WAYS OF THE BEAVER

Water So Long in Winter.

Manuflarities of the Interesting Little
Animal Described by One Who
Has Made a Study of
His Mabits.

A lase number of Rod and Gun in Chanda has an article on the habits of the heaver, in which the writer, Frank Risteen, tells some interesting of Charth American animals. Of the cutting power of the heaver's teeth the

The beaver is really a sort of portable pulp mill, grinding up most any mind of wood that comes his way. I make measured a white birch tree, 22 inches through, cut down by a beaver, a single beaver generally, if not always, amputates the tree, and when it makes down the whole family fall to and have a regular frolio with the hard branches. A big beaver will bring down a fair-sized sapling, say three inches through, in about two minutes, and a large tree in about as

One of the queerest facts about the fluorer is the rapidity with which his fluor, chisel-shaped teeth will recover fluor an injury. I have known beavers to break their teeth in biting a fluor, and when I caught them again than days afterward you couldn't see is sign of the break—the teeth had grown out to their former perfection that short period."

Mr. Risteen's experiences have not given him a very high opinion of the honover's swimming powers. He

"As compared with the otter or malak the beaver is a very slow swimmer. His front legs hang by his sides; and he uses only his webbed hind feet flar the purpose of swimming. It is many to capture one in a canoe if you seem find him in shoal water. He is a most determined fighter, but clumsy and easy to handle. If he could get find of you with his teeth he would almost take a leg off—so you want to watch him sharp. The place to grab like is by the tail."

Of the ability of the beaver and been other wild animals and hirds to memain a long time under water this partiter says:

The ability of a beaver to remain under water for a long time is really must so tough a problem as it looks. When the lake or pond is frozen over an heaver will come to the under surface of the ice and expel his breath that it will form a wide, flat bublish. The air coming in contact with the ice and water is purified, and the heaver breathes it in again. This appearation he can repeat several times.

That it is difficult to hold most of the abyer fur-bearing animals in captivity is known to those who have smade the experiment, but the beaver revidently takes the lead in this respect in Mr. Risteen's estimation, as the following will show:

It almost takes a burglar-proof make to hold a newly-captured beaver. I make caught an old one and two kittens up the north branch of the Easthwest, put them in a barrel and brought them down to Miramichi lake. That night she gnawed a hole through the barrel and cleared out, beaving her kittens. They were so young that I had no way of feeding them. Soon after that I caught a big make beaver. I made a large log pen that him of dry spruce, but the second might he cut a log out and disappeared.

Beavers when alarmed generally make up atream, so I went up the brook to where a little branch came im and I thought I would go up that a little way, and I hadn't gone more than ten rods before I came across my lad sitting up in the bed of the brook having a lunch on a stick he brook having a lu

"I picked him up by the tail, "herought him back, put him in the pen, supplied him with plenty of fresh puplar, and he seemed as tame as possible and never gave me any more from the lived a long time. Turn-hall had a thoroughbred mongrel dog which was jealous of the beaver, and one day attacked him. He only did that once, for the beaver nipped the day's tail off quicker'n a cat could cented a mouse.

Touched Eggs with Anchovy Toust, Use bread which is at least two old, cut a thin slice for each permen and trim off all crust, cutting the silices into circles or squares. Toast zelden brown over a clear fire. Mix Rogether equal parts of soft butter and amchovy paste, spread each slice thickwith this and keep hot while premaring the eggs. Have ready some The half-tenspoonful of salt and caremally break in the eggs, posching three r four at a time. Keep the water at mentle simmer and with a spoon Maste the water over the tops of the seggs that the white may set prettily. When done lift out each egg with a minmer, trimming off any ragged edges. Place an egg on each slice of Senst, drop on it a tiny bit of the anchovy butter and serve quickly.-Deatroit Free Press.

"Why, Flitters, how thin you are!

"N-no; but I paid a week's poard in imbrance at a place where they don't make us anything but health food." "Thiladelphia Bulletia."

NOTES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

A Few Items of Useful Information Pertaining to Things in General.

