AVERSE TO CAUSING TROUBLE

Chicago Boy's Excellent Reasons for Keeping Silent About Some Things He Knew.

"Pa," asked a Chicago boy, who has recently been making frequent trips to his father's office, "do you believe in gettin' divorced?"

"No There is altogether too much of that kind of thing going on."

"Don't you think ma ought to get a divorce from you if you did wrong?" "Why do you ask such questions? You are too young to bother about things of that kind."

"But if you did something that was wery bad don't you think ma ought to

get a divorce from you?" TO: I've never given the matter any thought. I'm not going to do any-

thing bad."

"But supposin' you did, do you think ma ought to go on livin' with you?" "It would depend on how bad I had been People who have children should be willing to bear a great deal without letting the world know about

"If other women came into your office and you pinched their cheeks when you didn't think anybody was lookin' and they called you Fuzzy Wuzzy and Tootles and made you give them money to buy theater tickets, do you think ma ought to stick to you?" "I don't know. I wish you'd stop asking questions and run out and play. You are tiresome."

"Then I'm not goin' to tell her all I know, 'cause I don't want to break up this family."

ORIGIN OF PUNCH IS TRACED

English Brought the Drink from India -Humorous Mistake Made by Schleswig Magnates.

In Germany punch is the national drink for the night of St. Sylvester. when Germans finish the year by drinking punch, a usage observed even by the kaiser himself. Punch is what they drink when they have colds.

Moreover, we are told that the English brought punch from India. It takes its name from panscha, a Sanscrit word for five, because such is the number of the ingredients, arrak or rum, tea, sugar, lemon and hot water It was in 1695 that the English first celebrated the New Year with punch.

A contemporary relates an amusing story in connection with punch. When Frederick VII. came to Flensburg, in Schleswig, he gave a banquet to the notables of the district. After the dessert he desired a court official to inquire how the guests had enjoyed his hospitality. They hesitated to express an opinion, but at length one, bolder than his fellows, resolved to speak freely.

Everything was excellent save the punch. The magnates of Schleswig had drunk for punch the warm water charged with perfume which had been placed before them for ablutions.

Brightness in the Home.

Don't be afraid of a little fun at home. Don't shut your house lest the sun fade your carpets, and your hearts lest a hearty laugh shake down some of the musty old cobwebs there. If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without when they come home at night.

Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere. If they do not find it at their own hearthstones it will be sought at other less profitable piaces.

Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half an hour's merriment around the lamp and fireside of home blots out the remembrances of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the influence of a bright little domestic sanctum.

Lengthen the Hours of Sleep. "Insufficient sleep," says a physician, "is one of the crying evils of the day. Work and pleasure encroach upon the hours of rest, and body and mind deteriorate in consequence. Even the children have their hours of sleep shortened and suffer all their lives in consequence. A child of ten or eleven rarely gets more than eight or nine hours' sleep, whereas it should have ten or eleven. Up to 20 at least nine bours of sleep are needed, and an average adult needs eight. There may be an occasional Napoleon who can get along with four hours sleep a night, but if you happen to belong to that class nature will tell you by waking you up at the proper time and you don't need to interfere."

Gladatone's Literary Ambitions. Gladstone's literary aims never failed to annoy Sir Robert Peel. That

literature would seduce Gladstone from politics was his fear. Lord Houghton, for instance, related how he was at Drayton when "Church and State" reached Sir Robert. Peel hastily turned over the pages and threw the book on the floor with the exclamation: "That young man will ruin his ane political career if he persists in writing trash like this." And on another occassion he marveled that a man with a career before him should want to write books.

Found.

The laziest man in New York has at last been found. He was discovered last Tesday evening on the ground floor of the Times building. He got into one of the revolving doors and then waited for the next man to come along and push the door around.

Acre of Water Worth More Than Similar Amount of Farm Land

Retiring Executive Agent of Minnesots Game and Fish Commission Gives Figures to Prove His Claim -Carp in Demand.

St. Paul, Minn.-Which is the more valuable from the standpoint of production, an acre of land or an acre of water?

