INCIDENT OF A DEER HUNT.

Why Two Hunters Spared Their Quarry When They Caught Up with It.

The hunter had long been following the trail of a deer. From certain migns which his practiced eye noted mlong the way he knew that his long tramp through the snow in the forest was coming to an end, relates the New York Sun.

He had followed the single trail for mearly four hours, starting with a glimpse of the deer as she sprang unexpectedly from a covert at the side of the old log road. The great leaps of the doe were easily detected and the hunter set out in pursuit fully believing that in time he could tire the animal out and shoot her.

The chase was a hot one, first along the margin of a little stream over which the snowladen branches were bent until they swept the water, then through a marsh and up on the side of

mountain. As the man followed, first at a slow trot and then walking and struggling with the brush and stumps, his hopes rose higher and higher, for he noted what the leaps of the deer were growing shorter and shorter, and finally that the doe was walking, either tired out or confident that she had distanced the danger she had scented when she had stopped to nibble the tender bark of a bush.

The toes of the deer were no longer spread as they are when the animal is running. Up and over the mountain the hunter continued with increasing

confidence. The ground was strange to him; he had never hunted in that region before, and he watched with particular care the direction in which he was traveling from the sun and he studied the lay of the ground and noted the time at required to cover it from the starting point. The mountain seemed to run at right angles with the trail of the deer, and the particular features of the locality were fixed in his memory as • precaution against getting lost.

The doe worked along the side of this new watershed and entered . bowl in the slope of the mountains. When the hunter came up the deer was there in full view, and he raised This gun to shoot.

Suddenly he heard a plaintive cry; there was an answer, and a movement at the deer's side arrested his atten-'tion. He saw a young deer, apparentlly a fawn of the spring before, bound finto the opening.

The doe turned to caress it and then sank to the ground, for she was plainly exhausted. The young deer did not appear to notice the doe's fatigue and played about her with every evidence of delight.

The hunter did not shoot. The gun was quietly lowered and set upon the ground, and the man watched with mincreasing interest the playful antica of the little one.

For some time the hunter waited, hoping to see a buck, and then he "started to go away. He looked all rabout to discover the trail over which "he had approached the glen and by which he proposed to return.

Across the ridge he saw through the leafless trees the form of another hunter, and he hesitated as he speculated over the appearance of the lother. Then he whistled low and softly.

"Did you see?" he asked after he had attracted the other's attention, and he pointed in the direction of the two deer.

"Yes," was the response. "I discovrered the doe and was about to shoot when I saw the little one. Then I rwatched it play for an hour or more." The first hunter found the end of his long trail through the forest and ,began to retrace his steps, and the other walked away among the trees.

This is a true story. Hunters are not always inhuman.

The Moon and Bud Seasons, The state astronomer of New South Wales has recently shown a remarkable relation between the good and bad seasons of Australia and the moon's position. There is a lunar eycle of 19 years, or, to be more precise, of 6,939.69 days. That is to say. after 19 years the times of new and full moon come over again almost exacty as before. Mr. Russell's official observations for three periods of 19 years show that "rain comes in times in abundance when the moon is in certain degrees of her motion south, and when the moon begins to go north the droughty conditions prevail for seven or eight years, which," says the estronomer, "is either a marvelous coincidence or is a law connecting the two phenomena," and the latter, he believes, is the case. The first bad year of the present cycle was in 1895, and the droughts have persisted to such a terrible extent that from 1895 to 1900 25,000,000 sheep have sdied of starvation in the commoniwealth. But the law doesn't work so well elsewhere.-Science.

> Whereabouts of Lazarus. In the funeral sermon the colored marson said that the deceased brother was now "safe on Abraham's bosom." After the service a member of the congregation said to him:

> "How you know dey's room enough fer 'im dar? Ain't dat whar Latherus

"Well." explained the parson, "hit may be dat Latherus is done waked up, en is gwine 'round' takin' exercise!"-Atlanta Constitution.

The Girl and the Wife.

A girl goes to lots of trouble to capture a husband, but after the capture she doesn't go to as much trouble to hold him.—Chicago Daily News.

When Men Come to Blows. Two men never come to blows uneless they are angry and foolish at the same time.—Chicago Daily News.

THUS DID HE WIN.

An Up-to-Date Romance of the Football Field That Comes Out All Right.

This is a tale, vouched for by more than one person, although for obvious reasons the names of the hero, the heroine and the grim and hardheaded rich old papa have been necessarily left out, says the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph. A certain prominent member of a Frankfort athletic association, along with other young men of the town, was enamored of the lovely daughter of one of Frank-

ford's wealthy business men. Now, this young man is not particularly burdened with this world's goods, and among the other suitors were men of considerably more wealth. Yet the young woman, with the perversity of her sex, favored him more than the rest. Perhaps it was his winning ways or his manly, athletic proportions. At any rate, she gave him to understand that, so far as she was concerned, riches would not stand in the way of their union. Now, the parent is an enthusiast of the game. He knew the young man, was aware that he was a football player of no mean stripe, and when he asked for his daughter's hand, intimating delicately that it was for love alone he sought her, the old gentleman listened patiently to his story. Then, much to the suitor's surprise, he answered him thus: "Go and score a couple of goals for our team; then come and see me again."

Highly elated, the young player bided his time. At last came the golden opportunity. One Saturday afternoon several weeks ago his team was up against a powerful rival. Conspicuous among his fellow players was the young man. He was a tower of strength to his team, and before the game was over, in a blaze of glory, amid the plaudits of his friends, who were little aware of the stake for which he was really playing, he skirted the ends for two touchdowns, kicking a goal. He could hardly wait to doff his uniform before he was at the home of his desired one. Succeeding in gaining an interview without delay, he right speedily did make the father acquainted with the result of the game, not forgetting to remind him of his promise.

"And now," said the father, "tell me in what respect you differ from your rivals in seeking my daughter's hand?"

"That is easily explained," said the football player, without a moment's hesitation. "They loved for gold

while I goaled for love." So pleased was the magnate with the young man's ready answer and his earnestness that he gave his consent then and there. Thus did the football player, by his wit and good playing, win his bride and incidentally a fortune of about \$50,000 or so.

RELIC OF THE REVOLUTION.

Secret Passageway That Was Bood by Tory Leaders in the Revolution.

vating at a farmhouse which stands on Scriveris Point, close to Long Island sound, lately discoverell a secret passage leading from the garret of the house to the sound. The passageway, it is believed, was used in the revolutionary war by the tory leaders of Westchester to escape from the American troops, which, under Washington, were encamped for weeks in the neighborhood at the time that Gen. Howe, of the British army, was encamped just opposite on Long island. The legend of the passage has been known to the older residents of Westchester, although few of them have ever seen it. It was known as the "tory hole." The builder of the old house was Isaac Wilkins, an Englishman, who settled in Westchester shortly before the revolution. Notwithstanding that he married a sister of Lew's Morris, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, he was a hot tory. The house stands near a small creek leading to the sound. It is a two-story frame structure with shingled sides. It has an immense chimney and fireplaces and was considered one of the finest houses in Westchester county when it was built, 137 years ago. The upper stories are provided with portholes, through which the inmates guarded their grounds. The passage leading to the tunnel is in the garret. It is about four feet wide and is covered with a trap door. Stone steps projecting from the outside of the chimney form a stairway all the way down to the ground, where a tunnel passes under the basement and runs out under the yard to the small tidewater creek. The mouth of the cave and the tunnel years ago tumbled in and are now almost obliterated, but the passageway from attic to cellar is

Armor-Plated Whales.

The remarkable fact that the earliest known ancestor, or primitive type, of the modern whale bore heavy armor on its back, in the form of strong, bony plates, has recently been set forth by the German paleontologist, Dr. O. Abel. The plates occasionally found associated with remains of the primeval form of whale, the extinct zenglodon, have generally been regarded as having belonged to gigantic turtles, but Dr. Abel shows that they were part of the skeleton of the zeuglodon itself. They resemble in their character the impenetrable bony shells of the huge glyptodonts that formerly inhabited South America. The suggestion is made that at the time when they carried armor whales were amphibious creatures, living on the coasts and needing special protection from breakers and from sharks.

GEOGRAPHY EXTRAORDINARY.

Ludrierous Mistakes Made by Writers Who Are Unfamiliar with the Country.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times informs his newspaper that "the Cape to Cairo line of the African Transcontinental Telegraph company has been constructed as far as Bismarckburg, Togoland." This may read all right to anyone who knows nothing about the geography of Africa, but if he should try to illumine the statement by using a good map he would begin to suspect that something was wrong. The news is about as intelligible as though it read: "The telegraph line between Chicago and St. Louis has been extended as far as Portland, Ore." The route of the Cape to Cairo telegraph line passes through central Africa, while Togoland is a German possession on the west coast, Bismarckburg being a settlement in the interior of the colony.

Such blunders are quite excusable as long as Africa is comparatively little known, says the New York Sun, but some people continue to perpetrate them when they should know better. A school geography used in Switzerland contained this statement awhile ago, and perhaps it does yet:

"The inhabitants of the six New England states are Yankees."

Perhaps some American schoolteachers who visit the Alps have put a flea in the ear of that writer of geog-

raphies.

Treaties between various nations relating to boundaries will probably never again contain so many blunders as has been the case within the past 20 years, while the world has been clearing up nearly all the geographical mysteries. At least a dozen ludicrous blunders were perpetrated by European governments in their African treaties. The British and Portuguese, for example, fixed upon the "west side of the Manica plateau" as their common frontier in Mashona Land, finding later that there is no such plateau and that some other definition for the boundary line must be made, or they would be as badly mixed up as we have been with Canada in the Alaskan boundary muddle. Then the British and Germans fixed upon the Rio del Rey "from its source to the sea," as the boundary between their possessions fronting on the Bight of Biafra. They were slightly up a tree when they discovered that the Rio del Rey is not a river at all, but is merely an inlet of the sea and not much of a one at that.

CHINA'S CURIOUS CHICKENS.

Rooster Has Feathers Six Feet Long and Hen Wears a Long Fluffy Tail.

A United States army officer recently from China says an interior province of that country has produced one of the most remarkable curiosities in the shape of long-tailed fowls in the world. Two specimens, recenly brought to light, are kept inthe imperial household gardens. The rooster has feathers six feet long and the hen a flowing tail train 12 feet long, states an eastern ex-

Authentic information has just been obtained in regard to them, which opens up the possibility of American fanciers importing and adding these rare and valuable fowls to our own breeding list. There are four varieties-white head and body, with feathers and tail black; white all over, with yellow legs; red neck and body feathers; reddish color

mixed with white of body. All of these except the second variety have black tail feathers. As great a length as 18 feet has been reached. From seven to eleven feet, however, is the usual length. The tail grows about four inchs a month, and continues to grow while the bird lives, which is eight to ten years. When older the tail grows about

seven inches a month. The hens lay in the spring andautumn, one bird producing 30 eggs yearly, which are hatched by otherhens. The tails of the rooster are cut to allow of their walking freely, and their lives are a little longer than that of the hen. The latter must be housed up, but they stand both heat and cold well.

The tail feathers are not kept wound up, but are always allowed to hang free. When they touch the ground in the cage a bamboo is put a little way back, so as to form an arch. The birds sit all day on a flat perch three inches wide, and are only taken out once in two days, and allowed to walk for half an hour or so, a man holding up their tails to prevent them from getting torn or

Twice a month they are washed in hot water and fed on unhulled rice and greens. They like plenty of water and are wonderfully tame.

Jealous Artists, A certain set of English artists are jealous of the decorative work done abroad, in France and in Germany. At a time when British artists are received well in all countries, it is very regrettable that a lack of fair play should be shown by Englishmen to continental painters and craftsmen. Not very long ago, when England was powerfully influenced by French art, many Frenchmen believed that nothing good in painting or design could be done by Englishmen, and now that this error has passed away, a section of the English public becomes hostile to French artists.-London Studio.

A Famous Courthouse.

The courthouse in Williamsburg, Va., where Patrick Henry made his famous speech on the stamp act, is still in existence. It is used for judicial purposes, and every Saturday morning petty offenders are tried there.-Troy Times.

PURIFIED BY FREEZING.

It Is Said That Crystallisation Drives Bacteria Down Into Unfrozen Water.

Whether water in freezing throws out the impurities held in solution is a question that has been much discussed. At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health the subject of discussion was the ice supplies of cities and towns from a hygienic point of view. Dr. H. W. Clark, a chemist in the employ of the Massachusetts state board of health, read a paper which summarized fully the results of an investigation made by the state board 13 years ago at the request of the legislature, and another examination which started last year and continued during the early part of the present year. Especially from the last investigation of the state experts have come to the conclusion that water has power to free itself from bacteria during its formation into ice, that certain bacterla are gradually killed in the ice. In its tendency to purify itself during the period of crystallization water will push the bacteria down into the unfrozen liquid, but if the pond is so shallow that all the water freezes into a solid mass it is evident that all the bacteria is contained in the ice, more numerous at the bottom than at the top. Hence the board feels that ice should be cut only on deep water, the deeper the better, inasmuch as the depth furnishes a retreat for the bacteria.

Illustrative of this point may be mentioned that part of the experiment when polluted water was frozen in a pail. In the rapid transformation of the water into ice the bacteria did not have time to escape from the top and sides entirely, but during the freezing process the greater bulk of them moved toward the center, which was the last to solidify, and when the ice was cut into pieces for examination the outside was found to contain about 100 bacteria per cubic centimeter, while the middle contained about 20,000. Similar experiments were made with sewage, and bacteria were always driven back from the ice formation.

But there is another side to this question which should not be lost sight of. It may be called the practical side. It is undoubtedly true that in the process of crystallization water will expel from the individual crystals all foreign substances. Consequently the unit of solidified water is presumably pure. Ice, however, is a mass of crystals aggregated in an orderly fashion, as may be seen in a microscopic study of the melting operation. When impure water is frozen the impurities, whether microbes or "just dirt," are very frequently caught and entangled in the crystalline aggregations, and the phenomenon of very dirty ice, full of visible impurities, is by no means so infrequent as to warrant any surprise when it is encountered. The Massachusetts experiments show that ice may contain from 100 to 20,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, which t could not very well do if in pass ing into ice water so purified itself that the resulting mass of systematically aggregated crystals contained nothing but crystals.

It is no doubt true that the ice of measurable purity can be taken from parts of a considerable body of very impure water, says the New York Times, but the fact that the iceman cannot be expected to exercise discrimination, and that the consumer of such ice is as likely to get the 20,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter as the 100, warrants the conclusion that ice formed over any depth of impure water is at best an extremely dangerous addition to drinking

Blunders in Newspapers.

The English seem to excel in making amusing newspaper mistakes, and the Englishman is always funniest when he doesn't try to be. A paper printed at Newcastle, in giving an account of an inquest, declared that "Richard Wilkinson, one of the deceased, repeated the evidence given by him at the inquest," and a woman's paper of London is authority for the statement that "on her deathbed, and even after death, the Empress Frederick showed her preference for everything English." In speaking of the naval maneuvers a London paper declared that "the Devonport instructional flotilla left yesterday to carry out their programme already carried out," and another paper records the startling fact that "the Long Sutton school board has arranged to grant the scholars attending the schools seven weeks' holiday this month, so that the children can work in the potato fields." Another paper states that "the late Mr. William Carr, who was the highly esteemed clerk of Waltham Abbey for 85 years, passed to his rest at the ripe age of 79."-N.

Y. Sun. Science and Statesmanship.

Thousands of mocroscopists are employed in Germany to prevent trichinosis by detecting diseased pork; but If a tenth of the money thus expended were used in dissuading people from eating raw meat, the desired result would be attained more completely. A medical journal uses this illustration to show how "science outruns statesmanship." Perhaps it should be reminded that science can deal with things as they ought to be, whereas legislators move slowly because of the interests, habits and prejudices of the people as they are .-- Science.

The Chimney Sweep. Before going to work in the morning the chimney sweep carefully dir-

ties his face .-- Atchison Globe.

REVEALS AN OLD ROMANCE.

Manuscript Discovered in Secret Drawer in Old French Clock Tells Odd Story.

The Cincinnati Enquirer's Gallipolis special says the discovery of a manuscript in a secret drawer of an old clock in the city reveals a secret of the French court and shows the reason of the visit to that city in 1789 of the duke of Orleans, afterward Louis Philippe of France. The discovery was made by Mr. Claude M. Wall, who, wishing to make a device to place in his window to attract Christmas purchasers, went to the storage room where odds and ends were kept and found an old French clock that had been cast aside for many years. Taking it apart he found a secret drawer in which, to his amazement, he discovered an old parchment manuscript in French wrapped with a portion of a flannel skirt of a child, richly embroidered and bearing a monogram. A piece of fine lace was also with the manuscript. Upon translation the manuscript purported to be a "true history of Adele de Alonquon." It was signed by Louis de Alonquon and dated October 15, 1789. It was addressed to Adele, apparently to be given her when she grew to maturity." The substance of it was that Adele was the daughter of the duke of Orleans. The mother died at the child's birth, ignorant of the rank of its father. The writer was then placed in charge of the child and went with it to Gallipolis, where there was a French colony. The story ran that he became her preceptor and finally, after the visit of the duke of Orleans to Gallipolis, it was determined to send Adele to a Catholic school in France. The mother of Adele not being of royal blood the marriage was kept secret.

Mr. Wall has sent the manuscript to the French ambassador at Washington. Some portions of the papers giving names and lineage have not been made public.

SHUN A BLUEBEARD'S GRAVE.

Sac and Fox Indians Fear Return of _ Evil Spirit of Nonockee, Now Dead.

The Sacs and Foxes of the Indian agency in Oklahoma territory never go near the grave of Nonockee (Lightning Flash) and never speak his name. Even the Indian ponies are not allowed to graze near his final resting place, states the Chicago Chronicle.

Nonockee was the Bluebeard of the Indian people. He was believed to be Mitchie Manitou (the devil in human form). He murdered nine of his wives, all of whom he obtained by carrying them forcibly away from the wigwams of their mothers. He was always adorned with war paint and was always on the warpath. He killed many members of his own tribe in brawls and otherwise. When he died there was great rejoicing throughout the tribe. His body was buried in a lonely cluster of "blackjacks" half 2 mile southwest of the Saes and Foxes agency. The four Indians who buried him were blindfolded that they might not look upon his form and be accursed.

The Indians believe that the evil spirit which dwelt in Lightning Flash has the power of coming back to earth and harming anyone who speaks his name or goes near his grave. The older Indians take care that their children shall never hear of him or go in the neighborhood of his burial place.

Takes Pony Into Apartments.

J. Clinton Brower, vice president of the Pleasure Drivers' association, startled his neighbors in the "Arsdley," an apartment house in Brooklyn. by bringing a pony recently bought into his apartments on the second floor. He drove to the house in a dog cart drawn by the pony, accompanied by his coachman and three dogs. The pony was then unhitched, led up the stoop to the wide hallway, and forced up the stairway to the Brower apartment, much to the consternation of Mr. Brower's wife, his mother and the servants. Much more trouble attended the exit of the pony, for he had to be half carried down to the hallway The clamor was increased by the protest of the negro janitor and his assistants.

Find Home of San Jose Scale.

According to a letter to Prof. L. O. Howard, of the department of agriculture, from C. L. Marlatt, the long sought original habitat of the San Jose scale insect has been discovered just south of the great wall in China. From close study of the insect there it was also discovered that a species of ladybird beetle feeds upon the scale, and living specimens of this beetle are now on their way to the agricultural department for experimenting on the scale in California and other parts of the country where it has done such damage to fruit trees.

Beauty to Attend the Queen,

An interesting report is in circulation to the effect that Queen Alexandra will be attended at the coronation by four duchesses dressed in cloth of gold, and wearing their robes and coronets. Those selected are said to be the duchesses of Marlborough, Montrose, Sutherland and Portland. They are numbered among the most beautiful women in England.

Spank Cigarette Smokers, It seems that girls, as well as

boys, of Reykjavik, Iceland, have contracted the habit of smoking eigarettes, and the law allows any adultman or woman who finds a boy or girl smoking to give the young offenders a sound spanking and to seize and destroy any cigarettes found in his or her possession.

SOCIETY IS CONFUSED

Trouble Caused at Washington by Indefinite Calling Cards.

Christian Names and the Addresses Being Left Off It Is Hard to Distinguish the Many Society Peo-

ple of limitar Name.

Rather a trying and yet ludicrous state of affairs in social circles is being caused by the custom of using the surname simply prefixed with Mrs. or Miss, without either Christian name, initials, street address, or husband's title on visiting cards. This does in cities where official housewives are not expected to be diligent in returning calls, or where the woman is unique in station or name, but in Washington -as has been decided--it cannot ob-

tain. The wife of a member of congress in his second term was rather surprised after an at home the other afternoon to find that six Mrs. Smiths had called and from two to three people of like other names, and not a sign. of any means of telling who was who. A number of the women who have been in official life in Washington for a number of years are rather surprised. and not a little confused to go to the drawing-room in response to a call expecting to find a friend and being met only by an embarrassed stranger.

Among the women old in official life who never attempt innovations likely to make confusion is Mrs. Stephen B. Eskins and Mrs. Eugene Hale, both of whom announce themselves by card in the old-fashioned way. In fact, most of the women who have been longest in official life unite in saying that with cabinet, supreme court, senate and congressional ladies who are expected to make an exchange call it. creates too much confusion, and the old custom should obtain.

It was at first thought that perhaps the wives of the cabinet members and supreme court judges should have simply the Mrs. prefixed to their names, but as the other women who mingle in Washington official society. could not be controlled in the matter they took up the custom, dropped all initials and there was confusion worse confounded.

There are a number of senators' wives who have daughters-in-law in Washington who mingle in society, and where both use only the prefix Mrs. they too create confusion. The result is a general decision that Christian names or the husbands' titles must be used on cards hereafter.

MAY BECOME A PARK.

Desire in Some Quarters to Transform Blackwell's Island Into a Garden Spot.

Borough President-elect Cantor arnounces that he is in favor of transforming Blackwell's Island Into a park, in harmony with the plan suggested by the federal government, which would use it as a drilling and residence station for the use of the navv. The federal givernment promises, permission is given to use the bland, to do these things without cost to the city, lay it out as a public park for the full and unrestricted use of the people at all times, and decording to plans approved by the city.

The city shall decide the number of buildings to be erected and select their location and style of architecture.

The ravy department shall keep on each side of the island war vessels free. to visitors and at least twice a week during the summer it will give free

concerts. The island was chosen by Rear Admiral Taylor and Commander Cowles, who were appointed a committee to select a site for a drill ground for the men at the Brooklyn navy yard and

homes for the officers. The suggestion has been approved by congress, and full power is given to the navy department to enter into regotiations with the city, so that the dealings will be confined to the officials of the city and of the mavy de-

partment. Vital Statistics of Havana. . The division of insular affairs of the

war department has prepared for publication a summary of the vital statistics of the city of Havana for the month of November, 1901. The sanitary condition of the city is excellent, each month showing a steady improvement over the corresponding month of the preceding year. During the past 11 years the average number of deaths for November has been 902. In November this year there were 443. The death rate was 19.58, which compares favorably with cities of the same size in the leading civilized countries of the world. During November there were no cases and no deaths from yellow fever. This can be said of no preceding November since 1762. During the last seven years the average number of deaths from this disease in November has been 48.

New British Postage Stamps, The announcement that the new postage stamps bearing the head of King Edward are to be sold to the public on New Year's day fixes the date for a remarkable change. For nearly 62 years the effigy of Queen Victoria has remained on English stamps, a condition unparalleled among other nations. With the new year the familiar head of the queen as she appeared in her younger days will begin to disappear and the effigy of King Edward to make its appearance in the books of collectors.

Motor-Car Plow.

*A French engineer named Souza, of Vitry-sur-Seine, is reported to have made successful experiments with a motor-car ploy.