One of the very best liniments to use in case of sprains, bruises, soreness of the throat or chest is this old-fashioned remedy that is deservedly popular at many of the western army posts. Put into a quart bottle one part of turpentine to two parts of vinegar and the white of an egg, leaving plenty of room to shake. Shake vigorously until the ingredients are well incorporated, and always shake again before using, says the Washington Star.

Still another old-time remedy that stands unexcelled for poultieing a boil is this "revolutionary poultiee." Stir to a paste the besten yolk of one egg, one tablespoonful of honey and one tablespoonful of rye flour. If rye flour is unattainable, wheat flour will answer. Spread a little directly on the boll and bandage. This paste will keep for days.

Chemists are sounding a note of warning against the use of dyed hosiery in cases where there are abrasions of any kind upon the limbs. Many cases of aggravated poisoning have resulted from the wearing of scarlet or black hose colored with mineral dyes.

The widespread belief that fish contains large proportions of phosphorus, and on that account is particularly valuable as brain food, is not borne out by investigation. The opinion of prominent physiologists is that phosphorus is no more essential to the brain than nitrogen, potassium or any other of its tissue constituents, and the value commonly attributed to phosphorus is based on a popular misconception of statements by one of the early writers on such subjects.

Most physiologists regard fish as a particularly desirable food for persons of sedentary habits, as it usually contains less fat than is found in meat. In digestibility it ranks with lamb. The leaner fish, such as cod, haddock, perch, pike, bluefish, etc., are more readily digested than the fatter kinds, such as trout, salmon, shad and mackerel.

A dish drainer in the kitchen is one of the necessities which every woman should possess who cares to save her atrength and steps. It may be atationary, sloping to the sink, or it may be a drop affair fastened to the wall by the sink with hook and staple. It should be made of wood grooved lengthwise, with two slats also running lengthwise through the middle for the dishes to rest on after washing, and a low rim on three sides to prevent their slipping off. The dishes may be rinaed on this, doing away with the necessity of a second pan.

The claim is made that sea-sickness may be entirely prevented by learning to adjust one's body to the motion of the ship. Instead of holding the body tense and rigid, relax all the muscles, allowing the whole figure to swing and sway with the vessel. Do not hold yourself in the chair, but let the chair hold you. If you stand, stand loosely, so that no sudden lurch will surprise you. One way to learn to relax utterly is to let the steward stuff a life-preserver between you and the side of the berth, then allow yourself to roll with the bed, not on it.

THE CHARM OF CORDIALITY.

Those Who Possess It Help to Make Life Bright and Others Happy.

It is not enough to have gone through the world merely greeting people and recognizing their existence simply because we could not well avoid doing so. It is truly a duty that we owe to our fellow-associates that we know something of the art of being cordial, says the Detroit Free Press.

Some folks are born with a knack in this line, others never see the plain necessity for cordiality-as it rests with themselves—and again there are others who early in life realize that there is something wrong in their dispositions and immediately set about the correcting of them. These are the wise ones. The ones lacking in wisdom go all the days of their poor, narrow lives, blaming the world and the people in it, and declare that more than half of what one hopes and dreams of doing all proves a failure; no matter how hard one may try, declares an eastern correspondent.

The cordial man or woman is willing to meet the world half way. That is what the world likes. It is a grim old world—if you meet it with anything but a smiling face.

There is something so charming about the manner of the cordial woman when you first meet her, and this charm grows upon one as one's acquaintnee with her continues. Socially she is a success, and when by any chance she must come in contact with the business world she finds almost a hearty greeting awaiting her

There is a certain reserve that is always necessary, and this the dignified woman instinctively preserves, but there is such a thing, you know, as carrying a reserve a degree too far. It becomes an affectation oftentimes.

It is a wrong impression entertained by many of the most sensible women that a cordial manner might be mistaken for a lack of proper dignity. The truly womanly woman may risk being cordial. She need never be afraid of being misunderstood. Cordiality will never be confouded with familiarity.

Crushed Currants,

Wash thoroughly and stem them, then mash every current. Weigh and add an equal weight of sugar. Do not cook, but seal at once cold. These are very nice in the season of currents.—Lagics' World, New York.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Dr. Kurem-"Did the other physician take your temperature?" Patient -- "Worse 'n that. He tuk me las' dollar." -- Norristown Herald.

A Cool Reception.—"Did you notice? I have a new electric fan in my office." "Oh, yes; I got wind of it the minute I opened the door."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The Joys of Touring.—Traveler—"I say, your razor's pulling most confoundedly?" Local Torturer—"Be it, sur? Wull, 'old on tight to the chair, an' we'll get it off summow!"—Punch.

Playright—"In my new comedy we will have a practical pump and a practical sawmill and a practical pile-driver." Askit—"Why don't you try to get a few practical jokes?"—Baltimore American.

Our Remarkable Language.—Mrs. Snaggs—"They must have some big pistoisoutwest." Mr. Snaggs—"Why?" Mrs. Snaggs—"There's something in the paper about a train robber covering a conductor with a revolver."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Compating—Unals, Taber, balted be-

Combative.—Uncle Jabez halted before a booth in a mammoth department atore and thoughtfully read the sign over the window: "Parcel Room—Umbrellas Taken Here." Gripping his faded parachute suspiciously, Uncle Jabez edged toward the exit, muttering andibly: "Waal, they won't get mine without a ruff an' tumble fight, b'gosh!"—Ohio State Journal.

AN ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE.

One of Boston's Benevolent Societies
That Has Over a Thomsand

Members.

A beautiful charity which is conducted by a Boston organization is described by the Beacon. It consists of extending relief to neglected and suffering cats and dogs. The society is known as the Animal Rescue league. When it was first formed, in February, 1899, there were 110 members, both men and women. The number now exceeds a thousand. The president is a woman, Mrs. Huntington Smith. The league is able to rent a house for the care of its proteges, pay an agent and his wife to live there, and hire two other assistants. In the course of a year the league has received and cared for between 5,000 and 6,000 cats and dogs. On one day as

many as 74 were brought to its doors. The members of the society either rescue the suffering creatures themselves or report the cases promptly. And, the poor animals having been provided with a temporary home, outsiders are invited to inspect the place and its occupants and, if prompted to do so from kind motives, to take any of the animals away to a new home. The managers are scrupulous, however, about giving a cat or a dog to anyone who is not likely to use it well. A woman who wanted a dog for her two-year-old baby to play with was met with a polite refusal.

The need of such an institution has long been felt by the people of humane instincts who are often on the streets and are quick to observe distress. It was impracticable for such persons to carry to their own homes all the neglected cats and dogs which they might encounter. It was much better to have amindependent asylum. Occasionally a case is found for which something besides food, shelter and medical attendance is necessary. A kitten that had been thrown from a roof broke its hip and lay out in a field for three days, unable to crawl. With the best of care recovery was out of the question. Accordingly, the poor thing was put out of its misery. In fact, this course is found necessary every day.

MAY BREAK OLD CUSTOMS.

It is Thought King Edward Will Set
Aside Restrictions Upon
Royal Privileges.

Gossips are busy discussing whether or not King Edward, after his coronation, will seek to abolish certain restrictions with which custom - has hedged the sovereign of the realm, and the impression is that he will strike out for anlarger liberty of action than his predecessors have enjoyed. Victoria during her long reign never made even the shortest of sojourns beneath the roof of any host who could not claim either illustrious birth or distinguished position. Personal merit and intellectual brilliancy were always recognized by Queen Victoria, but to the insistent and increasing claims of mere wealth she seems to have been indifferent. As for the younger members of the royal family, it soon became clear that the course pursued by Queen Victoria and the prince consort need not necessarily be followed by them, but in the case of their heir apparent and his consort a sharp distinction was very early drawn between those stately homes of England where the prince and princess of Wales stayed together in what may be called semi-state and those mansions where the prince went more or less informally, says a London exchange.

To give an example, Queen Alexandra has never formed part of a racing house party save as the guest of such members of the "great world" as the duke and duchess of Richmond. It would be considered a grave breach of etiquette for either a queen consort or a princess of Wales to be the guest at the home of a bachelor. So strictly has this rule been observed that the only exception ever made to it by Queen Alexandra was in favor of the nobleman who was destined to become her son-in-law, when early in the 80's the princess of Wales attended a great ball given by the thensearl of Fife, Georgiana, Lady Dudley, acting as hostess on the occa-

JAPANESE ART PRINTING.

How Marvelous Results Are Obtained
in the Simplest and Rasiest
Manner.

Mr. C. E. Dawson, in his series of articles on "Japanese Prints and Things," in the London Art Record, remarks that the method of printing adopted by the Japanese artists seems to be the only possible and appropriate way of rendering the aubtly exquisite tone and graduations which they affected. The delicate purity of their tints could only be rendered in water color; and the almost liquid quality of their lighter passages in the sky effects could only be obtained by diluting the paint with a brush on the wood immediately before each impression. This fact slone prevents any mechanical similarity in their reproduction, so that practically no two prints of the same design are identical. a state of things which would be the despair of European printers, whose aim. like that of most products of our civilization, is absolute similaritythe dull, wearisome, monotonous reproduction of units, all even, all alike, without the slightest trace or impress of human touch or emotion.

The ingenuity of the Japanese wood cutters and printers who worked under the immediate supervision of the artist is simply wonderful. The way in which every possible method was exploited to help in the variety of effects proves this. The actual grain of the cherry-wood block is often used in giving the texture to cloudy sky and sea, with most surprising results. The paper before printing is usually moistened with rice starch to a degree comparing with the particular printing, which not only allows the pigments to sink right into the fiber of the paper, but also to spread in a delightfully juicy way in any direction which may help the design. Metal. foils powdered on in rich disper patterms and designs, blind-stamped in relief, all insure the richness of their drapery, in contrast with the restful empty spaces which are nearly always to be found artfully disposed in their compositions. It is to these prints that we owe so much in the flevelopment of the decorative spirit in our modern art, from the strongly simple masses of our best posters to the complex subtleties of Aubrey Beardsley and the "man Sime." Almost every phase of recent activity is indebred to the skill and patience of that glorious little band of lotus lovers of the east.

ECHINESE EDITOR'S IRONY.

Harnssed Journalist's Caustic Reply to Captions Critics Who Depreented Progress.

In China as well as in other more favored countries the editor finds his pathway strewn with brambles. One member of the craft in the celestial kingdom is experiencing what it is to have friends who are expending much time and labor in correction and goodly admonition. He is the editor of a native paper, whose robust reform proclivities are offending against the immutable laws of his land. Driven at length to defend himself, the harassed journalist addressed to his critics a brief editorial, of which the following translation gives an idea of the Chinese conception of sarcasm, erroneously declared to be nonexistent by many travelers, After a preliminary acknowledgment of fallibility the article proceeds:

"In future nothing which may be described as new will appear in these columns, and thereby prevent people's understandings from being enlightened. None but bigoted members of the conceited literati will even be called to assist upon the editorial staff. We shall confine ourselves to the affairs of the last dynasty, carefully avoiding all reference to the family that now rules China. We shall give our special attention to fortune-telling, witchcraft and kindred subjects of truth, of which no one has any doubt. A place of supreme importance will be given to the revered teachings of geomancy and we shall show that a man's good luck or misfortune is controlled by the stars. We shall respectfully beg his majesty to observe the old customs and that the mandarins follow their excellent and time-honored methods of transacting business. We shall resist with all our strength every attempt to introduce reforms, and lest we should be tempted to record any current events we resolve from this time forward to dispense with the service of all reporters as a useless waste of money. We hope in this way to earn the good will and support of all our readers, firmly believing that if we faithfully do according to this honest and admirable advice the benefit will be manifested

A Colomial Protest.

Japan is certainly in earnest in demanding admission for her people to Australia. Britain, on the other hand, isn't in the least degree in earnest about facilitating the exclusion of the brown man who is rising in the east. Heing safe herself from the curse of inferior peoples in her midst to undersell her artisans and mongrelize her race and lower her standard of civilization, Britain cares very little, or understands very little, what happens or may happen to Australia in these respects.—Sydney Bulletin.

Electricity in Westmisster Abbey. Electric lamps are to be substituted in the place of gas jets in England's famous abbey. It is averred that gas has proved injurious to the great church by setting up chemical change in the limestone of which its walls, arches, vaults and carvings are composed, thus hastening the disintegration of the building.—Youth's Companion.

SUPPORTED BY CRIME

Honest People Who Live on Crimes
They Do Not Commit.

Magistrates, Police and Others by the Thousands in This Country Maintained to Protect Public Property,

Not less than 100,000 of the good cftizens of this broad land live by crimes which they do not commit. Although among the law-abiding and often most respected citizens of their several communities, they are supported entirely by offenses against the law and against right. Their living depends on the energies of 250,-000 other persons who commit the offenses. Were these 250,000 suddenly to become upright citizens and cease to break the laws, not only the 100,-000, but four times as many more who depend upon them, would be thrown out of their livelihood, and must depend upon charity for their support until some other occupation shall be found for them, says the

Chicago Tribune. If it be true that there is honesty among thieves this time cannot be as far distant as might be supposed, for by the national census it appears that the country is rapidly approaching a time when all the inhabitants shall be malefactors, and therefore, according to the proverb, being homest among themselves, will no longer require supervision. In 1850 but one out of every 3,422 inhabitants was a criminal. In 1870 thieves and other evildoers had increased so that one out of every 1,171 inhabitants served a term in jail. In 1890 one out of every 786.5 was incarcerated, and the proportion has steadily increased so that mow it is probably approximately one out of every 500.

To look after these evildoers the United States maintains a police force estimated at 78,000 men, costing annually more than \$50,000,000 for their support. In 52 of the chief eities of the land there are over 15,000 police, whose maintenance costs over \$13,000,808.

In addition to these positive is a great army of men who are employed in the machinery of trying and punishing criminals. There are police magistrates, trial judges, elerks, bailiffs, jailers and penitentiary guards, in all amounting to several thousand more. On an average one guard is required for every ten prisoners in jail. On the first of June, this year, there were upward of 85,000 prisoners in jails in this country. This is taken as a fair daily average, so that there must have been 8,500 guards caring for

them. This army of 100,000 men engaged in catching, trying, guarding and watching thieves and other evildoers, reckoning at the usual rate for his country of one to a family of five, is the support of 500,000 persons. The cost to the mation in wages, court expenses, and support of these men, not counting the civil courts, is not less than \$125,000,000. All this expense is brought upon the nation through the desire of many people to break laws. The expense is even greater than this, for there are the criminals in jail to be fed and housed which, if the average cost is but little more than \$100 per criminal, amounts to \$10,000,000.

If"Bill Sykes," as the English term the malefactor, should therefore suddenly reform he would save the nation an expense of \$135,000,000 annually, in addition to what he steals and the damage he does. But what a calamity he would plunge it into. Of the criminals out of jail probably 20,000 have no other occupation. Add these to the 85,000 who would be released, and these again to the 100,-000 honest folk thrown out of employment, and the nation would be left in some such plight as it was in at the close of the rebellion, with 200,000 men out of employment to be absorbed into various lines of trade, and these same persons with all dependent upon them to be pensioned and supported until they could be cared for. The expense of pensioning and the pension bureau would probably equal the present policing expense for a time, but the problem of caring for all the people and finding them employment would: be

Red Spark Explodes Dynamite. "You've got to have a red spark," said a workman, "to set off dynamite. I've handled it long enough to know. Here's an experiment that's been tried: They took an old flat car and loaded it with rocks; then they fastened a box of dynamite to the bumper and let the car run down a steep grade, bang! into another car anchored at the bottom. And they found that the dynamite never exploded unless the bumpers were faced with iron. It didn't matter how much concussion they got with wooden bumpers, the dynamite was like that much putty, but as soon as a red spark jumped into it out of the iron, why, off she'd go." ---Chicago Chronicle. Woman in Motor Bace.

One would think not many women would care to try motor racing after Mme. Gast's experience in the great race to Berlin. She describes the nauses caused by the petroleum fumes of the other cars as something terrible and affecting the brain. The throat and mostrils are parched and the lungs suffer. The dust was so thick that you could see no road, only the trees rising on cither side. Eating was impossible, even during a halt, for all appetite had disappeared, and accidents were not omitted from the disagreeable programme. — London News.

: SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

It is reported from Paris that Maj. Krebs has invented and will shortly bring out an extra light motor weighing hardly ten pounds, intended specially for aerial navigation.

A public automobile service has been inaugurated between two towns in the neighborhood of Vienna, Payerbach and Reichenau. The electric system is used, and the vehicles are of the large omnibus pattern, very comfortably arranged, and make good time.

The eggs of a blue-bottle fly, if placed in the sun, will hatch in two-or three hours. Linnaeus declares that the larvae of three blue-bottle flies will devour the carcass of a horse as quickly as would a lion, so rapidly do these insects increase, and so voracious do they become.

Dr. Bizarro of Gorz has published a pamphlet in which he tries to prove that the Adriatic has for more than a thousand years been rising and encroaching on its shores. The lower parts of Trieste are experiencing trouble already, and in course of time Venice will be buried in the mud of the lagoon.

The new Italian submarine ressel.

"Delfine" has proved very satisfactory. It is provided with an instrument which permits a submarine ressel navigating below the surface to-have a view of the whole horizon while it is under water. It is called a eleptoscope, and was invented by two Italian engineers.

A new product prepared from the cocoanut, and known as "vegetaline," is being manufactured by a Marseilles firm. The product is a kind of butter, and is stated to be particularly adapted for bakers and confectioners. It is much cheaper than butter, and is stated to be better adapted for pastry, and more especially biscuifs.

THE ABANDONED FARMS.

Now England Farmhouses That Have Become Summer Cottages and Bostleness.

The evolution of the abandoned farms into something better and more profitable than they ever were before has become a noticeable feature in the rural sections of New England. The Boston Transcript onlin attention to the change in Berkshire county, Mass., where abandoned farms a few years ago were so numerous that it was feared the western part of the state in some sections would soon be depopulated. In place of that "there has been a record-breaking period of comstruction of street railways. The erection of big and modern hotels has been noteworthy. A large number of new industries of a minor importance have been inaugurated. In many cases the former abandoned farms have become summer residences for those who have plenty of money to spend and who are anxious to spend it. The advent of the summer boarder has caused the desert of the last decade to bloom as a rose garden. The abandoned farm house has now become a semmer cottage, whose picturesqueness delights the trained eye of an artist." All this, says the Chicago Tribune,

is but the natural outcome of the movements of social summer life. Originally the season lasted only from June until September and the seashore was the favorite resert. Gradually the rush for investments became so great that nearly all available sites on the New England shore from Stonington to Eastport have been taken up; as well as the islands near shore. Those that are left are held at such high figures that only millionaires can purchase and improve them. Little by little the summer cottages have been pushed farther inland, and as the season has now been extended from September, when the seaside resorts clos, to Thanksgiving time, and the social locality changed from the shore to the hills, there flux been a steadily increasing demand for these "abandoned farms" as autumn residences and summer residences alike. Not a few of them also have been bought for golf links and the old farm houses. turned into clubbouses.

Thus what was pt one time a serious problem has been most happily solved, and those who have been lucky enough, after moving away to the cities or elsewhere, to held on to their land will make handsome profits. The weenout old farm has more than once proved to be a homenza.

New Kind of Rat.
The immense number of bananas

which have been sent into this country during recent years have been thee means of introducing several different new kinds of flies, spidera and beetles, which have been inadvertently packed with them. The most formidable ereature that comes. over in banena cases is a new kind of rat. It is smaller than the ordinary sors, quite black in color, with round cars, and a head shaped somewhat like that of a bat. The little animal has a somewhat attractive appearance, and, in the early days of the banana trade, the salesmen were inclined to be kind to one of these rate if it was caught, and make a pet of it.

An effort is to be made to remove a large red oak tree from the wildest section of Arkansas to Forest pork, St. Louis, for the Louisiana Purchase exposition. The tree is 160 feet high and 12 feet in diameter at the base. A double tramway will be built from the tree to the river, where it will be floated and towed to St. Louis. It is estimated that this will occupy six months. The tree will be dug up by the roots instead of being cut down, and none of its branches will be trimmed.—Indianapolis News.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Est très rémadas en l'agistans et dans vous les Etats du Sud. L'Es publicité offre dons au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abounement, pour l'année: Edition publicité offre dons au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abounement, pour l'année: Edition publicité offre dons au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abounement, pour l'année: Edition publicité offre dons des avantages exceptionnels.