

IN THE SEASON.

Times When the Sportsman May Destroy With Bullet or Hook Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

SOME SPORTSMEN'S SUGGESTIONS.

Arguments in Favor of Shortening the Season for Some Game and Lengthening it for Other Kinds.

QUAIL UNUSUALLY PLENTY THIS YEAR.

Young Phalaropes Migrating in the Market as Usual.

The 1st of September is the last day of grace for the irksome squirrel of eloquent tail, and in this vicinity September 1 is regarded as the opening of the hunting season.

Woodcock, from July 4 to January 1; quail, from July 4 to January 1; pheasant, from October 1 to January 1.

Animals—Deer and elk, from October 1 to December 15; squirrels, from September 1 to January 1; rabbits, from November 1 to January 1.

Fish—Brook or speckled trout, from April 15 to July 15; lake trout, from October 1 to January 1; black bass, pickerel and muskellunge, from October 1 to January 1.

As a rule, only the pot hunter in this vicinity cares to inaugurate the season before September 1.

The sportsman is an ideal being, but men with this country. He may be a stickler for laws, but when he gets into the wilds he will catch trout regardless of law and never stop to heed the protests of the Naiads.

He will shoot the squirrel at any time he can and never hear the protests of the Orontids; blaze away at deer, elk or hare, without the aid of the Satyr or the horned and goat-footed Pan, and he accepts the ministrations of the Zephyrus ungrudgingly, as they fan him while he is lying in wait to murder the squirrel as he looks for his evening meal.

In fact the average sportsman has about as much sentiment in his make-up as the vandal who destroys sylvan beauty for present profit, though knowing that his descendants will suffer in consequence.

Shortening the season. The finny tribe can stand more of this wanton destruction than any other class of game, as its fecundity is so great, that it is difficult to perpetrate any injury to it so long as streams are not poisoned and dams erected to prevent ascension at spawning time, but in the case of leatherstock and quail the game the situation is different, as there is no return from some valuable kinds of small game will soon be extinct in this State as deer and elk are now virtually.

Elk, deer and rabbit November 1, and pheasant, deer and elk October 1, he would have the season for shooting all kinds of game begin September 1 and hold open until January 1.

There are good reasons for the change suggested. A hunter of the market goes to the woods to shoot woodcock, or on the 15th of the same month to shoot plover. He sees more chances to bring down young pheasants than in the woods, and he is not so particular as to kill them (any sportsman can testify that the game isn't looking for its always plentiful), and he is unable to resist the temptation to shoot them, especially if he has a gun.

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BANGS AND BANGERS.

Inducements Held out to Those Who Are Thinking of Learning THE ART OF DRESSING THE HAIR.

Not as Much Money in the Business as Sometimes Supposed, EXCEPT FOR THE OWNERS OF SHOPS.

"Hello, Louie, what the matter with your hair? Your bangs are a perfect sight," was the greeting given a charming young bride by her newly-made husband the other evening at their lovely residence in the East End.

"Been to the hair-dresser's and she clipped it too close; it'll be all right in a couple of weeks."

"Probably so, but it's decidedly unbecoming," remarked the young husband, dubiously. "How did it happen?"

"I really don't know. It was the same woman who has clipped my hair for some time, and always satisfactorily, but—well, mistakes will happen in the best-regulated families, I am not inclined to condemn as severely now as I was an hour ago. Sort of getting used to it, I suppose."

"Well, I never will get used to it," continued the critic. "You look like—"

"There, Charles; don't, please. You know I can stand anything better than to be made fun of."

"Well, Louie, I'll be good, but it's so shocking!"

"Charles!"

"Hard to be good under the circumstances, I was going to say," was the impatient rejoinder of Charles, who ran his hand through a handsome pompadour with a satisfied expression, as he surveyed it and his own manly form in the square French mirror surrounding the dressing case.

"Never mind. You may be the victim of an over-zealous pair of scissors sometime, too," was the warning given by the pretty wife, and which proved a prophecy in this case, as with the speed of a lightning bolt she came to the rescue, with his glorious pompadour, the pride of his heart, and the culminating point of his beauty, representing a church steeple in the way it was trimmed. Before removing his hat, however, he extended his hand to his little wife, and said: "Girlie, it was cruel of me to make sport of you this evening. You wouldn't do that with me, would you?"

"No, Charles, I wouldn't; but that's all right," in a forgiving tone.

"Well, then, see here. Just look at the awful cut I have on my hair—but shake hands again, that we won't say one word to each other regarding our shorn locks."

The little wife gave one glance of regret at the place where the hair used to flourish, and then, composing her lips to prevent the smile that the effect provoked, by shaking hands sealed the compact proposed by her liege-lord. But the joke was too good. She didn't say one word to him; she did, however, before removing his hat, and before the week was over she was as bald as even, as each member of the club greeted him with: "Hello, Charles, what's happened to your hair?"

And Charles has vowed vengeance upon hair cutters and hairdressers in general, as his latest experience with them has cost him many a cigar, beside mortification by the wholesale.

Such incidents without the amusing termination, however, are very common, and many a lady spends time vainly before the mirror trying to coax the ever-popular bang into a little more length, or at least arrange it in some way so that the shortness thereof will be less apparent after a visit to a hair-dresser.

"And why is it?" was asked a young man whose mission it is just at present to look out for the hair of the "quality" in Pittsburgh.

"Generally the result of incompetent persons, though occasionally even a very skillful artist will make a misstep. To learn the proper way to cut bangs is no easy matter, and most of the girls who go to the business spend three months learning. Some difference, you see, and the dear public must suffer for the want of hairdressers who are up to the mark."

He simply learns her trade by

practicing on humanity

at large. And, really, the salaries given hairdressers do not warrant spending so much time in learning the trade, nor do they invite real energetic, intelligent people, as a rule, though to be a success one must be considerable of an artist, must note the color of the hair, and be able to do the work of the forehead, and any number of little points, that the arrangement of the hair and the style and shape of the bang may be becoming.

"The shampooing, too, is no easy matter, for besides cleaning the hair properly, the drying must be done so thoroughly that not a particle of cold may result from the wash, and so deftly that not one thread of the hair is broken. The cutting, the dressing and shampooing, though, are easy, compared to the wig-making and artificial hair work that is included in the knowledge of a first-class workman. In this work, principally, is the three years spent that in the old country fits one to commence operations upon a defensible public as a hair dresser, and in it are all the fine points learned."

"Then, unskilful, too, is a part of a genuine artist's stock in trade, and to successfully put on the paint and powder is considered absolutely necessary. Yet, with all this, a man or woman, no matter how skillful, rarely receives more than \$25 a week, while the scale is generally from \$7 up to \$15. Immense money in the business, though, to the proprietor of an establishment."

THE SHOCK AND LIVED.

A San Francisco Man survives a Current of 2,000 Volts.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8.—One man in this city has passed through what Kemmler did and yet survives. He is Barton C. Van Emon, employed with the Keith Electric Company as electrician. Van Emon is a tall, broad-shouldered young man, and he smiled broadly when he was asked to tell the story of his experience. "The current had pressure of 2,000 volts. I was standing on a ladder at the time with a pair of pliers in my hand holding a wire. The ladder slipped. An iron bar fell on my head, and I tumbled down. I was falling I grasped the bar. This made the current and I knew nothing about it. I felt nothing, though I knew I had been shocked. All I can remember was the next thing I remember they were forcing whiskey down my throat to bring me back to life. I felt no pain, but I couldn't think. I was dazed and helpless for 48 hours. Then I began to feel most intense pain in my arms and the muscles of my back and neck. They swelled and I could hardly move. I strained on the muscles had been so intense."

CHARITY ON CHANGE.

NEW YORK, August 8.—An auction sale on the Produce Exchange of the new bale of Texas cotton, donated by the planters for the benefit of the Houston Orphan Asylum, Texas, brought \$830.

HER RELIGION CHANGED.

LIZZIE GORDON TELLS A STORY OF MALTREATMENT.

Described by Her Parents She is Bound to a Farm by Her Crazy Father, Who Makes Her a Drudge—Forced to Become Proseless.

A sweet-faced girl, who had only seen the sorrows of 18 years of life, drifted into the Department of Charities. She was surrounded with an air of beauty and a neat-fitting dress. Gaily twitching her bonnet strings and a chair, she took a seat before Examiner Hoffman and began to tell her story. She gave her name as Lizzie Gordon. Over ten years ago her father had died, leaving her mother and a little boy and girl. Her mother had married soon after to Abe Witt, who, she claims was a drunkard. The children were allowed to go hungry and finally both the mother and the stepfather were landed in the workhouse. The children were taken and sent to the Poor Farm. The same year she and her brother were bound out to Frank W. Swain, a farmer, who lived near Baden, in Beaver county.

The reason was referred to and the truth of her story proven. Then the girl continued, "Some time later my mother took my brother Charlie away and I don't know where they are living now. Mr. Swain was a good man, but he was a miser. He arrived at the age of 18 he was to give me a new dress and \$10 in cash. He never did anything. He made me work like a slave. He had a family of five children, and I had to nurse. He beat me frequently and made me do work I was unable to perform. I was a Methodist when I went there, but Mr. Swain was a Catholic and compelled me to be so."

"Do you want to become a Protestant again?" was asked.

To this the girl responded: "I don't know what I would do if I were not so afraid I would never accept any other religion."

"When I became 18," she continued, "I asked for the fulfillment of the contract, but he refused to give me anything because I was not a boy. He treated me so badly that I left last week."

The officials of the department promised her that her case would be investigated and the Poor Law committee would be notified.

In speaking of the case, Mr. Hoffman said: "It was a mistake to give children to farmers. It's mighty few they get out of. Farmers always want a child 10 or 12 years old, that they can put out into the field to hoe corn. They almost invariably make the children do the work of a full grown person. It is also a mistake to give children to farmers. Before removing his hat, however, he extended his hand to his little wife, and said: "Girlie, it was cruel of me to make sport of you this evening. You wouldn't do that with me, would you?"

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THE SENATORS SICK.

Arduous Work of the Long Session Telling on a Number of Them.

A BIG LIST OF THE INDISPOSED.

The Democratic Members Seem to Have Suffered More Severely.

RHEUMATISM AND A TARIFF SPEECH

WASHINGTON, August 8.—There are sick in the Senate. The elongated session of Congress is responsible for the general air of weariness that marks the daily meetings of the upper house, and it is the continual strain which is responsible for the upset condition of a great many legislators. Up to this time it is probably correct to say that the Democrats have worked harder than the Republicans.

As a general thing the minority in the Senate does not have to labor excessively, but since last December the Republicans have been so controlled and controlled things as to make their antagonists hustle pretty nearly all the time. They made assertions and then have thrown the burden of proof on their friends the enemy. The result is a badly-wrecked aggregation of statesmen, every one of them, willing and anxious to adjourn. Of course there are several of the Republicans who have suffered from accelerated action of the heart. A progressive campaign made necessary, but taken as a whole the Republicans are in better shape, physically, than the gentlemen on the opposite side of the chamber.

CHANGE IN APPEARANCE.

Many of the affected ones are hardly recognizable when they are taken place in their appearance, but the decadence of senatorial pulchritude is very apparent to the observers in the press gallery. Mr. Coker has been seriously indisposed for the past ten days; he has lost weight, is malarial. His colleague, Mr. Blackburn, is also afflicted similarly, but to a less extent. Childs has made some of his best speeches in the past few days. Mr. McKim's trouble is one which worries him a good deal, but the doctors say that absolute rest will cure him; he is suffering from accelerated action of the heart.

Mr. McPherson has been devoting a great deal of time to legislation of the larger magnitude, and he weighs several pounds less than he did last spring. Mr. Fugh also has lost weight. Mr. McPherson has been devoting a great deal of time to legislation of the larger magnitude, and he weighs several pounds less than he did last spring. Mr. Fugh also has lost weight.

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