opinion. One thing we certainly know, there is no stellar specter now near enough to the solar system to get here during the lifetime of anybody now living on the earth.

I. H. WEBB.

DIGEST AT LEISURE.

Why Animals That Eat Grass Are

Supplied With Four Stomachs.

A MEANS FOR SELF-PROTECTION.

eeswax and benzine ether. A stylus or

needle does the etching on the same princi-

ple that the needles puncture the cylinder

in the phonograph.

The plate to be etched on is placed on a

turn-table driven by a wheel and the sound waves traced in the film. Alcohol is also

noured over it, and the usual seid bath to

fix the lines in the zinc is given. The effects

The concert consisted of cornet and clar-

onet solos, brass quartets, and some con-

sung into the gramophone. Already Prof. Berliner is using the etching plates in cor-

respondence with friends in Germany. The tine disks are made of small size, so that

MONEY WON ON WALL STREET.

Exciting Times.

financial affairs are again exhibiting a tend-

ency to wabble erratically about. Some of

the instances of sudden fortunes are trans-

parently inaccurate, but there is one au-

thentic instance of a well-known broker,

whose office is at 18 Broad street, who cleared

\$6,000 in the North American drop through

an interest which he recently purchased from another broker for \$600. In this case it is not quite fair to say that he purchased

the interest, for it was forced upon him in

lieu of a protested note,
Another case that has been considerably

that he had absolute knowledge that Mr.

Gould was at work downtown. But he had

cried "wolf" too often. No one would back

his information until he finally got hold of

They Should Be.

mutton chops and fried sole. Coming from

Paris, where the whole soul was moved to

with which one is forced to sustain life in

The bread is for the most part as dense as

appreciate them when they have been con-

cocted. He who goes to England to eat is as

wise as he who goes to Patagonia to study

Bundle Time.

Christmas time is bundle time, and the joyful

Bundles like a giant's eyes now in the eve's

hast'ning throng, Sundles tower on the wagons rumbling quick

along: Bundles in the windows piled and bundles on

As if all the world's good things were parceled

nales peep from 'neath the arms of all the

children think;

dusk blink:

London Letter in the Chicago Tribune, 1

Henry."

TRAPS AND SNARES.

the cunning of others must be catered to. It is a proverb that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach, and it holds good with animals in a greater degree, says Walter Hough, in the Boston Globe. With suitable bait they are thrown off their guard and become easy victims, for the idea of getting something to eat is so large that it shuts out all others for the time. For instance. Alaskan fish hooks are often mere curved pieces of bone, with no barb and not even sharp at the point. They are only hooks to hold the bait; when the fish shuts his jaws on the prospective food, he seems

NETS SPREAD FOR BIRDS.

Animals have been left very little chance to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness by over-hungry man. They have been hunted and harried from time immemorial, until they can match cunning with cunning, and desery danger by the most delicate senses of hearing and smell. What man with loaded gun ever got in range of an experienced old crow? "They smell powder," old hunters say, and it is quite reasonable that "they know the difference between a gun and a walking cane by

paper was read by A. E. Kenpelly upon Birds are usually caught with nets and nooses. In Alaska ptarmigan are driven toward a long line of slip-nooses fastened Induction and Its Proposed Unit, the closely together; partridges are easily driven into nets by a man on horseback-a thing to be regretted by real sportsmen. English Quick Turns Made There During the Recent sparrows may be caught by a running noose of horse hair, hung on a tree or window sill, Many remarkable stories are told, says the Horse hair is gold lace to a sparrow for nest building, and they will pull at the noose until they get it around the leg or New York World, of fortunes lost and won in the recent upset in the stock market, the stories having a special value just now, as worthless neck.

MAKING DUCKS SWALLOW NEEDLES.

say.

Blackbirds are often caught in cones of paper, made sticky with birdlime. The Eskimo has also thought this out. He makes a cup of wood, and, as he has no birdlime, he fixes a slip-noose made of split quill at the mouth. The Aines, of Japan, also make a cone fox trap filled with sharp spines pointing inward, so that the animal gets his

formerly well known and of considerable influence in Wall street, and whose luck has been so far down financialty of late years that he was in the habit of borrowing sums ranging srom \$1 upward from his for-mer cronies. He is a habitue of the Windhead in and cannot get it back, like an insect caught in a flower trap of the same kind. mer cronies. He is a habitue of the Windsor Hotel at night, and just before the drop in values he went about the hotel claiming TURKEYS IN A PEN.

trap like this," said a triend of mine.

\$400, borrowing it from two sources and pledging a good share of the possible profits to the men who had loaned it to him. He played a strong and reckless game, risking the whole amount over and over on a single point, and finally pulled out enough to pay all his people and open a bank secount with \$7,000. These are two instances of men who won large sums by risking small amounts. Had the market gone against either one of them at the start he might easily have been wiped out in an

ENGLAND HAS NO COOKS. Very Few Articles of Food Are Put Up as There is, properly speaking, nothing good to eat in England but roast beef and

COCOANUT TRAPS FOR MONKETS. In Brazil the monkey puts his hand into

are admirably trained. The native, pro-vided with a net with a long handle, sits behind a blind and sends out a tethered trained pigeon which has been taught at the jerk of a string to hover around as though descending upon food. This action brings down the wild pigeon from the trees, and when it is engaged with the decoy the na-

when the engaged with the decoy the native "scoops him in" with the net.
For ingenuity—one is almost tempted to say diabolical—in trapping the Esquimaux excel. They bend up sharpened slips of

out once more, Giad'ning hearts and homes again on merrie Christmas Eve. Bundles—bundles—bundles come, and we anew Bundles—bundles—bundles come, and we anew believe God is good and all are kind, and life can pleasant be: "Peace on earth—good-will to man" is more Life.1

than prophecy.

There are bundles in the hands and in the busy marts— There are bundles of pure love within the people's hearts: Christmas time is bundle time, the little children sing-May the Christmas bundles ever Faith's sweet

lesson bring!

— pexte Smith, in Free Press.

It's a Crnel Suggestion Chicago Herald.

There is serious talk of taxing bachelors over 35 years old in order to raise money for the increased pension list. No bachelor 35 years old is unmarried from choice. To tax such a man for being a bachelor would be adding financial oppression to cardiac in

A Chance for the Girls Leisurs Hours complains that out of ,000,000 young men in America more than 5,000,000 "never darken the church door."

This is not entirely their fault. If the young women of the congregation attended regularly there would always be young me enough to darken the church door.

True to Life.

Maud-Yes, we went to hear Mr. Stanley ecture on the rear guard, with Mrs. Stanley in a private box.

Mabel-And did you enjoy it? Mand-Well, I don't think she is a bil

pretty, and her taste in dress is just horrid.

Ezchange.

The Idea of Usefulness Brooklyn Standard-Union. 1 "Whatever will afford you comfort will give me pleasure," said a nurse to a nervous

and restless man, to whose wants she was

attending. This is exactly the idea which, being reduced to practice, makes one useful anywhere and in any sphere of life.

PRINCIPLE OF THE GRAMOPHONE.

parent. Even allowing for a spectral tramp star to take a fancy for calling on us it would take it certainly not less than 100 ON THE MAGIC SHEET. have detected its intentions, even if it should come at the sun's speed of 160,000,000 miles in a year. How Amateur Photographers May

But the question as to what becomes of the dead stars is one that the astronomers seem very chary about discussing. They can see what they believe to be the process BY AID OF THE STEREOPTICON. of star-making constantly going on, but they cannot see any dead and dark stars, and there is nothing but analogy, conclu-sion and conjecture upon which to base an

tives of the Camera.

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATOR A

TO SHAVE OR NOT TO SHAVE. It Has Been a Very Serious Question in the British Isles. Blackwood's Magazine.] For many years before the Crimean war the mustach in this country was the distinguishing badge of the cavalry; it was prohibited in the infantry, and as for the civilian who braved public opinion by sporting it, he was looked on either as an artist, an eccentric, or as wishing to pass for a hussar. But shaving by regulation (little as it may be suspected by those who submit to it) has an origin more serious than mere caprice or love of un! ormity. It is the badge of serv-ice; a survival of the primitive custom of mutilating slaves to prevent their escape, or insure their recognition and recapture if they did escape. The Mosaic law made the amusing. mutilation more merciful than it probably had been previously. The proper

the door, or unto the doorpost; and his master shall bore his ear through with an awl, and he shall serve him forever."

As manners grew milder, even this slight mutilation was discarded, and shaving the beard or the head was resorted to for marking servants. Fierce and long was the con-troversy that raged in these islands during the sixth and seventh centuries, even to shedding of blood, as to the right manner in which priests—servants of the Lord—should shave their heads. At this distance of time there seems as much to be said for St. Columba's frontal tonsure—from ear to ear across the brow-as for that favored at Rome, which eventually carried the day—the coronal, on the summit of the head.

re-engaging a servant is set forth in Exodus, xxi., 6: 'Then his master thall bring him unto the judges; he shall also bring him to

The Roman Catholic priesthood has not yielded to the lax practice of the age, and it is not many years since any Protestant cler-gyman of these islands, had he grown anything more than the orthodox "mutton chops," would have forfeited the confidence of his entire flock. Modish young men of the present day for the most part affect the tonsure described by Julius Cæsar as pre-vailing among the Celts of Britain when he first landed—that is, they shave everything except the upper lip.

LADIES ARE SMOKING.

