#### Strange Affection Manifested by the Animal Towards Child Curried Of by Him.

The following is an incident which Secently occurred in Michigan, where a Bear abducted a little girl about three greats old, and not with any desire to marm the child, but through a strange kind of affection, says the New Orleans Wimer-Democrat Mr. Henry Flynn, the father of the child, lives in a sparsely settled part of the country, about 40 miles west of Ludington, Mich, and from him this account has Been derived. It appears that he started one morning to take a horse to pasture, about two miles distant from the house, and as his little girl seemed nuxious to go he put her upon the horse's back and let her ride a short distance, perhaps 40 rods from the house, where he put her down and told her to run home. He noticed that she contined standing when he left her, and on looking back a little further saw her playing in the sand. He soon passed out of sight, and was gone about an hour, expecting, of course, that the child would return to the house after playing a few moments. On returning home he made inquiries about her of her mother, who said she had not seen her, and supposed he had taken her along with him. On going to the spot where he left her he saw huge bear tracks in the sand, and at once came to the conclusion that the child had been carried off by a bear.

The family immediately made search through the forest, which was almost a Junule rendering their search very gios All day the englous parents mearched for some trace of their ohild;nor did they stop when darkness came on, but remained in the woods calling the lost one by her name. Morning came and their search was fruitless. Some gentlemen looking at land came to the house and being informed of the circumstances immediately set out to belp find her. The gentlemen wandered about, and as they were passing a \*wamp spot where the undergrowth was thick, they either called the child or else they were talking loud, when one of them heard a voice. He then called her by name and told her to come out of the bushes. She replied that the

erept through the brush and when near The spot where she and the bear were. they heard a splash in the water, which the child said was the bear. On going to her they found her standing upon a Bog extended half way across the river.

The bear had undertaken to cross the river on the log, and being closely "pursued left the child and swam away. She had received some scratches about her face, arms and legs, and her clothes were almost torn from her body; but the bear had not bitten her or hurt her, only the marks of his teeth being found on her back, where in taking hold of er clothes to carry her, he had taken ber flesh also.

The little one says the bear would but her down occasionally to rest and would put his nose up to her face, when she would slap him; and then the hear would hang his head by hereside and purr and rub against her like a cat. The men asked if she was cold in the night, and she told them the old bear lay sown beside her, and put his "arms" around her and kept her warm, though she did not like his long hair. She was taken home unhurt to her parents.

## TREASURE IN CHICAGO.

Bountown District is Wealthier Than Any One Locality Heard Of in Fact or Fiction.

Anybody can start out to-morrow and in the course of a half hour's walk in Chicago's downtown district can ner more tréasure than ever was istored in that fabulously righ neighborhood, King Solomon's mines, says

The sub-treasury in the Rand-Mc-Naily building in Adams street is one center of priceless wealth. Money is stored there as casually as iumber is paled in a lumber yard. in the department stores and jew-

elry shops in State street and the streets near by one can see more gold and silver and precious stones than Cróesus ever set his eyes on. In a little basement in Fifth avenue

between Madison and Monroe streets mix men sit all day hammering gold They work with a stock of metal that they handle as easily as a window cigar-maker handles the tobacco out of which he makes cigars, yet many men work for years and do not get money, enough to buy one-tenth of that stock

The express wagons which roll through the streets with grim-faced men string upon the end of steel cas-Ac's with rifles in their hands contain treasure as rich as any that ever freighted a Spanish galleen. The post office is filled with money

Pirates have fought and died for pries that did not equal the amount of morely that can be seen any day by So cane into the door of a bank

Outside of Wall, street there is no meter street in the world than the Same from the stock extince at Washington street to the board of train at Jackson to devant and the ent be downtown district is wealthing than any our to ally ever heard of in

No American Horse Type. Notable state ling the angle of the cof-

porce breeding as an industry in this governy there is at this time no dis-The by American horse type The ran be thoroughbred . English, the heavy draft borse is French, the back-. ery - English and the trotting horse, as bred at present for track and road mervice is not a type at all. An arimal type came it is the said to be established until it reproduces itself with reasonable certainty. Contury,

#### SHE LEARNED ABOUT CHECKS.

The Teller Had His Own Troubles Making Pluin Some Things About Banking.

