STULEN BY A BLAR.

Marsage Affection Manifested by the Animal Towards (bild carried ibff by Hitm.

The following is an incident which mently occurred in Michigan, where a Reser abducted a little girl about three spears old, and not with any desire to the child, but through a strange baland of affection, says the New Orleans The Democrat. Mr. Henry Flynn, father of the child, lives in a sparsely settled part of the country, host 40 miles west of Ludington. and from him this account has them 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 amounts to go he put her upon the horse's back and let ber ride a short distance, perhaps 40 rods from the 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 sigher playing in the sand. He soon passed end of sight, and was gone about an hear, expecting, of course, that the while would return to the house after playing a few moments. On returning harme he made inquiries about her of her mother, who said she had not seen, ber, and supposed he had taken her, miles with him. On going to the spor subsec he left her he saw huge bear tracks in the sand, and at once came to the conclusion that the child had been

exercised off by a bear. The family immediately made search through the forest, which was almost a tagle, rendering their search very sdaw All day the saxious parents searched for some trace of their child; mer did they stop when darkness came but remained in the woods calling . for lost one by her name. Morning carer and their search was fruitless. Some gentlemen looking at land came in the house and being informed of the surrumstances immediately set out to help find her. The gentlemen wandered about, and as they were passing a seramp spot where the undergrowth was Thack, they either called the child or they were talking load, when one at them heard a voice. He then called ber by name and told her to come out

Beste was a nor let been The that the except through the brash 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 her they found her standing upon a her extended half way across the river: The bear had undertaken to cross the river on the log, and heing closely persued left the child and swam away. * had received some scratches about Wer face, arms and logs, and her clothes were almost torn from her body; but The hear had not bitten her or hurt her, emity the marks of his teeth being found her back, where in taking hold of her clothes to carry ber, be had taken

ber firsh also 1 The little one says the boar would put her down occasionally to rest and 'would put his nose up to her face, when who would slap him, and then the hear would hang his hend by her side and perce and rub against her like a cat: The men asked iffshe was cold in the hight. came she fold them the old bear lay were made her, and put his farms' and it her and kept her warm, though The distant of e by long har. She was taken home nemme in her parents.

TREASURE IN CHICAGO.

mowntown District is Wealthier Stan in One Locally Heard Of in Eact or Eletion.

Anybody can start out to-morrow and in the course of a half bour a walk En Chicago's downtown district can me more treasure than ever was mored in that fabulously rich neighborhood, King Solomon's mines, says the Tribune.

The sub-treasury in the Rand-Me-Maily building in Adams street is one conter of priceless wealth. Money is mirrori there as casually as immber is puled in a lumber yard.

In the department stores and jewcarry shops in State street and the streets near by one can see more gold mad silver and previous stones than Croesus ever set his eyes on.

In a little basement in Fifth avenue Setween Madison and Monroe streets mix men sit alliday hammarang gold. They work with a stock of metal that they handle as easily as a window engar-maker handles the tobacco out which he makes cigars, yet many men work for years and do not get money enough to buy one-terals of

The express wagons which roll Through the street, with grim faced with sitting upon the end of steel cashets with rates in their hands contain treasure as rich as any that ever freighted a Spanish sa test. The post

with this filled with money Pirates have lought and died for prizes that did not equal the amount of money that can be seen any day by:

describe into the near of a leavile. imitsade of Wall street there is no methor street in the world than has Rally from the stock evolutinge at Washington screet to the board of trans at Jactoson tout-band and the enger downtown he sit to a weathier than any one locality ever heard of in-Part on fi lion

No Smeetens Rorse Type. Notable sandas the experience of bot a preeding a con whist wan the on introductions at this time no distabelly American borre type In a racing thoroughland is English, the beauty draft horse is French, the backmen is English, and the trotting horse, bred at present for thick and roud wershe, is not a tyle at All An animal appearanned be good to be established and I it reproduces itself with revisorswith certainty - Coursey.

CLIMB TO REACH WATER.

Old Angler Teles : cury to Prove the Remonius Power Bispinsed by Fish.

"Fishes have more sense than they are credited with having," said an old angler, "and my exparience has taught me not to put much faith in the statement that they only know things from the vibrations due to concussion. I 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 extravagant 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. The 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 betweez the attributes, so much are they 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't

topied to regard as reason in higher forms of life."

SUNLIGHT AND HUMAN BODY.

Experiments Show That Rays Penetrate Envily Through Quite a Thickness of Etcab.

An article contributed by Dr. J. N Kime to the Scientific American gives details of some experiments that show that simlight will penetrate in a comparatively short time through a considerable thickness of flesh. He bound together a small negative and a gelatino-bromide place and put the combination between the teeth and check of the subject; taking suitable precautions that no light should enter at the month. The sheet was then exposed to direct sunshine in February for 49 seconds, and in every case the image was developed. One man on whom the experiment was tried had a thick. short, black board and this lessened the exposure effect somewhat. Another was a negro, with a juick," dirk check, and assettle aumination in the light transmired was still more

marked. No steps were taken to interfere with 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. It: Kime also states 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 red curtains are fixed over the windows, etc., and so irritation is prevented and subsequent disfigurement lessened But as the photographic plates used were not sensitivé to red light the soundness of this deduction from the experimental results may be doobted.

Red-Tape Shaurdittes. The Deutsche Juristenzeitung records the following instance of Prussian red tape. A woman who disappeared from her home was legally adjudged dead after a time. Three years later she reappeared, proved her idenrity beyond a doubt and demanded a passport and other legal documents which Germans are required to posseas. The authorities, how ver, refuned to give her the documents, declaring that logally she was dead, and the law courts decided that she could nor appeal against the raing that she was dead, because too great an interval Fad elapsed for an appeal to be allowable The courts of appeal upheld this decision, so that the unfortunate woman is still dead, Forma very much alive to the observicies of red tape --London Tit-Bits

Discovery of Perpetual Light. A small quarter of radium sales in the Come laboratory where the remarks and otherwise was the meted, was suffigures to render the wales, the instrumeres, the very air, aidio active. That is, the wall of the charametris, the air, gave of rall thems at their own merely be abserradium was or call been present Imagine the gain to mankend when a process is everyod for making those radiations luminous. Ordinary gas or electresty would no longer be necessary. There would no longer be dark corners in the works. Everything that hat felt the influence of the radium would shine, and, since the energy of the sair is wed-nigh perpetual, there would never be any need of renewing the hubbing comract. Everybody's Magazitek

REDEMPTION OF A TOWN.

Rected Through the EDorts of Three Persons Who Could Not Get " Ammy from it.

A story-evidently of his boyhood home--was recently told by Kev. 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 grarvati n, 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 sernions 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 feacher whocame to teach throughout the whole vear There had been a succession of young girls in the fall, followed by men in the winter, all one-term teachers. But this gaunt, earnest 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 20 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 carnest and resolute nurposes.

The third person was a business 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 began to improve it. He bought the first commercial fertilizer the towa i id known He

fruit trees. Grafts and compass from his trees and vines 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 afe 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 in

The community took on new life. Fences were repaired, and flowers appeared in the dooryards. The meetinghouse was painted and the school became noted. The obscure isolated village, with no large future possible, ceased to be ashamed of itself, and had pride in the achievements of its young people out in the world. Of these youngpeople the man who told the story was one; and he reflected that but for those three people herwould have grown up in a neighborhood voider great ideals and high impulses

Doubless disappointment lay back. of the circumstances that brought to the village the minister, the teacher the health-broken merchant. Each, perhaps, had cherished other and larger ambitions, and each had suffored through the limitations of life in such a place. Yer 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 Dubious Concerning Verneity of Man Who Claims to Awaken 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 do boast, I hope with entire truthfulness. 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 3:30 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 he simply impressed upon his mind, "two-thirty," because that would give him about time to dress and ger down to the doct . Twothirty," he said to his mind "Twothirty. Understand " And his mind notided its head and said: "All right, boss, I'll call you. Don't you worry, Two-thirty," and he went to bed, at seven and slept like a top, and it geemed like it was no time at all before he waked up with a sort of a jerk, as broad aware as ever he was in his life. He street a mat a and looked as his watch, and what do youthink? Well, sir, it was just 2:31 When a man tells no that I look him right in the eye. Everybody - Maga-

Walls and Things.

Still a great wall intervened between them and society "Let's give it up." said the man, thor-

oughly disheartened "Oh, we're going to get over it," said the woman nothing daimted "What! have we wings"" (xpostulated

"No, but our money has?" said the woman distrocated from

HINTS FOR THE WOMEN.

A tricty of "Chartell Which It May Be Well for Their Looks to lired.

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 a "bud," need nover be old in her ways.

Don't think that you are forbidden to think of your looks, or to attend to yourappearance, because you happen to be 30. Balkac 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 it-

to be young, to be in the hru, faint flush of youth is no longer the fashion. The fashionable age for a successful society woman is between 30

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, pro-dens and veils. Take plenty of exercised 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 beautifiers in the world

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

Don't let go of love or love of romance. They are amulets against wrinkles. Not all of the world's homage is poured at the feet of girlhood.

Don't fancy that the dew of youth, with its complexion of roses, is alone able to inspire passion. A woman's and rished vegre are from 26 to 4 - The old saw about owen disper-

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-dally Keep your heart young and thus defy Es-

ther Time.

Don't belong to the "old folks" and nod through the evening nours 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 fight 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, kindgenerous things without thought of re-Don't think there is intense respect-

ability in being rather tigly because you are old. No old person has a right to be ugly. She has had all her life inwhich to grow beautiful.

FEEDING YOUNG CHILDREN.

There should Be Five Scale a Day and at Regular interspia.

A child I months on should have five meals a day, says Mecanal Ta'. The first a soon a, it awakers in the morning should consist of a table-prontut of natment with a pinen of cait, one tablespoonful of cream and one-had pint of

The second meal should occur at about ten at m. and should coasist of milk from one-half to a plat according so 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 traspoonful, a small piece of dried or toasted bread pulverized into a half pint of mid-The fourth meal at four p. m. Two-

thirds of a pint of milk, cream and all. The fifth meal at 7:30 and consist of one-half pint of milh, to waich has been added some starchy substance, such as arrow root or faring.

Peach Chartotte.

Sift together 12 - upfers of flour, a tourth of a enpful of sugar and a rounding teaspoontul of basing powder. Work in a good half a cupful of butter with the tips of the finners and moisten to a stiff dough with the yolk of an egg and cold water. Toss on a do reed loard, put and roll out and line with the paste a deep no red pudding form Brush with white of egg, springle with a fi the flour and ful about two-thing with peaches which have been pared and our into haives. Sweeten the fruit, adding to the sugar used a coundrag table spounful of flour for each quart. Rod out remaining paste out into strips half an inch wide and arrange lattice (ashion ever the top, twisting each strip in so doing. Wet edges of under crust, press edges togetter and with the thumb and foretinger form into scallops. Bake about an hour in a moderate even, dust with powdered sugar and serve warm with eream - Good Housekeeping.

Squaring the Circle. Once upon a time a new kittined the

circle of practical politics, with the firm determination to be a reformer and be perfectly square in all that he did, and legan looking for a incrative 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 sid to questionable proceedings in order to obtain requisits influence Monall. You can not square the po-Http://circle.

SHE LEARNED ABOUT CHECKS.

The Teller Had His tinn Troubles Making Plain Some Things

About Bunking.

A Unca woman opened an account at one of the banks by declositing \$500. Bho got a fair-sized che-ckbook and went away. The novelty off the use of a checkbook impressed her no well that she rave a check for about everything she purchased. After depositing the \$500 she 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 totalamount of her withdrawals was not more: than \$1.75

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

She was rather auxious 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 "ffect that her account was largely over-"I don't know what this means," she

said to herself, and disminsed 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 ther 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 prostest 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 at the ordinary.

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

THE RESERVE THE STATE OF THE

the buck had been written up somethree months before, and that since that time she had given checks amounting to over

"Well, what do ear"h are these thinks for then?" and she exhibited a half dozen blank checks sull attached to her checkbrook The telier only smalled.

"Well, what age they for, if they are not for dea?" she tendanded The teller then told her a few things about banking.

JPELERINES FOR WINTER.

Exquisite Bestgan in Luce Seckwear for fold Weinther ton-

Lace collars are to be worn quite as much during the coming season as in the past, and aiready a few of the new ones are making their appearance in the chops, reports the New York Trishune. The long stole case and araped shoulders that have be n so popular The first Brief for the for the first to the first with firma shoulders, they be in them. and instrescaping the west, or eggs -

hars varying in dyler and denth at the back, but havrous ends that come intoa sharp or roun ied point in front, likecent in the case of wery small collarsand collers for the beaming season are e to cially large and deep-there is invariable a fitted shoulder piece taking over the grap and giving that here, Soping street which its him is determined the square American shoulder shair acouire.

The fixed smulders of the new polerines give an opportunity for the perfeet display of the rich face designs which decorate them. These are decidonly differ at from the pasterns of last. season, and a good many of them have been suggested by American importors to the lacemakers of France, Germany and Switzertand. The losions are selected with a view to the particular needs of American women, but even in Paris it is adoutted that American designs are most artistic and origina.

Empire styles are prominent among the new confers, and in one particular handson's pelerine who ight in licary lace there are large last roses, whose perals, stand out from the ground of the thee mesh so that wade of corron can he placed under therm. In a somewhat imiter pattern classers of fruit or on ea are formed of raises law justtrue dispersed over contrasting patterne. of lace. This is known as the the ten emen, band appears in many claiment

Ben a spensor and then the will be ende conse compacto confire mentre. Vice Hift rear from Propriet. Venue and title of the beary fashminable lains is the soft and or have. Mainese lace, which will be a rounting forceste among peopre of exclusive the and wit the means to gratifying them. This lave, which is an adaptation from the Spanan, appears it, many rare patterns, and s made un into bezeros and mantillas were no total majeriate and collars. in the once of the amore eclipate weaves D. Lace, habitkerchiefs with a horder marelline the lace genesicity are being

A good many of the rew collars are in champagne color, which will look particularly well with the brown here and frocks that are promised.

She You make last like a novice. He Then we're both defective I ought to make love like an expert, and on of abrete to to hings the difference.scray alories.

BASEBALL IN EARLY DAYS.

Same Was You Parmerly on Solamilae Bania it in bous-Few Huler Were Wheersed.

Time will not then back in its flight, but the mind can travel back to the days before baschall or at least to the days before baselalt was so well known and before it had become so scientific. There were ball games in those days in town and country, and the country ball game was an event. There were no clubs, the country boy of those days was not gregarious. He preferred flocking by himself and remaining independent. On Sunday afternoons the neighborhood boys met on some well-crossed pasture, and, whether ten or 46, every one was to take part in the game. Self-appointed leaders divided the Joys into two companies by alternately picking one, until the supply was exhausted. The bat, which was no round stick, such as is now used, but a stout paddle with a blade two inches thick and tour incheswide, with a convenient handle dressed onto it, was the choten arbiter. One of the leaders spat on the side of this bat, which was bonestly called "the paddle," and asked the leader of the opposition forces, "wet or dry?" The paddle was then sent whirling up in the air, and When it came down whichever side won went to the bat, while the others scattered over the field, says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribuse

The bail was not what would be railed a "National league ball" nowadays, but it served every purpose. It was usually made on the spot by some boy offering up his woolen socks as an oblation, and these were raveled and weized round a butlet, a handful of strips, cut from a runber overshoe, a piece of cork, or almost, anything or nothing, when anything was not available. The winding of this ball was an art, and whoever could excelin this art was looked upon as a supegrior being. The hall must be a perfer sphere, and the threads as regularly fairt as the wire on the helfa of a magnetic armature. When the winding was complete the surface of the ball was thoroughly sewed with a large needle and thread to prevent it

والمراج فيلوس منبوا marked off as now. Sometimes there, were four bases and sometimes six or seven. They were not equitistant, but were marked by any fortuitous rock; or shreb or depression in the ground where the steers were went to bellow and paw up the earth. One of these tellurial cavities was almost sure to be selected as "the dgn," now called the home place. There were no masks or mits or protectors. There was no science or chicanery, now called "headwort". The a rapping young oats embryonic teachers, presidents and premiers were too hongs! for this. The pitcher was the one who could throw a ball over the "den." and few could do this This object was to throw at his this come to be here.

The purpersus object was to hit

the ballicand is he surrecked in swhich. In pred but do appear he chose-and miredus, the carrier, standing well 10 horsel to eatel it with it had nost to an encentre by a riting the earth on vista a main sin the air that the for a decided to was called and if has the partiern was "dead" Such seed person too. has place. If he aget it was not enight in the of the wheathere in the zer or you to a same the country of the twice moves but the third bin the was come period to cun. There was no umpire. and projects washing There was no emer to pay, e apon'a basernane" and then him will be bee. Anyone havings it combs throw it at him, and if it has been man dend," almost Attendity penaltines. It he deduced the bid, he kept for running until the nd of twan reached, some of the players amanie propient in "ducking." descent and size exponent and others death of the throw the fall with the accuracy of a ritle limiter. No matter how many players were on a side, each and every one had to be pursual. And if the last one made three sacressive home runs he "brought in the side." and the on helders, jurchers and caucher had to do not their work over again. The boy who could "bring in the side" was a hero. No victorious general was ever promier nor more landed. Horaths at the bridge was small possices in comparison. He was the uncrewned acting. There were no foul futs. If a but touched the paddle ever so lightly it was a tick, and three ticks made, a computative run. The score was kept he some one entring notehes in a stick and the nume curring an afternoon cand ittie the hendreds. If the ball was lost the the thrace or rolled under a Scotch glastle tip try "lost ball" was raised, and the maine secuped intil it was

The "Life Place." There is a company moss found in Ja-l. maga, in Barbado, and other islander of the West Indies, which is called the thise tree," or more properly the "life. n ep ? Its powers of realtry are said to be beyond those of any other 'plant It is absolutely indestructible by anymeans except immersion in boding water or application of a red-hot iron It may be our agant' livided in any magnot and the smallest sho ds will throw or roots, trow, and form bilds. The leaves of this extraordinary plant have he n placed in a losed air-tight, dark box, without not some of any some and siff they graw Tit-Phis.

Her lden of it.

"I seldon, associate with anyone that brows more than I co, said young Saple le in

"Indeed!" exclaimed Mass Caustique enginer a tenger, massager existence Tours haust be. - Cincinnati Enguirer

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS