HOW THE WOLF FOLLOWS ON THE TRACK OF THE DEER.

Wearing out his Victim After a Long and Relentless Pursuit-The Story Told by a Hunter who Followed the Trall and was in at the Death.

It is seldom that a human being has a chance to witness the tragedies that are enacted among the wild creatures of the great woods, but Natty Olcomb, an old hunting guide in Maine, once was a spectator of the whole course of a wolt's still hunt of a deer, says the N. Y. Sun. It was in the early winter, and he was exploring timber lands for a lumbering firm up in the Chesuncook region The bεginning and the end of the chase he saw, and the tracks in the light snow that lay on the ground told the rest of what had

"A little herd of deer had taken their feeding ground in a birch thicket near the shore of Chesuncook Lake, not far from my camp," said Natty in telling the story. "I hadn't seen them, but they had been there for weeks, as I could tell by their tracks, the marks made where they fed on the tender young sprouts and twigs, and the places where they had lain down. There was about a foot of snow on the ground, so that they could move about freely, and with the coming of the deep snow, if left undisturbed, they probably would have continued to 'yard' there for the rest of the winter. I had plenty of meet in camp, and was too busy about other things any way to hunt them, though I meant to kill one before I broke camp.

"One afternoon, near nightfall, I was down on the shore when I saw a wolf, the first one I had seen that season, out on the frozen lake. He was near a point that made out from the shore, a full mile away, but at that distance there was no mistaking what the creature was. He was heading toward the birch woods where the deer were. He stopped from time to time to snuff the air as he trotted along, and, clearly, was out for business, I watched him a while and then, as darkness was falling and I had no firearms with me, I went back to

deer had been feeding, on the chance of getting a shot at one before the wolf frightened them away. I was too late. Along the shore under the bank were the broad, round imprints of the wolt's feet, showing the course he had taken, which presently turned into the birch woods. He evidently had scented the deer, for he had skulked along under such cover as he could find and the tracks showed where, from time to time, he had stopped to listen and watch.

' On the other side of the 'yard,' which covered perhaps tifty acres, and was trodden all about with deer paths the tracks showed where the deer, three in number, seeing or scenting the approach of their evil visitor, had started suddenly and then dashed away. The tracks from the different places where they had been feeding soon came together, and, beyond that, followed one path in single file. The deer had plunged away, at full speed, with apparently only one idea in mind, the getting away from their prowling enemy.

"Across the 'yard' and following in their wake lay the wolt's track. He must have got pretty near the deer before they took the alarm, for the footprints showed that he had made a few swift bounds, as if trying to overtake them at once. He had soon given up that attempt, and had fallen back into his natural, long trot as he fol- time in getting to camp." lowed along their trail.

I had got through with my work at Chesuncook, and intended to start that day for Eagle Lake. I went back to camp. packed my dunnage upon my moose sled, and set out on my journey. As the deer them as long as I could. I wanted to see the end of the chase, with the chance to get a piece of vension, and may be a wolf | them with him. He also impressively warns | skin, too, as my part of the business. All his victims that they are liable to arrest for that day I followed the tracks, across uplands and bogs, through pine swamps, and over ridges. I could see where in places the deer had stopped and faced about to find out if the gray pursuer was still on their tracks, then they started on again but nowhere was there a sign that they had tried to feed. Everywhere that they had gone, close upon their footprints, was the broad, deep mark of the wolf's paws, show-

"I made a camp and slept on a shakedown of everygreens that night and started out early next morning. About 9 o'clock I my course, and I left them, hardly expecting to see them again. But I came upon One day our popular druggist, F. C. many miles. The wolt's pursuit showed no back, with ease.' sign of slackening. The deer were betraying signs of weariness and the places where they had paused to rest or to listen for the dealers. Price 52 cents. One pill a dose, approach of their relentless foe were be- one cent a dose. Edmanson, Bates & Co., coming more and more numerous. The manufacturers, Toronto. wolf for the most part still had kept up its

down in the snow in his tracks as if for a GEMS CHANGE IN COLOR. breathing spell; but these balts must have been short ones. Where they had crossed streams at open places both deer and wolf had stopped to drink and sometimes they had lapped up a little srow as they ran, but except for a hasty mouthful of twigs snatched by the deer at places where they had halted, there was no sign that the pursued or the pursuer ate anything during the whole progress of the chase. More and more the indications showed that the deer were slowing their pace, were making more frequent halts, and the wolf clearing was

drawing nearer to them. "On the morning of the third day I again reached the shore of Eagle Lake, I got my first view of this remarkable chase. From a wooded point a half mile below me the three deer broke out from the bushes upon antlers, the other two were does. They were running wearily, the buck in the lead.

hauling them fast. "One of the two does, running unsteadily, lingered behind the others. Suddenly the wolf, quickening his pace surprisingly. and seized it by the hind legs above the tirely. joint, as it meaning to hamstring the creature. The doe made two or three frer zied leaps onward, then fell, and, in an instant, quitting its hold upon the leg, the wolf caught her by the throat, tore it open, and sponge. greedily lapped her blood. The stag and the other doe kept on across the lake and

presently disappeared in the forest beyond.
"The wolf and the fallen deer were 200 yards from me, too far away for a rifle shot. I left my sled and started out on the lake toward the wolf, with no doubt in my mind that he would run away as soon as he saw me. He was so busy at his feast that he did not seem to notice me until I had got half way to him. Then he turned so as to face me, and, still fastened at the deer's throat, watched me as I advanced. As I came nearer he lifted his head, growled, and then I saw that he meant to stand his ground. The beast was no pleasant-looking sight, as he confronted me, with hair bristling, and the blood dripping from his black lips, drawn back

from the long, sharp white fangs.

Clearly I was in for it, but having gone turn back, and so I kept on, feeling not more than half glad at his willingness to let me come to close quarters. It was a time before breech-loaders were in general use, and I must make the single barrelled, muzzle-loading rifle do the work with its one shot, for a wounded wolf that means fight is an ugly customer to deal "The next morning I took my rifle and with. I saw that my small hunting axe with such force as to break the crystals. went down to the birch growth where the and knife were ready too and in my belt, and went boldly ahead.

"As I advanced the wolf's changed to a snarl, and he repeatedly It was no doubt partly a game of bluff, but he carried it out so well that I was within a hundred feet of him, and had raised my rifle to fire before he showed a sign of weakening. Then, seeing me still coming on, he left the deer and retreated, his tail held well up and his head turned, grinning savagely at me over his shoulder. Fitty yards away he turned and lay down, dare stay by the deer, and couldn't make up his mind to quit it. I kneit on one kaee shot him. The ball struck where I aimed, in front of the left shoulder.

"At the report of the rifle the welf leaped up into the air, spun round two or three times on the ice, howling, and then toppled over on his side, dead. I took his skin and the deer's, cut a piece of venison from the haunch, loaded them on my sled, and started up the lake to the old logging camp, which was my destination. I hadn't got a quarter of a mile from the place betore I heard the howl of a wolf in the black growth on the shores, and turning round saw two wolves come on the ice, following up the track of the first wolf and the deer. Another wolf came on the lake from the opposite side. They were all headed for deer's carcass, and not for me, but I felt that there were too many of us there for right good company, and I didn't lose any

Working a Sharp Game.

A new bunco game, new at least in the neighborhood where it it is being successfully worked, is costing the farmers and country storekeepers of Lane county, Or., good deal of money. The swindler claims to be a Treasury detective looking his inspection. He puts on the silver dollars a chemical solution which turns them black, declares them spurious, and takes having counterfeit money in their possession, and causes them to keep very quiet about the matter, thus helping him along

North Hastings' Oldest Inhabitant Hale and Hearty.

Josias Moore, of Bancroft, Oat., one of the oldest and best-known residents of ing how it had tollowed them in its tireless | Hastings County, can boast of wonderful health and vigor for his age.

"Although I am over 84 years of age," he says, "I feel as young as ever I did." Mr. Moore, however had a narrow escape from death about a year ago. "I was so came to where the tracks turned away from | bad with indigestion," he writes, " that the doctors gave me up. I tried various alleged remedies but found them no good. them once more about the middle of the Humphries, sent me a sample of Dr. Chase's afternoon and followed them toward Eagle Kidney-Liver Pills to try. The result was Lake until night. Of the distance the deer marvellous. After taking two I was able and wolf had covered in the chase I soon eat anything. In a short time I was could form no idea, but it must have been able to walk two miles, to Bancroit and

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will.

THE ODD EFFECTS OF SUNSHINE AND HEAT ON THEM.

Some Lose their Colors Entirely-Gems that Glow in the Dark-The Results of Age and Wear-The Great Power of the Ruby to Withstand Heat.

An interesting topic is the alteration of the color of gem, either naturally or artificially, says Geo. F. Kunz in the N. Y. Sun. These changes are known only in a tew precious stones, but in these, particuleft the tracks, but, toward noon, as I larly in topsz, quartz, and turquoise, they are very marked. Crystals of true topax are often found white or colorless, and they are thought to have been bleached by the frozen lake. One was a buck with light or heat, as this effect may be produced artificially. The blue, brown, and After them, fifty yards behind, galloped the wolf, a big gray fellow, as he was, oversherry-colored topazes are rendered colorby strong daylight; while the deep yellow variety, when heated, changes to pink; on further heating, to a paler pink; and if the came in long bounds upon the poor animal heat be long continued, it loses color en-

These pink stones are known as rose or pink topaz. The change is produced by boiling in glycerine or by burning in a

The brown transparent quariz, known as smoky quartz, is affected in a somewhat similar way. On heating, the gray brown, or hair brown, becomes reddish brown and reddish yellow. Most of the yellow quartz topezes are thus produced from the smoky variety. There are various shades with different names, such as Spanish topaz, Saxon topaz, Scotch topaz, and Cairngorm stone. These have very rich tints of yellow, red gold, and golden brown.

It is stated by Kleiner that the Russian peasants in the province of Perm, where these smoky quartz crystals are largely found, are accustomed to altar them from brown to deep yellow by baking them in a lcaf of bread. If the color is not sufficientso far I couldn't, as a matter or self respect ly changed they are baked three or four times, until sufficiently done. He also states that they are apt to explode in the that they often contain many minute cavities filled with fluid, usually liquid carbonic acid acid, which expands by the heat

Heat, likewise, changes zircon from deep red brown to yellow, and even white, and also decolorizes the greenish varieties. In started forward as if to spring toward me. | all such cases this action of heat suggests that the coloring matter must be some carbon compound that is decomposed at a high temperature.

Certain forms of turquoise are unstable in color, and liable to turn green. The clear light blue of this stone is very delicate, and wearers of turquoise rings are like a dog, in the snow, and, growling always cautioned to remove them when savagely, watched me. He didn't quite washing the hands lest the color be injured. Sometimos they turn green without apparent cause, and it is thought that acid emanstuck my axe upright in the ice before me and using the end of the handle for a rest ations from the skin affect them, and also certain colognes and other perfumes when the alcohol evaporates and leaves the es-

Many old fancies as to turquoises changng color, in sympathy with the sickness or health of the wearer, may have some foundation in facts of this kind.

Amber is also subject to an alteration, which consists in a deepening of the color with age. Some old ambers are almost red, but this change is only superficial, and if the piece be recut the original golden vellow is often found unchanged in the centre, although in great age it is changed

Rose quartz is said to fade by exposure to the sunlight, yet I have gathered glaciated pink masses in Oxford county, Maine, The common Brazil amethyst does, certainly, lose some of its purple on being worn on the hand, due either to washing in warm water or to the action of light.

Exposure to strong sunlight was long ago and wolf tracks led the way I had intended for counterfeit coin. He asks the farmers found to impart a reddish tint to grayto go, I made up my mind to stay with and storekeepers to submit their coin for colored agates, and this method has been used to convert them into cornelians. In addition to this, various chemical means are employed to color agates and chalcedonies, and most of the high-colored specimens of these stones have been thus artificially changed.

As to the action of very high degrees of heat on precious stones, we have not many data. The Emperor Francis I., of Austria and his brother Charles, the Archduke of Brussels, in 1751, experimented with various precious stones, exposing them to fires of various intensities. They placed diamonds and rubies to the value of 6,000 guldens in a strong earthen vessel, which they exposed to intense fire. After twentyfour hours the rubies were entirely disappeared. The rubies were then expcsed for three entire days to the strongest heat, but without the slightest change either in appearance, weight, density, or color. In a second experiment, twenty-four varieties of precious stones were all exposed to an intense fire. They were carefully weighed both before and after the heating, and were taken out every two hours until the diamonds had entirely disappeared. The emerald after two hours was a molten mass; some were calcined, and others were en-

tirely uninjured. Very remarkable is the fact that great heat alters the molecular structure of all precious stones. The diamond alone changes chemically, yielding carbonic acid when burned in air. The ruby, sapphire, emerald aquamarine, quartz, and some ways safe, always prompt and effective, other gems, while their chemical composition it has no successful rival. Hawker's bal-

small gems into a large gem, as is claimed for artificial rubies.

The eminent chemist, Prof. Draper, says: "A belief in the existence of the carbuncle, a stone supposed to have the property of shining in the dark, appears to have been current from the very infancy of chemistry. It gave rise to the many legends among the alchemists, and early travellers relate marvellous stories respecting self-shining mountains of gems. Thus it was said that the King of Pegu wore a carbuncle so brilliant that if any of his subjects looked upon him in the dark, his countenance seemed radiant. and that in a certain part of North America there was a mountain that illuminated the country for many miles, and served to guide the Indians at night." This luminous mountain referred to by Dr. Draper seems to have been somewhere in western Pennsylvania. The eminent English philosopher Robert Boyle, speaks of the story, and tells how an early explorer undertook to visit it, and seemed to see it from a distance, but as he drew nearer the light diminished, and he could not reach or identify the spot.

European experimenters have made much investigation lately as to this phosporescence and the manner of exciting it. The property is not so rare as often imagined; many bodies display it, though in different ways. Sometimes, as in phosphorous itself, it is really a slow combustion, and is a chemical rather than a physical phenomenon; but in many bodies it is strictly physical neither accompanied nor caused by any chemical change. Sometimes it results from heating; sometimes from exposure to light With diamonds phosphorescence by friction is common, perhal s universal; to light it is caused in some diamonds, but not in all.

Although not stated in any work on mineralogy since the time of Boyle, over two centuries ago, it seems that all diamonds, emit in light the dark, on being rubed or struck even quite gently. It rubbed or brushed against a linen or wollen article, or the leather cover of a book, or drawn across a piece of wood of any kind, a flash of light appears. I have tested a large number of diamonds, of all sizes and various colors, and from different localities, with results uniform as to the fact, through differing in degree. - George F. Kunz.

### KIDNEY WORK.

process. This is probably due to the fact Good Health-Life Itself Depends Upon Healthy Kidneys.

> The Lessons of Experience-Thousands have Learned and Testified-Dodd's Kidney Pills Never Fall in Curing Kidney

Each particular organ in the body is put there to do a special work. The lungs, the liver and the kidneys all have their functions.

The stomach and bowels receive and digest the food on which we live. Not everything in the tood should go

into the blood as blood material. There is a separation effected by these But the chyle may have germs and pois-

onous matter in it which would wreck life

if once in the blood, so it must be taken The kidneys are at once and always fil-

Nineteen times out of every twenty when we are sick, it is because of weak kidneys. If anything goes wrong look to the kidneys first. Fast living, overwork, colds, or inuries may any of them weaken the kidneys so that they do not perform their important

-their indispensable work. It has been found that Dodd's Kidney Pills at such a time are exactly what is wanted to help the kidneys. It you have headache, restless feeling, tired feeling, chills, sallow skin, aching across the loins, coated tongue, rheu matism, cloudy urine,

loss of flesh, shoriness of breath. Then you will find that one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills is worth more than its weight in gold, for they always cure.

The Mountaineer's Bear Team.

"I was driving along a road in the moun tains of western North Carolina a short time ago," said P. B. Mayfield, of St. Louis, "when I heard a wagon coming around a bend in the road. My horses shied, then began to tremble, being evidently in the most abject terror. I could not make them move a foot, and when the approaching team came into sight I saw the reason, and, getting out of the buggy, succeeded in quieting my horses, so as to allow the strange team room to pass, the driver of the brutes ahead of me calling. They don't hurt nothin,' stranger; don't be skeared.' He was driving a team of fullgrown black bears, and they were making about as fast time as a yoke of oxen would. They were hitched to a wagon loaded with ogs. The upper part of the wagon was like any other, but the wheels were small and heavy, evidently the work of a local blacksmith. The bears paid no attention to me or to my team and walked along leisurely, drawing their load seemingly without effort."—Washington Star.

Foolish Esau. "Mamma," remarked J

after he had absorbed a which had been given for his sore throa: "wasn't Esau an idiot to sell his birthright for a mess of this stuff?"

A Real Benefactor.

Hawker's balsam of tolu and wild cherry cures coughs and colds. That is a simple statement of a well established fact. It concerns the reader and his or her friends, and should not be for-

Hawker's balsam is a remedy easy to take because pleasant to the taste. Children like it and will ask for it. That is a great point in its favor.

It soothes and heals the irritated organs of the throat and chest and effects a complete cure by overcoming the cause of the trouble. Public singers and speakers have found it the ideal remedy for overcoming hoarseness. As a household remedy, allong trot, but had begun to vary it from time to time by a mile or two oi galloping as if to rest himself by change of motion.

Once or twice I saw where he had laid

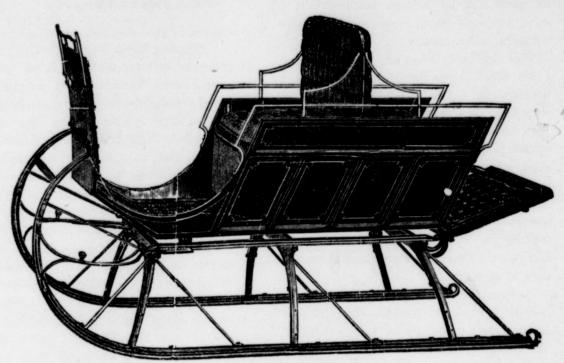
Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is the latest discovery for cough; asthma and consumption. It is pleasant, quick and certain. 25 cents.

Other gems, white their chemical composition is not altered by extreme heat, are tion is not altered by extreme heat, are the interval composition i

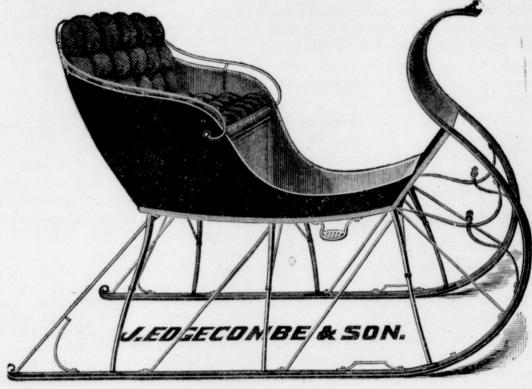


### Sleigh Bells

The Finest Winter Turnouts in the Country HAVE YOU GOT A NICE SLEIGH?



If not, just look at this Family Cladstone, Neatest and handsomest turnout made.



And then on this Sleigh. Just the thing for Comfort and for Fast Driving. Strong and Durable.

For prices and all information apply to

# JOHN EDGECOMBE & SONS.

Fredericton, N. B.

### Dominion Atlantic R'y. THE POPULAR AND SHORT LINE R'Y

BETWEEN ST. JOHN, HALLFAX AND BOSTON. Trains run on Eastern Standard Time.

On and after Monday, March 2nd, trains wi run (Sunday excepted) as follows: STEAMSHIP PRINCE RUPERT.

Lve St. John 8.30 a nr.; arr. Digby 11.15 a. m. "Digb. 1.01 p. m.; arr. St. John 3.45 p. m. DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS.

Leave Yarmouth 9.30 a.m.; Digby 12.20 p. marrive at Halifax 7 00 p. m.

Leave Halifax 6.3 a.m.; arrive Digby 12 45 a.m.; Yarmouth 3.50 p. m.

Leave Kentville, 5.20 a.m.; arrive Halifax Leave Halifax 3.15 p. m.; arrive Kenville 620 p. m. Buffet parlor cars run daily each way between Halifax and Yarmouth

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS. Leave Annapolis at 5.30 a. m.; arrive Halifax

5.25 p. m. Leave Halifax 6.00 a. m.; arrive Annapolis 5.25 p. m. Leave Yarmouth Mon., Wed. and Fri., 12.15 p. m.; arrive Annapolis 6.10 p. m.
Leave Annapolis Taes., Thurs. and Sat.,
5.45 a. m.; arrive Yarmouth 11.45 a. m.
Leave Annapolis daily at 7 a. m.; arriving Digby 8.20 a. m. Leave Digby daily 3.20 p. m.; arrive Annapolis 4.40 p. m.
For tickets, time tables, etc., apply to Dominion Atlantic Railway Ticket Office, 114
Prince William street, St. John; 126 Hollis street, Halifax; 228 Washington street, Boston.
W. R. CAMPBELL, Gen. Man'gr.
K. SUTHERLAND, Superinfendent.

NTERNATIONAL ...S. S. Co. FOR BOSTON.



Standard, March 2, 6, 11, 16, 20, 26, 30. Returning, leave Boston at 8 a. m. March 4, 9, 13, 18, 23, 26, 30., calling at Eastport, Lubec, Portland, in

Connection made at Eastport with steamers for Ca'ais and St. Stephen. Freight received daily up C. E. LAECHLER.

## Intercolonial Railway.

On and after MONDAY, the 9th September 1895, the trains of this Railway will rus daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: TRAINS WILL Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Picton

and Halifax.... Express for Halifax.
Express for Quebec and Montreal.
Express for Sussex.

Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Mon-treal take through sleeping car at Moncton at 19.30 o'clock. TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHF :

Express for Montreal and Quebec (Monday ex-Express from Halifax. 16.50 Express from Halifax, Pictou and Camp-

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are how the by steam from the locomotive, and those her were Halifax and Montreal, via Levis, are lighted by

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time D. POTTINGER, Railway Office, Moneton, N. B., 6 th September, 1895.



Tourist Sleeping Car?

The new Steamship ST. CROIX will perform the entire service upon the route of this company, salling from St. John as follows:

Leave St. John at 7 a. m.,

Montreal-Seattle

Tourist Steeper leaves Montreal at 9.50 a.m., every Thursday. For tickets and all information apply at Company's offices, Chubb's Corner and at Station. D. McNICOLL Genr'l Pass'r Ag't. Montreal.