A Utica woman opened an account at one of the banks by depositing \$500. She got a fair-sized checkbook and went away. The novelty of the use of a checkbook impressed her so well that she gave a check for about everything she purchased. After depositing the \$500 sho kept away from the bank with the single exception of calling for her book after it had been written up by the clerks. She had given many checks, says the New York Tribune, but did not know just how many, and when she opened the book she was glad to find that the total amount of her withdrawais was not more than \$375

She accepted the bank's word that it owed her \$125, and did not take into consideration the fact that possibly some of her later checks had not reached the bank in the regular channels of busi-Dess.

She was rather anxious to use the checkbook up, so she sent checks right and left in payment for purchases, but did not take the precaution of depositing more money.

One day she found a note from the bank in her mail, and it was to the effect that her account was largely over-

"I don't know what this means," she said to herself, and dismissed it from her mind, while she endeavored to dispose of the score or more of checks remaining in her book.

The next news she got from the bank was to the effect that her check had been protested, and it was made plain to her that in addition to adjusting her account there was a charge of about \$1.50 arising from the protest on her check.

Hastening to the bank, she accosted the teller and demanded to know what the bank meant by such proceedings. She was told that her account had been overdrawn, and that the bank had advised her, but she had paid no attention to it, and the bank was compelled to protest her check, as her actions were a little out of the ordinary.

"Why, here," she exclaimed, and she almost threw the book at the teller. "By your figures you owe me \$125."

The teller took the book and opening affed her attention to the fact that The book had been written up some three months before, and that since that time she had given checks amounting to over

"Well, what on earth are these things for then?" and she exhibited a half dozen blank checks still attached to her checkbook.

The teller only smiled. "Well, what are they for, if they are not for use?" she demanded.

The teller then told her a few things about banking.

### PELERINES FOR WINTER.

Exquisite Designs in Lace Veckwear for Cold Weather Cos-

Lace collars are to be worn quite as much during the coming season as in the past, and already a few of the new ones are making their appearance in the shops, reports the New York Tribune. The long stole ends and draped shoulders that have been so popular are replaced by deep, round perclines, with fitted shoulders, closing in front and just es aping the waist, or by collars varying in style and depth at the back, but flaving ends that slope into a sharp or rounded point in front. Except in the case of very small collarsand collars for the coming season are especially large and deep-there is invariably a fitted shoulder piece falling over the arm, and giving that long, sloping effect which fashion is determined the square American shoulder shall acquire.

The fitted shoulders of the new pelerms give an opportunity for the perfeet display of the rich lace designs which decorate them. These are decidedly-different from the patterns of last season, and a good many of them have been suggested by American importers to the lacemakers of France, Germany and Switzerland. The designs are sefected with a view to the particular needs of American women, but even in Paris it is admitted that American designs are most artistic and original

Empire styles are prominent among the new collars, and in one particular handsome pelerine wrought in heavy lace there are large lace roses, whose petals stand out from the ground of the ace mesh so that wads of rotton can be placed under them. In a somewhat findar pattern clusters of fruit or flowers are formed of raise, lace butfous dispersed over contrasting patterns. of lace. This is known as the climtton. effect," and appears in many classes of

TIM. Bull. Both heavy and fine lace will be in lemant during the coming reachs. Very lifterent from Point of Venise and other of the brass to dionable laces in the soft and deficate Mintese lace, w. ch. will be a reserving favorite among perpur of exclusive tade, and with the means to gratifying the This law, which is an relapsation to another Spansu, appears in hims rare patterns, and is made up into boleros and marrillas as well as late peterines and collars, in the case of the more dell are weaves

of lace, hardispehlefs, with a horder matelling the lace accessory are being A good many of the new offars are in champages that, which will trees particular's well with the brown buts

#### and fromks that are promised. Both Deficient

Shew You make how the a rowler, He "Then we're both defective 1 ought to make love like an expert, and con ought for to know the difference.-Stray Stories.

#### HINTS FOR THE WOMEN.

A Variety of "Don'ts" Which It May Be Well for Their Lanks

Don't think you are too old to do this, too old to do that. You are always as young as you feel. People grow old by thinking themselves old, says the Washington Star.

Don't think you are too old to be young. Live a young life, which has a tendency to keep up youthful looks. Woman, while not being kittenish, or s "bud," need never be old in her Ways.

Don't think that you are forbidden to think of your looks, or to attend to yourappearance because youhappen to be 30. Balkar has said that a woman of 30 is at her most fascinating and dangerous age that is, dangerous to the hearts of men.

Don't make a mistake about itto be young, to be in the first, faint flush of youth is no longer the fash-, ioh. The fashfonable age for a successful society woman is between 30 and 40.

Don't, however, go on the housetop and proclaim to the world that you are 40 and glad of it.

Don't attempt repair and preservation of beauty wih paints, powders and veils. Take plenty of exercise, stand erect, sit erect. When your speak let your voice possess volume and energy. When you think think

Don't say you haven't time for the afternoon's "forty winks" Take it, and your renewed strength will show in a freshened complexion. A half hour's nap after luncheon will do more to eradicate wrinkles than all the beautiflers in the world.

Don't think that a life of ease and luxury is essential to preserve youthful, delicate looks. A certain amount of work and exercise is necessary to keep the muscles firm and elastic and

Don't let go of love or love of romance. They are amplets against wrinkles. Not all of the world's hom-

age is poured at the feet of girthood. Don't fancy that the dew of youth. with its complexion of roses, is alone able to inspire passion. A woman's best and richest years are from 35 to

the old saw girry. Sweet Sixteen

is exploded. Don't be glum if you want to be young Dance and sing and, above all laugh. Ride, drive, row, swim and walk a mile-or make it three-daily Keep your heart young and thus defy Fa-

Don't belong to the "old folks" and nod through the evening hours because your boy is at college.

.Don't be afraid that some one will say, "Why, she goes about like a young girl!" If you feel light and easy in motion, why be staid, moping, artificial because you are supposed to be so, being no longer young?

Don't be envious or disheartened or Impatient. Those evil habits make ugly lines in the face. Do gentle, kind. generous things without thought of re-

Don't think there is intense respectability in being rather jigly because you are old. No old person has a right to be agly. She has had all her life in which to grow beautiful.

## FEEDING YOUNG CHILDREN.

There Should Be Five Meals a Day and at Regular intervals.

A child I months old should have five meals a day, says Medicai Talk. The first as soon as it awakens in the morning should consist of a table spoonful of parmeal with a pinch of sait, one tablespoonful of cream and one-half part of

The second meal should occur at about ten a. m. and should consist of milk from one half to a pint according to the strength and size of the child The third meal about one p m. This should consist of a little scraped lean beef, a heaping 'saspoonful, a small piece of oried or toasted bread police-

The fourth meal at four p. ml. Twothirds of a pint of noik, cream and all, The fifth meal at 7.30 and consist of one-half pint of milk, to which has been added some starchy substance, such as

ized into a half pint of milk.

## arrow root or farina.

Peach Charlette. Sift together 112 cuptule of flour, a fourth of a cupful of sugar and a rounding teaspoonful of baking powder. Work in a good half a cupful of butter with the tips of the fingers and moisten to a stiff dough with the yolk of an egg and rold water. Toss on a floured board, put and roll out and line with the paste a deep: floured pudding form Brush with white of egg, sprinkle with a little flour and nil about two-thirds with beaches which have been pared and out intohalves . Sweeten the fruit, adding to the sigar used a counding tablespoonful of flour for each quart. Roll out remaining paste, cut into strips half an Inch. wide and arrange lattice fashion over the to, twisting each strip in so doing Wer edges of under crust, pressedges together and with the thomb and toredager form into scallops. Have about an boar in a moderate oversidust with peopleted sugar and serve warm with cream Good Housekeeping

## Suparing the tirele

Once upon a time a man entered the circ - of practical polities, with the firm determination to be a reformer and be perfectly square in all that he did, and began tooking for a locrative office. He soon found that to accomplish his

purpose he had to make promises that he knew he could never fulfil, and had to give his aid to questionable proceedings in order to obtain regulaite influence Miral You can not square the po-

#### REDEMPTION OF A TOWN.

Effected Through the Efforts of Throc Persons Who Could Not Get Away from It.

A story-evidently of his bowhood home---was recently told by Rev. Willard Scott, of Worcester, who thus describes how three people redeemed a town, says Youth's Companion

The village had been left high and dry by the development of a waterpower a few miles on one side and the opening of a railroad on the other. People moved away; business dwindled to nothing. The little red schoolhouse had few pupils, and in the winter time these were rough ones. The little white church grew shabby for lack of paint, and at last it was closed altogether.

The redemption of the village began in the coming of a minister with so large a family that once there he could not well get away. His salary was small to the point of starvation, and he eked out by taking young pupils into his family. Thus the parsonage, with its own children and those who were imported, became a new center of life. The minister's sermons were long and doctrinal and dry, but the little church became again a center of religious and social life, and a source of power

The second person was a teacher who came to teach throughout the whole year. There had been a succession of young girls in the fall, followed by menin the winter, all one-term teachers. But this gaunt, carnest woman, whose day-dreams were past, and who had no other ambition than to teach well, braved the turbulent element that made up the winter school, and taught for 29 years, a period equal to that of the ministry of the pastor. And these two molded a new generation, and sent out boys and girls to the academy and into the world with enlightened ideas and earmest and

resolute purposes. The third person was a histness man who bought a farm because his health had failed in town. The farm had been rented until its thin soil was impoverished, and hardly a fence or building remained. Realizing that he had come to spend the rest of his life on the farm, the new owner bekan to improve it. He bought the first commercial fertilizer the town had known. He bought new varieties of grapes and of fruit frees. Grafts and outlings from

his trees and wines were soon in demand, and were freely given to the neighbors. He paid five dollars for a pound of potatoes for seed, and in a few years the whole village ate new potatoes on the Fourth of July. The live stock of the community improved as he sold his surplus lambs and calves to neighbors. With all the rest he was deacon in the little church, superintendent of the Sunday school, and the adviser of widows and of people ta

The community took on new life. were repaired, and nowers an peared in the dooryards. The meetinghouse was hainted and the school became noted. The obscure, isotated village, with no large future possible, ceased to be ashamed of itself, and had pride in the achievements of its rooms people out in the world. Of these young people the man who told the story was one; and he reflected that but for those three people he would have grown up in a neighborhood void of great ideals and

Doubtless disappointment lay back of the direnmstances that brought to the village the minister, the shacher, the health-broken merchant Each, perhaps, had cherished other and larger ambitions, and each had suffered through the limitations of life in such a place Yet who can believe that any larger work could have been possible for them. than this that these three persons should have regenerated a community?

## THE ALARM-CLOCK BRAIN.

This Writer Rather Dubloms Concerning Vernelty of Man Who Claims to Amaken at Will.

To be able to waken one's self at a predetermined and usually unearthly hour without external prompting is an accomplishment of which one may well boast, and of which many doboast, I hope with entire truthfilmess. Continually to be doubting other people's word is, perhaps, a bad sign, but I confess that when one of these gifted mortals tells how the tide served for weak-fishing at 4:39 a m, and the appointment was for 3 sharp at Sammis' pier; how he did not want to rouse the whole house with the alarm clock, and how, furthermore, if he had put his whole trust and confidence in the clock it would have been just him to share through its long-protracted trill, so be simply impressed upon but mand," "two-thirty," because that would give him about time to doesn and get down to the doca "Twothirty," he said to his mind. "Twotimery Understand"" And his mind needed its head and said. "All right, boss, fill call you. Don't you werry. Two-thirty," and he went to bed at seven and slept like a top, and it seemed like it was no time at all before he waked up with a sort of a fork, as broad awake as ever he was in his life. He struck a match and lo reed at his watch, and what do you think Well, sir, P was just 2 31. When a man tells me that, I look him reals in the eye. - Everyboay's Maga-

## Walls and Things.

Still a great wall altervened between them and somely.

"Let's give it up " said the man, thoroughly disheartened "Oh, we're going to get over it," said

the woman, nothing caunted "What! have we withes?" expositulated

"No, but our money has," said the woman .-- Detroit Free Press.

#### LLIMB TO REACH WATER.

Old Angler Tells Story to Prove the Remoning Power Displayed by Finb.

"Fishes have more sense than they

are credited with having," said an old angler, "and my experience has taught me not to put much faith in the statement that they only know things from the vibrations due to concussion. think they reason in some way or other. I don't know just how it is. I am satisfied that nature has not been particularly entravagant in the matter of giving fish intelligence. Besides, I know that their eyes are 'flat,' and they can see but very little. I suppose the eye of the fish is worse, if anything, than the eye of the reptile. But taking all these things into consideration, I am convinced from little things I have observed that the fish is a pretty wise member, and that he at least knows what is good for him when he is confronted by the blunt issue of surviving or not surviving. Why is it that a fish always flounders toward the water? That's the point I have in mind, and It is the one fact above all others that has convinced me that the fish has more sense than we think I have never seen

a fish that would not flounder toward

the water. "I know two answers will be made to this suggestion. One is that there is generally a slope toward the water, and that hence the force of gravity determines the direction of the motion of the fish's movement. And the other is a primary reason—the matter of instinct, as distinguished from reason. These explanations do not satisfy me. In the first place, I reject the theory which makes a difference between instinct and reason. I cannot tell the difference between the attributes, so much are ther alike. In the second place, I want to tell you that I have seen fish floundering up hill. Why? Simply because they were forced to flounder up hill in order to get back into the water. Does a fish know anything about direction and distance? I think so. I have seen them jump and flounder up hill, inch after inch until they got back to the edge of the stream out of which they had been jerked. It may be what some of the writers call "instinct," but to save my soul I can" tell tingtinet from what we are accusformed to reward as reason in higher

forms of life" SUNLIGHT AND HUMAN BODY.

Experiments Show That Rays Pere trate Basily Through Quite a Thickness of Flesh.

An artiste contributed by Dr J N Kime to the Scientific American gives details of some experiments that show that sunlight will penetrate in a comparatively short time through a codsiderable thickness of flesh. He bound logether a small negative and a gelatino-bromide plate and put the combination between the teeth and cheek of the subject taking suitable precautions that no light should enter at the mouth. The cheek was then exposed to direct supshine in February for 40 seconds, and in every case the image was developed. One man on whom the experiment was tried had a thick. short, black beard and this lessened the exposure effect somewhat. Another was a negro, with a tank, dark cheek, and here the diminution in the light transmitted was still more

No steps were taken to interferwith the circulation of the blood and Dr. Kime considers that his experiments show that it is not necessary. as has been stated, to compress the parts to free them from blood as far as possible when light is used as a surgical agent. Dr. Kime als e stares that his experiments show why red light is valuable in the treatment of smallpox. They prove that no chemical light of any consequence reaches. the patient." When rid cortains are fixed over the windows, etc., and so irritation is prevented and subsequent disfigurement lessened. But as the photographic plates used were not consitive to red light the soundness of this deduction from the experimental results may be doubted.

Red-Tape thanrdities. The Dearsche Junitenzeniana records the following instance of Prissian red tape. A woman who disappeared from her home was legally adpidged dead after a time. Three years later she reappeared, proved her identity beyond a doubt and demanded a passport and other legal documents which Germans are required to possess. The anthorities, however, refused to give her the documents, declaring that legally she was dead, and the lew courts decided that she could not appeal against the rolling that she was dead, because too kreat an intervalhad elapsed for an appeal to be allow at it. The courts of appeal of held this decision so that the unfortunate worran is still dead, though very much alive to the aboundines of ret tape -London Tit-Bits

Discusery of Perpetual Light. A small quantity of radium saits in the Carte laboratory, where this remarkable substance was discovered, was sufficient to render the walls, the instruments, the very air, radio-active. That is, the walls, the instruments, the air. gave of radiations of their own merely because radium was or had been present Imagine the gain to mankind when a process is evolved for making those radiations luminous. Ordinary gas or electricity would no longer be necessary There would no longer be dark corners in the world. Exerything that had felt the influence of the radium would shipe, and, since the energy of the salt is well-nigh perpetual, there would never be any need of renewing the lighting contract. - Everybody's Magazinia

#### SENTENCED TO A BATH.

Chinese inmate of Denver, vot., Jail Had Religious Scruptes Against Water, But in Vala.

Considerable trouble was aroused at the county juil at Denver a few days ago when Tong Fuyl, a Chinese inmate, was ordered by the court to take a bath. Most of the sojourners there, when outside, are not sticklers for cleanliness, but the jurisdiction of the kangaroo court is necessarily limited. and so they allow no opportunity to es-

cape of asserting their authority. One of the most important dominions over which it holds sway is the jail bathroom. Every inmate must take a pilgrimage to its cleausing waters twicea week. Now Tong Fuyl had seldom experienced the polluting touch of water. His ancestors had warned him against it, and from his earliest recollections he had daily prayed to his Shinto god that he might never be defiled by it.

The kangaroo court, however did not seem to grasp the force of his religious arguments, and ordered that he be ducked. It took four deputy sheriffs of the court to strip Fuyl and drop him into the tub. Fuyl called loudly for the aid of all the gods in the Shinto calendar. Both Buddha and Confucius deserted him in this hour of need and down under the water he went. He sprayed the entire south wing of the building and gave his termentors as thorough a soaking as he got himself.

They soon had all the wetting they cared for and left him to sink or swim as best he could. Once out of the tub Fuyi disregarded all advice to use a towel, but climbed into his clothes with all haste and crawled off into a corner

#### ORIENTAL LUMBER TRADE BIG.

Secretary Cortely on of Department of Commerce Given Figures on Chance of Count's Inferents.

The lumber markets of the orient and the share which the United States is like ly to have in supplying them, is the aubject just now of some attention by the department of commerce and labor, through its bureau of statistics. The bureau recently received and published statements of

the same of of the true person of implies in the Chinese market from Viadivostock, by a Russian vessel. This fact. opens the question of future competition for the oriental market between the; American lumber interests on the Pacific's coast, on the one hand, and those of the Russians in Siberta on the Yalu river, on the other

The American industry of the Pacific coast has the advantage of organization on a large scale, and of mechanical equipment. This is evidenced by the rate of annual production. Unofficial estimates put the annual cut of himber and shingles of the Partic states at 4 600 000 000 fee It is calculated that, at this rate, the forears of the Pacific coast will be exhausted The Pacific lumbermen have been rap-

foly enlarging their area and volume of commercial distribution, both in the foreign and domestic markets. According to fgures gathered by the bureau of statistics the reduced shipments from upper Canfornia in 1902 amounted to 260,-

Farther north on the coast the trade " In lumber has been expanding with cor-ALE WELLE MAN CONTRACTOR STATE OF THE PROPERTY With the At Start of Were 184 47 1 and four of ter fem in 1962, and 5 6,661,749 feet in

## KAISER EXPLAINS ACTIVITY.

Attelbutes Capacity for Tremendous Work to Discipting Acquired at Cassel Gymnasium.

Emperor William in a speech at a er. Sommet given at Cassel the other day attributed his restless activity and zeal for the country to the discipline of his tutors. The emperor attended the grammasium at Cassel and received instruction at the same time from a number of private teachers chief of whom was Prof Hinspeter, now retired a

"The very urgent and constant preparation that I received," said the emperor. imade merapable of putting on my shoulders the burden of work which is becoming hearter from day to day. Although my teachers were aware of the responetbillibles they had undertaken, and utilized every hour and minute to prepare me for my high calling, none of them had a clear prevision of what an immenseburden of labor and what a depressing . weight he has to carry who is responsible for 58,000,000 of Germans.

"Not for a moment do I regret the studies I at that time thought severs, and I may truly say that work and the afe of work has become my second nature "

## ENGAGED TO CHINESE.

Prominent Ellenbeth, V. J., Youth to A Wed the of the Camona Ah Pong Sisters of Honolulu.

Walter Wall Brewster, a member of a prominent Elizabeth (N. J.) family, is angued to one of the famous Ah Fong sisters, of Hotolulu. The story of the family is one of the most comantic in the Pacific islands Wing Ah Fong. father of 13 mris, of whom seven married Caucasians, was a Chinaman who ame to Houstoln in 1858. He amassed a fortune in the silk and bricks-brac trade and became several times a milconsider through investments in sugar plantations Walter Brewster is 22 years old and a son of Kenderton 8. Brewster of Elizabeth, N. J. He is also a grandson of the late United States Senator James W. Wall, of New Jersey, and a great-grandson of former United States Senator Garret Wall

Probably Front-Hitten. A Boston girl and her escort arrested for kissing her. Wasn't the punishment sufficient, asks the Chicago Daily News, without calling on the law?

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS