs is not easy can be imagined, but the founder of this novel school is not lightly discouraged, and though some of his pupils are dull, all are so eager to learn that he has great hopes of their future. And some learn very quickly, finding little difficulty in shaping a common soap box or cigar box into a presentable to.

box into a presentable toy.

Their patron assists them at the work, showing how it should be done and commending those who do it properly. In like manner his wife instructs the girls, and some of her pupils have already made so much progress that they are able to manufacture paper flowers as deftly as though they had spent a full year learning the art.

The excellent feature of this work, according to those who have seen the busy children, is that it is not charitable in the strict sense of the word.

There are no more independent urchins in the world than the street children of Paris, and among them are many who would far sooner remain vagrant arabs than become inmates of a comfortable home, where they would be fed, clothed and taught. The reason is because they love liberty and hate restraint.

Tell these same children however, that you will teach them to make heautiful toys and flowers as it vely as any lily or rose, and they will flock to you for instruction. Very soon, too, they will understand that the work of their hands has a monetary value, and proud they will be to know that they are not accepting charity from any one.

Thus is explained the success of this

secret of england's power

According to This Authority It is the All - Absorbing Desire for Commercial Supremacy.

The motive force in the creation of the British empire of to-day has been the desire for commercial aggrandizement, states the Chautauquan. In a speech in parliament in 1896 Mr. Chamberlain, the present colonial secretary, stated this fact with bluntness characteristic at once of the man and of the English people. Discussing the relative merits of certain recent ministries, he declared:

"It is not too much to say that commerce is the greatest of all political interests and that that government deserves most the popular approval which does the most to increase our trade and to settle it on a firm foundation."

This has no very altruistic or humanitarian ring, to be sure, but it lays bare at a stroke the lines along which England's remarkable expansion during the last 300 years has moved, and is still moving.

Hegel, in his "Philography of History," has given us probably as discriminating a definition of the English character and purpose in the world as has ever been formulated. "The national existence of England," he says. "is based on commerce and industry, and the English have undertaken the weighty responsibility of being the missionaries of civilization to the world; for their commercial spirit urges them to traverse every sea and land, to form connections with barbarous peoples, to create wants and stimulate industry, and, first and foremost. to establish among them the constitutions necessary to commerce, viz., the relinquishment of a type of lawless violence, respect for property and civility to strangers.

The Queen's Flower.

A coronation flower is the Alexandra peony. It is a novel and lovely specimen of the plant, with a blossom like an open water lily. The petals are white, showing a deep golden heart.

The peony is a favorite flower in landscape gardening, and its present popularity in English gardens assures it a vogue in America. The queen of England, who is a great flower lover, gave the originator of the new peony permission to call it by her name. At the same time she requested that some of the new specimens be set out in the garden at Sandringham, her country home.—Philadelphia Press.

In Switzerland the studies of many years have determined the fact finally that the glaciers are not only steadily receding, but that their rate of recession is becoming greater each year. There are only a few glaciers that still grow. The Boveyre glacier in Canton Wallis is the only one that has increased steadily since 1892. The famous Rhone glacier has receded almost 800 yards since 1876.—Brooklyn Eagle.

FOR DEADLY TRADES

Safety Devices Invented for Protection of Workers.

Various Employments Which Are 45tended with Great Risk and Neconsitute Special Apparatus

and Clothing.

Many people, to secure the necessaries of life, are forced to daily gucluse. to death. There is an element of danger in almost all mechanical trades. but these risks, great as they are, fade into insignificance alongside of the possibilities of destruction which menace chemists and other men of science, as well as operatives employed in certain unfamiliar branches of industry. To reduce these chances of harm to the lowest limit has long been the aim of inventors, and many difficulties in this direction have been overcome. French ingenuity has especially occupied itself in this work, says an industrial journal.

A worker in an ammonia factory faces death at all times. The vapors of this material, as is well known, are altogether unbreathable and also affect the tissues. To avoid serious harm he protects his eyes by strong spectacles, fitting closely to the skin. His non-trils are pressed together by two rubber springs. A long tube of the same substance, connected with his lips, communicates with the outer air and permits respiration.

permits respiration.

A French fireman dresses like a submarine diver when he prepares to dash into the flames. His garments are made of a noninflammable material. Air is furnished him by means of a long pipe supplied from the outside of

the burning building. One common source of injury to the hands, face and eyes, is the bottling of carbonated beverages. The pressure of the gas breaks those bottles in which there is the least defect and the flying pieces are apt to cause serions accidents. These are guarded against by the inventor's ingenuity. In the filling the critical moment is when the bottle is taken from its iron holder. The operators have the face protected by a fine wire mask similar to that worn by fencers. Long thick woolen gloves cover the hands and arms. It has been found that this material does not cut so easily as leather or rubber.

A man wears enormous gloves when handling sulphuric acid. The gloves are of hard rubber. Without them the flesh would be rapidly destroyed.

flesh would be rapidly destroyed. Nothing in all the series of risky employments is more dangerous than the making of fireworks. When these are manufactured the presence of the smallest bit of from might have terrible results. Nothing but copper nails are used in the erection of the wooden buildings occupied. In the case of women operatives, their very hairping must be copper. Thick leather overshoes are worn without nails and closefitting corton jerseys. The work rooms are lighted by gas jets placed outside heavy glass windows. The worker stands before such a window wher charging fireworks. All his utensils

are felt and soft wood.

Common features of fireworks exhibitions in France are pyrotechnic models of men in motion and in flames. Their exceedingly natural action has often surprised people. There is reason for it. These figures are not automata, but human, being fastened to a wooden frame carrying the fireworks. The men who undertake this work are naturally in great danger, but not so much from the fire as from the smoke. Asphyxiation, sometimes almost ending in death, is by no means uncommon.

Great precautions are taken to provide against risk in the making of guncotton. The chief device is an apron, woven of thick rope. This protects the workman who watches the process of manufacture through a circular hole. In case of an explosion the elastic netof rope yields gradually and thus prevents the damage that might be the case if the intervening screen were of wood or irun.

The practical chemist is clothed entirely in leather, covered with guttapercha, when at work among certain acids. The room is full of the deadliest fumee. Had he the misfortune to inhale the atmosphere of the apartment but the fraction of a second it would mean instant destruction. Thanks to his leather armor and the accompanying tubes he safely breathes the pure filtered air provided mechanically from the outside.

The Knockout Cigarette. Capt. Peter Miller, the head of the detective bureau, showed a visitor the other night a cigarette. It was long and slim, with a straw mouthpiece, or tip, and looked like any other expensive cigarette except that it had no name on it. "This," said the chief, "is the latest device of the law-breakersa knockout cigarette. Innocent as the small contrivance seems, the inhalation of ten whiffs of it would throw the strongest man into a coma. The cigarette was sent to me by a Chicago crook whom I once befriended. The man tells me that an Illinois chemist is manufacturing the nefacious things and selling them to 'the profesh' at the rate of \$10 for a box of five. They look like a good eigarette and they taste like one, but they bring on a 10 minutes' unconsciousness, and in 10 minutes much can be done. I am glad to say that they are not deadly. The box they come packed in is yellow."-Philadelphia Record.

Robert Barr's Pen Name.

Literary men sometimes derive their pseudonyms from strange sources. Robert Barr, when driving through the main street of an American town, came upon the name "Luke Sharp" over an undertaker's shop. It was a rather grim jest, but its grimness so tickled the humorist that he decided to adopt it as a pea name.—N. Y. News.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

et très vénandre en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Su — Sa publicité offre dons au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abountment, our l'enné Bettier suchtier se 212.01