At first sight the probable answer in most cases would be that an acre of land would produce more than the same space of water. Whether the crop be corn, wheat, oats or other grains, or even timber or other product, the solid ground would seem to have the call.

Carlos Avery, retiring executive agent of the game and fish commission, however, has a different opinion in the matter. He declares that under proper scientific conditions an acre of Minnesota inland water will pro duce more than the average acre of the land of the state. This estimate does not refer to possibilities of rivers or other bodies of water from the standpoint of the carrying trade, but solely to the possibilities of the fish supply.

It is probable that even the citizens of the state who are familiar with the facts that the lakes are numbered by the thousand do not realize what a wonderful possibility of wealth to the people is here unfolded. One fifteenth of the total area of the state is water. In round numbers this may be placed at 9,500,000 acres. Placing the aver age production of Minnesota land at \$10 an acre and admitting an acre of water to be equally productive, if no more, the total possible output from the lakes and givers, which now yield comparatively little, would amount to but little short of \$100,000,000 annu-

Such figures are indeed tremendous, but they are entirely within the range of the possible, and illustrate effectively some of the undeveloped resources of the state and what modern scientific methods may accom-

The cultivation of the soil has been one of the principal occupations of the race since man first emerged from rudest savagery, but it has remained for a much later era to take up the. cultivation of the water.

There are no figures available as to the quantity or cash value of the fish annually taken from the inland waters of the state, but some idea of what this source of natural wealth is now worth, regardless of anything which might be reached from the fact that \$1,000,000 worth of the rough varieties are annually shipped to eastern markets by commercial fishermen from interstate and international boundary waters, including the Mississippi river and Lake St. Croix between Minnesota and Wisconsin, that part of Lake. Superior known as the north shore, Rainy lake and Lake of the Woods.

More than half of this total is made up of the despised German carp, which is caught in the Mississippi, and it is said that, in spite of the heavy draft which has been made upon this source, the catch every year is increasing. It is the opinion of Mr. Avery that some legal method should be provided to allow this variety of fish to be caught from the Minnesota river and some of the interior lakes. as they are increasing in numbers and threaten the better varieties of game

The bulk of the north shore catch consists of lake trout and herring. Whitefish once formed an important item, but destructive methods and overfishing have practically exhausted them. Lake trout are said to be doomed to the same fate unless the United States bureau of fisheries is successful in its efforts to propagate the fish to an extent sufficient to maintain the supply.

The Lake of the Wood produces annually a half million pounds of yellow pike and an equal amount of whitefish and pickerel. Fifteen years ago this one lake produced an annual catch of a 1,500,000 pounds of sturgeon and a great quantity of caviar, but last year the sturgeon catch dropped to 87,-000 pounds, and now a closed season of five years by international

agreement is proposed. From Winona to Grand Marias. along the eastern border of the state, brook trout are common and bass are everywhere. Tourists and city dwellers look eagerly forward to the dates when they are permitted to seek these aristocrats of the finny tribe. It is an encouraging fact that trout fishing is constantly becoming more widely extended, due wholly to artificial propagation and planting, without

which there would be no brook trout. At present Minnesota owns three hatcheries equipped for the production of fish fry, which represent a permanent investment of \$100,000. The St. Paul hatchery is equipped for the production of trout, pike-perch; Glenwood for trout, pike-perch and bass; Deerwood for bass, with pike-perch in prospect as soon as needed.

Calls Hookworm Peril Myth. New Orleans.—Dr. Joseph A. Dana, house surgeon of the Charity hospital at New Orleans, thinks the hookworm danger is mythical.

The very fact that Rockefeller gave \$1,000,000 to help stamp out the hookworm has added much to the talk of the disease," he said. "Candidly, I think much of this talk is poppycock.

"An Italian physician recently told me that reports of the prevalence of this disease had the effect of scaring Europeans away from the south."

COMET'S TAIL HERE IN MAY

French Savants Say Gases Will Then Reach Earth's Atmosphere -No Danger.

Paris.-French savants, while denying that there is any danger of the world's extinction, view with intense interest the approach of Halley's comet, which, after 75 years' absence, is coming toward the earth at the rate of 96,000 miles an hour. According to the calculations the gases of the comet's tail will reach the earth's

atmosphere May 19 next. Benjamin Baillaud, director of the Paris observatory, takes an optimistic view of the conditions likely to arise. He says: "Scientifically, the observations of the passage of the Halley comet will be interesting and most valuable. Since 1835, when this comet was last seen by the Astronomer Arago, instruments for making observations have been greatly perfected. We shall now endeavor to explain certain electric and magnetic conditions which undobutedly will be produced in the terrestrial atmosphere. We shall probably see showers of falling stars in our heavens and other meteoric phenomena."

When asked if these would include danger to life on earth the professor smiled and replied: "Hardly. It is quite true that the gas of the comet, now known to be cyanogen, if mixed with our air would produce a most dangerous poison, but in the comet's tail the gas is so extremely rarified that no danger is possible. The earth traveling with a velocity almost equal to that of the comet will pass through the gas like a cannon through a fog. In short, if the comet, hits our atmosphere the result will be more disastrous to the comet than to us."

MEN HUNTING WILD CATTLE

North Carolina Sportsmen Go in Quest of Herd Now Numbering One Hundred Head.

Fayetteville, N. C.—For the last few days a hunt for wild cattle has been in progress within ten miles of Fayetteville. A number of years ago Maj. J. B. Broadfoot turned several cows loose on a stretch of land he owns between Carver's creek and Cross creek.

There they have been ever since, multiplying and growing wilder with each generation; until now the herd numbers fully a hundred, as wild as zebras. These animals ranged for a distance of seven miles between two creeks and along their banks ten or twelve miles.

Finding it almost impossible to catch any of them, and hearing that several parties were hunting them with rifles, Maj. Broadfoot decided to take a hand in the matter himself and enlighed the services of I A Rat. cliffe, a crack rifle shot. So for the last several days, accompanied by a pilot, a man in the neighborhood who knows the wild cattle and their range, Mr. Ratcliffe has been having real

So far he has been able to get within rifle shot of six of the animals, and he has brought them all to the ground. One of them, a great bull, after being shot twice, made a dash for Mr. Ratcliffe, and it took several more bullets in the head before the animal dropped at the hunter's feet. The pilot, Sam Elliott, estimates the number of these animals at 100, having himself seen as many as 75 different ones.

LIVES AFTER BEAR'S EMBRACE

Fourth Hunter to Be Attacked in Maine Woods Manages to Kill Vicious Brute.

The Forks, Me.-The fourth man to be tackled by a bear in the woods near here was Wallace Durgin, who had his adventure near his father's house. Durgin had his rifle close at hand and made short work of dispatching the brute, but this was not the luck of Ernest Gubtil of New Vineyard. Gubtil had been hunting for moose for two weeks. He dropped a fine buck and then placed his rifle against a tree and began the work of dressing

The hunter, knife in hand, was at work, when suddenly he received a blow on the left side which sent him to the ground half stunned. Gubtil then found himself grappling with a black bear which, when cold that evening, weighed 460 pounds. By means of rollings and tumblings, kicking at the bear and warding off attempts to grapple, Gubtil finally, with the blood streaming from two dozen

bad scratches, reached his rifle. By exerting all his remaining strength Gubtil dropped the muzzle against the bear's breast as the brute rose and, with the trigger close against his left hip, pulled. The expansion bullet killed the bear almost instantly. At the moment of the discharge the bear was making a blow for Gubtil's face, but the claws dragged against his shoulder. A trapper heard his call and took him where he could get medical aid.

Roller-Skating Crare. London.—During the last year this city has been the center of a rollerskating crase which has developed throughout the United Kingdom. The enormous amount of \$10,000,000, representing 270 companies, is the amount of money invested in this form of recreation for the last year. The fascination of rinking is growing in Scotland and orders have been given for the building of many rinks there as well as in all parts of the kingdom.

Hunter Pursues Bruin and Suddenly Discovers Five Others

Quintet of Shots Kills All of Them-Washington Naturalist and Nim-Frod Gives Details of His Exciting Encounter.

Spokane, Wash -"I shall never forget the first time I saw the trail of a grizzly bear, if for no other reason than that for several years it and its maker interested me, cost me many exertions, brought me uncounted disappointments and, finally, figured in the most successful encounter I ever had with bears."

William H. Wright, naturalist and grizzly bear hunter of Spokane, who has spent a quarter century in western forests studying what he calls "the noblest wild animal of North America," made the foregoing observation as an introduction to a story of his early experiences in the Clearwater country, southeast of Spokane, where he brought down a quintet of grizzlies with five shots in as many

minutes. The veteran, who is familiar with every range of mountains from Alaska to Mexico, utterly upset a lot of preconceived notions as to the sort of a "critter" he found the grizzly to be in his native wild, discrediting, too, a great deal of the material received from the old-fashioned hunter, with reference to the animal's vindictive flerceness and marvelous endurance. He also put down the legend that the grizzly could not be killed with a single shot, attributing this to the lack of powder in the guns and ammunition employed in the early days. He has killed scores of bears with single shots. Here is the story of one of the greatest feats in the Idaho woods in his own words:

"The trail in the canyon was a hundred feet wide and had been worn by an old and large animal. The ground on the sides of the gully was too hard to show his footprints; but, coming and going, he always seemed to cross at the same spot, and I thought it would be an easy matter to watch the trail and shoot the bear.

"As I had never succeeded in getting in sight of the bear in the canyou itself, I decided to watch the hillside and perhaps catch him as he came out to feed; so I selected a point which commanded a view of the whole hill, and every day from daylight till dark found me on the lookout, seated in a little clump of fir trees.

"At last there came a rain. It be gan in the night and kept up until about one o'clock in the afternoon of the following day, and rained so hard that I did not venture out in the morn ing. In the afternoon, thinking that this might be just the time the old bear would select to go-berrying. I braved the weather. When I reached the firs and took a look at the hillside, there sat an old grizzly about a hundred yards above the brink of the canyon and 300 yards from me. busily engaged in pulling down branches and eating berries.

"I immediately began the sneak of my life. I did not, even at first, think of walking. I simply got down on the ground and 'snaked' it. I worked along slowly, so that the bear had moved quite a distance up the hill before I finally got within reasonable range. and even then I kept on until I was within 60 yards before finally making up my mind to risk a shot.

"I then crawled behind a bunch of bushes and, without getting up, looked the ground over to see what the chances were of the bear's getting back into the canyon in case I failed to drop him. Down there in the canyon I had watched so long and so vainly stood the largest bear I ever

"I wanted both, and thought I saw my way to getting them. I therefore droped out of sight, wormed my way down hill a bit farther, waited till the two bears were about a hundred vards apart, and then crept to the top of a slight ridge and found myself 40 yards from the big one and 60 yards from the other.

"I was shooting a single-shot .45-100 that weighed 12 pounds. I used the full charge of powder and swage slugs that would weigh 600 grains of soft lead. One of these placed in the center of a grizzly's shoulder never failed

to decide matters. "When all details were arranged to my liking I waited for a side shot at the large bear. I did not have long to wait, and I never looked through sights more carefully than when drawing that bead. There was only two square inches of the bear visible when I pulled the trigger. I at once turned to the other bear. He acted exactly as I had expected. He turned side on to me to see what bedlam had broken loose. I caught him squarely in the shoulder and he wilted in his tracks as the other had done.

"While examining my prizes I heard a clawing and the rolling of gravel in the next ravine. Glancing about I faced a mother bear and two halfgrown cubs, their retreat to the canyon having been cut off, making for the top of the divide as fast as they could go.

"I dropped back to my sitting position, with my elbows on my knees, and took a flying shot at the old bear. She was not more than 75 yards away, and must have been quite hear me, in the next ravine, when the firing began. My bullet caught her with a quartering rake forward and rolled her back into the gully, and the cubs fell'at the next two shots."

NEW NARCOTIC FROM GRASS

Variety Discovered in New Mexico, Near Apache Reservation, Puts Cattle to Sleep.

Kansas City, Mo.-While making a trip through the southwestern part of New Mexico, Herbert W. Wolcott, formerly of Kansas City, but now of Alamogordo, N. M., found a grass from which he believes a narcotic may be extracted which will take the place of those now known to medicine. He sent a sample of the grass to Dr. Simon Flexner, head of the Rockefeller institute in New York city. Dr. Hexner replied that the grass would be given a thorough test at the institute in Sentember

"The grass is known as 'sleepy grass' to the natives of New Mexico near the Apache reservation," said Mr. Wolcott. "Cattle and horses will eat it the first time they see it. It makes them fall to the ground in their tracks and lie in a state of coma for two days. When they wake up they have no ill effects from the opiate. But they will never eat it again; in fact they will run away if it is offered to them.

"This 'sleepy grass' is not to be confused with the loco weed. The grass is a real grass, not unlike the Kentucky blue grass in appearance. The loco weed is a plant and bears a flower. Horses and cattle become loco flends and are worthless after tasting the deadly stuff. I believe this grass will make a narcotic to take the place of those now in use, because 'sleepy grass' affects the stomach, and not the heart, of the person who takes it. Many people with weak hearts cannot stand the effect of ether or chloroform."

SMALL RAT EATS MUCH SNAKE

Little Animal Gets Away with Fifteen Feet of Pickled Reptile at Bronx Zoo.

New York. - Four and one-half inches of gopher rat is resonsible for the destruction of 15 feet of pickled snake. This all happened in the office of Raymond Ditmars, curator of reptiles at the Bronz zoological gardens, the other day, and the tragedy arose from the carelessness of one of the attendants, who neglected to give the gopher her daily meal. The gopher started to eat the wire covering of her cage. She succeeded, for her teeth are like diamond drills.

Pursued by the pangs of hunger. she chased down the hall until she came to the curator's mice, which has a wire door. Julia, the gopher. sampled it and found it to contain many fattening substances. In a few minutes she was in the office, and still hungry. Mr. Ditmar's desk looked inviting, but after eating a hole in it, Julia found that, being made of oak it was not sustaining.

Then she spied the table on which the five bottles containing the 15 feet of precious snakes were placed. The legs of the table were of iron, so Julia exercised her molars. When the curiator arrived the bottles were on the floor, smashed, and the table leaning against the wall for support.

A search for Julia was instigated at once. When she was found she was peacefully nibbling at a corner of the foundation of the snakehouse. Chastened in spirit, Julia was escorted back to her cage and Mr. Dit-

HEN LAYS TWO EGGS A DAY

mars will see that a drop forged steel

cover will be put on it.

Maryland Chicken Often Contributes Extra One and Sometimes Three-is a Pet.

Baltimore, Md.-Although poultry raisers all over the country, after long years of experimenting in the breeding of poultry for increased egg production, have falled to produce a hen that will lay more than one egg a day, yet Libourne Martin of Wilmington is the proud possessor of a hen which not only lays two eggs a day, but sometimes turns out three eggs within

Persons who have had long experience in poultry raising who heard of the wonderful performances of the hen were at first inclined to doubt that the hen had actually laid two eggs a day, as they had never heard of such a case or read of any reports of cases of this kind in the poultry journals. While selected thoroughbred hens bred for egg production have made great records in egg laying contests held at different times, especially in one held in Australia some years ago, no hen in any of the contests ever laid two eggs a day.

The hen is a little more than a year old and was brought from Bynum, Hartford county, Md., by young Martin last summer. It is a pet and answers to the name of Snowball.

Grain Elevator for China. Seattle, Wash.-H. Kohno, freight manager of the Southern Manchuria railroad, in Seattle, who has just ended here his tour of inspection of the principal grain beaters of Europe and America, announces that his company will adopt the American plan of grain elevator construction. Plans will be prepared at once by a Chicago firm of architects for the construction of a concrete elevator at Dairen with a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels, especially designed for the Soyo bean.

Men Wear Long Hair. London.-Long hair, it seems, is to be the fashion for men this year in London. The flat has gone forth from the hair-dressing establishments in

WOLVES ARE MORE PLENTIFUL

Blaughter of Elk Forces Many Wild "Animals Into Open for Food----Capture of Three.

· Albany, Ore.-Gray wolves are more plentiful in the lower ranges of the Cascade mountains in eastern Linn county now than ever before. This is the statement of John Roberts, a well-known timber cruiser who resides in the mountains 15 miles northeast of Foster. He says that there are no more cougar than usual in the mountains and less wild cats than last Vear.

The wolves are much bolder than usual, too, Mr. Roberts says. He brought the hide of a big wolf, which he had killed on the ranch of George B. Whitcomb, to town and received the state and county bounty at the county clerk's office. This wolf had ' killed a sheep in broad daylight, and was eating it close to the trail, when a man named Porter, who runs a pack ; train from Whitcomb's ranch to the Paywell mine, passed by. The wolf refused to leave the carcass until Porter was almost upon it, and then crept away spllenly.

The packer had no gun, so the wolf escaped, but he told Mr. Roberts about the occurrence, and he and Ernest Whitcomb, by some skillful trapping, managed to catch all three of the band of wolves which had been killing sheep on the Whitcomb ranch.

Mr. Roberts says the presence of so many wolves in the lower ranges of the mountains is due to the fact that there was an open season for elk the past two years. The elk have lived for years on the most remote and inaccessible ridges far back in the mountains, and as the wolves have lived principally on elk, they have remained with the herd far back in the mountains. When the first open season for elk in many years occured in 1907 and 1908, hunters penetrated to these unfrequented parts of the mountains and killed off most of the elk. This has driven the wolves to lower levels in search of food. Lack of food recently has made the animals very bold, and when there are a few of them together they are becoming really dangerous.

J. H. Hamilton of Holley also presented the skin of a gray wolf at the county clerk's office and secure the state and county bount He killed this animal near Holley July. Mr. Hamilton also received a bounty on the skin of a. mon? cougar.

TOT HAS NINE GRANDMOTHERS

Indiana Miss Boasts of Two Grand Me fathers and One Great-Great-Great Grand-Uncle.

Indianapolis, Ind.-Miss Dorothy Freeman, one year old, 2804 Galo street, boasts of as many living relatives as any little girl in Indianapolis. She has uncles to the sixth generation, three greats being required to describe the exact position in the line of Jacob Bishop, a great-great-great-

granduncle, still living. Dorothy represents the fifth generation in a line of women, all of whom are alive. Mrs. Catherine Reams, her great-great-grandmother, lives at 308 North New Jersey street, and is 83; Mrs. Mary E. Scott, aged 63, 339 North East street, is great-grandmother, Mrs. John O'Mara, 41, 339 North East street, grandmother, and Mrs. Hazel Freeman, 2804 Gale street, is Dorothy's.

mother.

Counting the great-great-grand mother and the great-grandmothers, little Dorothy has nine grandmothers, and thereby is believed to hold the record. She has two grandfathers, John O'Mara, 339 North East street. and Edward Freeman, 2836 Brightwood avenue. She has eleven great-greataunts on her fathers's side, nine greatgreat-uncles, four great-uncles and two-great-aunts. On her mother's side she has fifteen great-great-uncles and nine great-uncles.

She is a descendant of General Joseph Warren of the revolutionary war. and when she becomes of age will be made a present of the dinner pot used by that famous war hero in preparing the first meal after his marriage. It is just a common iron pot and the story goes that the first meal referred to was an Irish stew. If little Dorothy were to take a traction car from the city of Anderson, she could drop off the line at any stop anywhere between Oaklandon and Anderson and find a relative.

Man Bathed in Buttermilk. Bloomsburk, Pa.—George Reifendeifer of Catamissa the other day importuned Mrs. William Jones, in from the country in a market sleigh, to take him for a ride. In turning a corner the sleigh upset

and Reifendeifer was buried under the contents of a five gallon can of buttermilk and two large cans of sauergraut, while to cap the climax, Mrs. Jones, a very large woman, fell on top of him.

Reifendelfer took to his bed for the remainder of the day.

Weston to Break Records. New York.-Edward Payson Weston, the veteran pedestrian, announces that he will make one more transcontinental walk and that he will go from ocean to ocean within 100 days. Weston will start from Los Angeles at four o'clock p. m., February 1, and will be due in New York May 11. His hike from New York to San Francisco early last summer took 105 days, but on that journey he encountered un-

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS