SOME OF THEM SEE AS WELL BY DAY AS THEY DOBY NIGHT.

It is Regarded as a Chostly Sort of Bird-Owis Have a Peculiar Way of Eating-They Swallow Bones and Al -Fate of Snow Owl-Other Matters.

'Any one who has tramped much through the woods,' said an observant Pennsylvania woodsman, 'knows how seldom it is that he sees an owl of any description, and also how equally rare it is to get a shot at a hawk, although many may be seen.

'There are two good reasons why the everyday hunter seldom sees an owl while cannot see by day, and therefore select ping to consider whether or not such a hiding places which render their discovery proceeding is practicable, the audience abnext to impossible as a person passes casually through the woods The other reason is that there are some owls that see by day as well as by night These doublesighted birds discover the intruder long before he can possibly see them, and they not depend on darkness to be of use. The screech owl and the long eared owl are among the members of the family that are blinded, or partially blinded, by the light of day. Others, among them the hoot owl, the snow owl, the hawk owl, and the short eared owl, are sharp sighted both by day and by night. The short-eared owl is a great field mouse hunter in wheat or rye stubble. He is among the first of the family of winter owls that come down from the north to torage in this latitude.

'Early in the season, quail hunters working in wheat stubble, especially in Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, are frequently it can be operated somewhat longer, persurprised by the sight of a pair of big birds | haps, without panting and getting short rising suddenly from the field and gliding away, a few feet above the stubble, as noiseless as ghosts and as swift as shadows. These are short eared owls, bunting for field mice. One might scare up 300 of these owls at once, and they would make scarceiy any more noise than so many butterflies. Ghostly silence in flight characterizes all species of owls.

'Hawks fly noiselessly, too. These birds depend on stealth in seeking their prey. It won't do for them to have any ther peculiar thing about the short-eared owls. It the hunter finds them on a piece of stubble he will not find any other game birds there. The only way that I can explain that fact is that the owl knows instinctively that the game bird is liable to be hunted, and that consequently he can hunt his own mice more securely if he goes where the quans do not come. The shorteared owl is a tavorite with collectors, its coat of cream color and brown feathers seeming especially to be admired

'The rarest of all owls are the hawk owl the snow owl, and the long-eared owl. The hawk owl I never saw in Pennsylvania, but I have shot it in Eastern New York and in Connecticut. There is a little owl called the sawet, which is sometimes plentiful and sometimes scarce. These owls are blind as bats in the daytime, and when dawn approaches they roost in the first place that appeals to them. Consequently we often see them sitting on fence rails, window sills, gate posts, and house roofs, just as well as in the woods. It is no trick to knock them over with a stick at such times. Taere is a curious thing about the day-blind owls, and that is that they are all summer owls, and go south on the approach ot cold westher.

'Owls have a peculiar way of eating, They swallow their too I bones and all. By some process the bones, fur, and feathers are all rolled up in small balls in the owl's stomach. When I was a boy I became aware of this, and it was great sport for me to search in the woods for trees under which I could discover these ejected balls. Toat was a sure indication that a roughlegged hawk or some species of owl made that tree its roosting place Taking a long pole and fastening on one end a stout steel trap, I woul! bait the trap with a mouse or some other thing the birds were fond of, and then push the trap into the branches of the tree, and tie the pole fast. I reldom failed to find a hawk or an owl fast in the trap when I went to look after it. Once I captured a magnificent snowy owl in that way. He was uninjured except where the trap held his leg. Atter a great struggle-for a wounded owl is one of the worst customers to fool with-I tied his legs together, and his great wings down, and started proudly homeward with my prize. I carried with me an old single-barrelled gun. The time was in the fall. and on my way home I laid the owl on the ground while I stopped to gather hickery nuts. While thus engaged I discovered yellow-jackets going in and out a hole in the ground. I knew at once that the hole was the entrance to a nest of these lively insects. I took my gun a puff of smoke between a couple of games and going close to the hole, fired into of tennis. Besides, our grandmothers lovit and took to my heels. Lock- ed tobacco. The Duchess of Chartres and ing back after I had run a safe the Duchess of Bourbon under Louis XtV. distance, I saw the yellow-jackets swarming angrily out of their dismantled home. The sound of the gun had startled the owl, and he had fluttered about, bound as he was. That flutter was fatal to him. The savage yellow-jackets saw the movement and settled down on the helpless bird until his coat was as yellow as gold. Where-ever the creatures could find a spot to sink

CURIOUS WAYS OF OWLS. | bonds the poor owl rolled and tumbled | pipes, my dear! And in the 'Letters of a about in agony. I reloaded my gun and creeping behind a fallen tree until I was near enough almost to touch the owl with the end of the barrel, shot the big birds' head off, thus losing my great prize through my boyish mischiet.

SHOULDERING A PICK.

What Would Happen if the Threat Were

Whenever a discussion as to the failure of some unfortunate to make a decent living is in progress. there is usually heard the remark: 'I would rather take a pick, or shovel on my shoulder and go out to work.' There is a lofty and independent flavor about this sentiment that causes it he tramps. One reason is that some owls to be received with approval. Without stopsorbs the idea as something eminently correct and worthy of admiration,

One thing in this connection is overlooked, and that is that neither the person who formulates the scheme nor the persons who have heard it uttered have ever tried the lose no time in seeking places of greater thing itself. A pick is not an article of safety. There are owls whose eyesight does scientific appearance, but should any inexperienced individual undertake the manipulation of one, he will make a number of discoveries. Five minutes of swinging a pick will make a pair of 20-pound dumbells appear insignificant and the handling of them child's play.

> Aside from the actual inability of one unaccustomed to handling the instrument to do any serious amount of work with it, there are after effects-sore hands, stiff joints, disabled muscles, and an unconquerable desire the next day to refrain from exertion. The shovel is worse than the pick. In the first burst of enthusiasm winded, but the next day there is the same feeling of forlorness, the same disabled hands, the same stiff joints, the same rigid muscles, and in addition a back which cannot be made to assume the perpendicular without great effort and some pain.

The theory of going out to work with pick or shovel is beautiful and high sounding, but the practical application is another affair altogether. Besides, there is an additional item which has eluded the observation of the would-be shovel or pick rustle about their hunting. There is ang. bearer. Work, even for experienced hands is not always to be found. There are hundreds, probably thousands, of men expert in the use of the shovel or pick, seeking work unavailingly. What chance would one who knows nothing about such work have to display his ignorance and incapacity? A manly and proper independence is a fine thing, but the shovel business should not be entered into lightly. It as there were for other uses in which should be approached with caution and examined with in elligence Only strong and able-bodied men should prank with the pick or shovel. Unless you are fit for bard work. shy at these implements. Picking and shoveling are honorable and necessary vocations, but as a means of demonstrating independence, unless accompanied by physical ability, they should be avoided Make due study of the proposition, we gh the chances of success, and having fully mastered the situation-unless you are strong and healthy-don't try it. Let it alone.-Washington Post.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Is the Testimony of Frank S. Emerick of Alvins on, Ont,-Says South American Kidney Cure Saved His Life-It Re-

'For two years I was greatly troubled with kidney disease. I suffered intense pain, and frequently was unacle to work. I doctored at intervals, but got little or no relief. I began to grow worse, and the pains were trequent and intense. About this time I saw South American Kidney Cure advertised as a speedy relief tor all kidney troubles. I purchased a bottle, and it gave me wonderful relief in a few hours. I improved steadily, and after taking four bottles I am completely cured I consider is worth its weight in gold, for it assuredly saved my life."

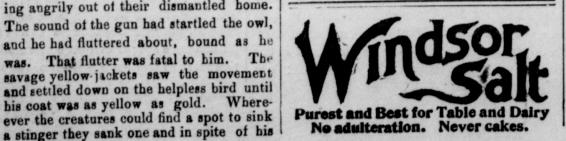
QUEENS WHO SMOKE.

The Use of Cigarettes Extending Among Women all Over Europe.

According to Les Annales the Empress ot Austria smokes from thirty to forty cigarettes a day. The dowager Empress of Russia is a confirmed smoker, but confines her indulgence to her own private apartments, apparently in deference to the feelings of the young Czarina, who is opposed to the use of cigarettes, which has become prevalent among women in the best society in St. Petersburg,

The Queen of Roumania, the Queen Regent of Spain, Queen Amelia of Portugal, who in this respect follows the example of her mother, the wife of the Comte de Paris, and the Queen of Italy are all

'In France.' Les Annales continues, 'the association of men and women in all kinds of sports has been the cause of a greater degree of intimacy, and has brought us to accept the cigarette, whose use is extending among young women of the most exclusive circles. Even the most critical no longer protest when two rosy lips send out even went so far as to smoke pipes, ves,



Traveller' we read that George Sand always kept tobacco on hand for her own

'In all times Spanish women have smoked; and not only cigarettes, but cigars, Marbet in his 'Memoirs' tells us this without mincing matters. And they smoke in England and in the United States, although in the latter country it is only recently that women have begun to use tobacco. There was a story in Gil Blas not long ago to the effect that three young girls in Louisville, Ky., were seen smoking by a policeman and were arrested. The Judge, although recognizing that the accused were not conforming to the proprieties, telt bound to release them because they were violating no law."

WILL CARRY THE SCARS TO HER GRAVE.

Spent Thousands for Health, But Did Not Obtain This Greatest of All Blessing Until She Used the Great South Ameri-can Rheumatic Cure Suffered Intensely for 12 Years.

Mrs. F. Brawley of Tottenham, Ont. states: "I suffered almost continually for 12 years with rheumatism, the effects of which I will carry to my grave, and while the joints at my clows and wrists are yet stiff I am entirely freed from pain in the use of South American Rheumatic Cure. It has indeed proved a wonderful cure in my case. I have spent thousands of dollars in doctors' bills and medicines without avail. Five bottles of this wonder-worker has cured all pain. I am better in health generally than I have been for ten years."

EVOLUTION OF THE UMBRELLA. From the Old.Time Whalebone Spreader to

the Bow Channel Steel. Forty years or so ago umbrellas were made with stretchers or bows of whalebone The e bows were rather bulky in themselv s, and they were apt to get a little permanent bend from long use so that they bulged when the umbrella was rolled up; making he big, baggy umbrella, familiar to middle-aged and older people, and occasionally still seen, though on the stage oftener than in real life.

With the introduction of petroleum oil into general use as an illuminating oil, and the consequent very general abandonmeni of the use of whale oil came the decline of the whaling industry. Fewer and fewer vessels went after whales, because there was less and less demand for the oil. Of course, the supply of whalebone decreased with the supply of oil, bot the price did not, nor did the de. mand. There are still some uses for which whalehone is considered most desirable, and with constant demand and decreasing supply the price of whalebone steadily advanced, as it has continued to do. Whalebone soon became too costly to permit of its further use for umbrella spreaders, and substitutes for it were sought for this use. whalebone had been employed. Steel was the substitute generally used in umbrella stretchers. At first a slender, round tempered steel rod. With these slenderer bows the umbrella could be more snugly rolled and the old baggy umbrella began to disappear, and the modern tight roller to take its place.

Then came umbrella bows of light steel rooled in V. Shape, and then, in the quest for a still tighter roller, umbrella handles were made of metal. The first tubing handles were made of brass. Steel would have been cheaper, but there, had then been discovered no satisfactory method of brazing steel tubes such as are used in umbrella handles. There is such a method now, however, and umbrella handles of steel tubing are now made in great num-

And nowadays many spreaders are made of steel, rolled channel-shaped. In cross section this spreader is shaped something like a capital letter E without a tongue, and the ribs of the umbrella-the steel rods that run from the sliding ferrule, or runner, as it is called, on the handle of the umbrella, by means of which the umbrella, is spread-are so attached and adjusted to the spreaders that they shut into the channels when the umbrella is closed.

Jule's Simon's Modesty.

By his power of intellect and nobility of soul the late Jules Simon, the French statesman and philauthropist, raised himself to a high station, yet he remained to the close of his life a simple, modest man. This is what his friend, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, writes of him in the Review of

Jules Simon was as modest as he was able. He had often expressed a wish that there might not be too much laudation round his tomb. He had often mentioned desire to be told when death was approaching. A friend fulfilled this sad duty. The philosopher soowed no signs of emotion or tright on hearing the ter-

As he could speak no longer, he motioned for a pencil and a sheet of paper, and with a steady hand wrote his own epitaph: Jules Simon. 1814-1896.

Dieu, Patrie, Liberte. His name, the year of his birth and the vear of his death and the beautiful motto that had commanded and ru'ed his whole lite: God, Country, Liberty!

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Fred C MacNeill, Accountant and Book-keeper for Messrs J. H. Scammell & Co.
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PEDLER COMES TO GRIEF.

Downfall was Deserved.

That unmitigated nuisance, the street pedler, is again at the door with his feather dusters, lead pencils, old clothes to buy and all that sort of thing. These street venders in a great city are a crime against the peace of the whole community. The fundamental principle of our general and local political institutions is the greatest good to the greatest number. On that principle there is no justification whatever for allowing a few men the special privilege of disturbing quiet householders.

I noticed one of the gang with an armful of dusters at the door of my neighbor the other day, says the N. Y. Sun rang two or three times, the servant had evidently seen him from below and declined to come up to the front door for him. From the seulusion of the next hall I could see his angry face and hear his muttered oaths. finally he braced himself and gave a mighty pull, but the whole arrangement came out. bell pull, wire plate and all, and the young man went over, down the steps head first to the sidewalk, as if he had been hit with

I never got so much satisfaction out of another's mistortunes in the whole course of my life.

Remarkable Absence of Mind.

It is not an uncommon thing for one to devote himself to a foreign language so that he dreams in it, but cases are probably rare in which men have even [for a moment forgotten that they spoke their own tongue. One such case is related.

It is said that Frederick' Horner, an Englishman who spent his time in adaping plays from the French for the English stage, was dining once in an English hotel, when, after he had eaten, he was seized with a desire to smoke, He called the waiter and said

'peut-on fumer ici ?'

The man looked blank. 'I don't understand a word of French, sir' he said. Horner looked the picture of despair. Then for pity's sake send me some one who does!' he exclaimed.

HEART PAINS LEAVE IN A DAY Unable to Attend to Her Daily Duties—and a Great Sufferer from Heart Trouble —Induced to Try Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and it Proved a Wonder Worker,

These are the words of Mrs. W. T. Rundle of Dundalk, Ont. : "I was a great sufferer with severe pain in the region of my heart. For a time I was quite unable to attend to my household duties. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and I must say the result was wonderful The pain immediately left me, and after the first day I have had no pain or

S. F. A Scotch clergyman, named Fraser, claimed the title and estates of Lord Lovat. He tried, on the trial of the case, to establish his pedigree by producing an ancestra! watch on which were eugraved the letters

The claimant alleged that these letters By were the initials of his ancestor, the notorious Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, beheaded in 1397 to supporting the Young Pretender. The letters, engraved under the regulator, were shown to stand tor Slow, Fast, and the case was laughed out of court.

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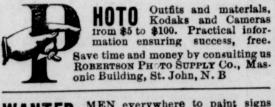
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