London Cigar Men Find an Ever Incres

Demand From the Fair. Inquiry at a few of the principal tobacco stores of London, says Pall Mall Budget, has revealed the fact that smoking is very fashionable among women, especially among those of the upper ten. "We are used to being asked for ladies' cigarettes here," said a salesman at some big stores, 'We serve ladies with cigarettes in as matter-of-fact a way as we do gentlemen. Not only do ladies smoke cigarettes," he went on, "some of them smoke cigars. One lady comes in frequently for a box of cigars. She smokes almost the costliest brand we

Some of the most expensive brands of ladies cigarettes, he said, were artificially scented. The manager said that the ladies whom they supplied were chiefly ladies of rank and fashion-duchesses, countesses, etc. They patronize a good Turkish brand costing 6 or 8 shillings a hundred. I asked what the opinions of gentlemen were on the subject. "Well," said my informant, "those of the old school naturally don't approve of ladies smoking, but the young men take it as a matter of course. I have never heard a lady because she enjoyed a cigarette. Mrs. Grundy, of course, objects, but I don't think anybody pays much heed to the old lady.'

ANTS AS SURGEONS.

outh American Indians Use Them to Sev the Edges of Wounds Together.

Ants are terrible fighters, says a writer in the New York Examiner. They have very powerful jaws, considering the size of their bodies, and, therefore, their method of fighting is by biting. They will bite one another, and hold on with a wonderful grip of the jaws, even after their legs have been bitten off by other ants. Sometimes six or eight ants will be clinging with a death grip to another, making a peculiar spectacle, some

with a leg gone and some with half the body One singular fact is that the grip of an ant's jaw is retained even after the body has been bitten off and nothing but the head remains. This knowledge is possessed by a certain tribe of Indians in Brazil, who put the ants to a very peculiar use. When an Indian gets a gash cut in his hand, instead of having his hand sewed together, as physicians do in this country, he procures five or six large black ants, and holding their heads near the gash, they bring their jaws together in biting the flesh, and thus pull the two sides of the gash together. Then the Indian pinches off the bodies of the ants and leaves their heads clinging to the gash,

BISMARCK AS A BREWER.

which is held together until the gash is per-

His Big Establishment Doesn't Harn With His Opinion of Lager Beer.

Prince Bismarck, who started a long while ago on his Varzin estate a spirits dis tillery, has arranged things with a financial society of Hamburg for the establishment in the same domain of a large brewery capable of producing 50,000 kegs of beer annually. According to the prospectus published by the company, the shareholders could expect to realize a dividend of 11 per cent every year. The Freisinnige Zeitung ironically recalls, apropos of the undertaking, a para-graph of a speech delivered on March 28, 1881, in the Reichstag by the Iron Chan cellor, who said then that "beer, rendering the drinker drowsy, instead of exsidered as a bad beverage from an econom ical and national standpoint.'

Libraries Open on Sunday.

Sunday opening in connection with the People's Palace library and reading room, says Spare Moments, appears to have sup plied a public want. In the three months ending September 11,777 persons passed the urnstiles and 2,030 books were issued. The total number of readers, including those on

"When the leather in your shoes becomes old and begrimed with blacking, you will

ascertain that the feet will be cold," remarked the old-time shoe seller, according to the Shoe and Leather Facts. "Then it is time to cast aside the shoes and use them to wear beneath arctics or for some other purto touch it.

Not Superstitions

Bangor Commercial. Philadelphia Times.

American and European plans.

Entertain Their Friends

Production of the Slides From the Nega-

THE LAST OF THE DISPATCH PAPERS

Seventh and Last Paper.

One of the best and most satisfying directions in which the amateur photographer can turn his skill is the making of lautern slides and exhibiting the results of his endeavors by means of a stereopticon. Pictures of all kinds, when thrown upon the screen in an enlarged form, are all the more interesting because of their being all your own, and your friends will appreciate them more fully as the exhibition takes on the aspect of an illustrated lecture on subjects in which all are more or less directly interested. The stereopticon can be procured from any dealer in optical or photographic supplies at prices ranging from \$10 upward. An hour or so whiled away with such entertainment is as instructive as it is thoroughly

The process of preparing slides from ordi nary negatives is by no means a difficult one, and is within the capabilities of almost any operator who has made fair progress in the art. Two young ladies, to the writer's knowledge, who have had less than a year's experience, have prepared a collection of lantern slides from negatives made during the past summer, which will compare favorably with the work of professionals. At a recent private exhibition they displayed over 100 different views, embracing bits of marine scenery, landscapes, groups, mountain glimpses, etc. All were good, and their chief charm lay in the fact that they were home-made.

MAKING THE SLIDES. The work of reducing negatives to the size

equired for the lantern slide is largely nechanical. Of course, there is a certain portion of it which must be controlled by judgment, but that is small indeed. A posi tive is made on glass from the negative, the plates to be used being specially prepared for the purpose. They yield a clear, sharp black-and-white effect, throwing distinct shadows on the object sheet. These positive plates can be made by direct contact in a printing frame, but, as a rule, they are not satisfactory when made that way. The lantern slides are considerably smaller than any of the ordinary plates now in use and in making a contact slide only a section of making a contact slide, only a section of the negative is secured and the effect is seldom good. Besides, it stands to reason that a large negative reduced to the size required for the slide, will be much more compact

and will give finer results.

Contact printing is done on the same principle as ordinary paper printing. Lay the transparency plate over the negative in your printing frame (in the dark room, of course), and expose to white light, either daylight or gaslight, for a few seconds. Then return to the dark room and develop the slide. A special developer is needed for this work, requiring no more skill, how-ever, than that used in developing ordinary dry plates. The better plan is to reduce the negatives by the simple process which fol-

REDUCING THE PICTURE. The reduction is effected with the use of a x, or cone, which is attached to the front of the camera. This cone should be con-structed on the regular mathematical plan according to these proportions: Add to-gether the width of the negative and the width of the desired slide and multiply their sum by the focal length of your lens. Divide this product by the width of the slide to get the distance in inches the negative must be from the lens, or in other words the length of the cone. Then divide the product by the width of the negative to get the distance at which the slide must from the lens. The slide is exposed in a plateholder, which is placed in the back of

the camera at the distance from the lens determined by the last calculation mentioned A box constructed for negatives of the 6½ x8½ size and slides 2½ inches wide (the standard), used in connection with a sixinch wide angle lens, should be 23 inches long. It is well, however, to make box 21 or 22 inches long, so that it can also be used for smaller negatives and so that room will he left for the operator to uneap his lens. The light that enters between the back, or small end of the box, and the front of the

camera does little if any harm. It can easily be guarded against by throwing a dark cloth over the aperture.

THE MECHANICAL DETAILS. In the front board of the box a square hole should be cut just a trifle smaller than the negative, so the negative may rest against it without inling through. Little strips nailed on the outside will hold the plate in position. The entire box should be raised on a strong board at the proper height to connect perfectly with the lens of the can era when placed in front of it. A couple of strips of wood should be nailed on the board to keep the camera rigidly in its proper po-sition. It will be seen at a glance that the ply by moving the camera backward or for-ward, focusing, of course, with every change of position. Kits can be had of any dealer to hold the little slides in large plate hold-

ers. After the camera has once been placed in its correct position, the object carefully focused of the required size, much future trouble can be saved by marking out guide lines on the board, at which the camera must rest and also the point of exact focus on the bed of the camera. Then the outfit will always be ready and need not be refocused. If smaller negatives than those for which the box was constructed are to be used, kits can be used in the front board and the camera moved a little closer to the

GETTING LIGHT ON IT.

Then everything is ready for the exposure, the entire "plant" may be lifted up care-fully by the baseboard and thrust through an open window, taking care to rest the room end on a table or chair. It must be pointed up-ward to secure the clear and unobstructed light of the sky. With most negatives it is well to use a small stop in the lens and give a long exposure, say from 15 to 30 seconds, so as to get good results in shading. With care ul treatment cloud effects in scenic views may often be preserved.

It is also possible to obtain excellent lantern slides from inferior negatives. In this way the value of these "transparencies is all the more appreciated. It is an old maxim among photographers never to con been tried for a lautern slide. The method of exhibiting these slides in stereopticons is so well known and simple

as to need no further explanation here.
W. O. ESCHWEGE.

A Sure Way to Interest Her.

Drake's Magazine. Mr. Larkin-Here's a book I would very much like our daughter to read. It contains some good advice for a girl of her age.

Mrs. Larkin-Very well. I'll forbid her

A Statesman's Fame.

A family named Bill, just over the line in New Brunswick, has just had a son added to its household goods. They have christened him McKinley.

STOP at the Hollenden, in Cleveland.

of Sharp Whalebone. been present. In the gramophone sound waves are etched into metal on the same principle that the lines of a picture are made permanent in a zine plate. Prof. Berliner uses a zine TRAINED DECOYS OF THE SAMOANS plate himself now, though he expects to etch into steel and even glass. The plate is covered with a film, the basis of which is

of some animals that they are caught with such absurdly simple traps as the hunter sets for them. One reason why many traps are simple is because the habits of the animals are found out and the trap suited to those habits, so that stupid birds and fishes are easily gulled, while, on the other hand,

gained from the gramophone are excellent and, according to Prof. Berliner, are capa-ble of much improvement. traits selections sung by Mrs. J. Esputa Daly, o Washington, into the instruments. Prof. Berliner etched a plate before the audience, a gentleman having recited and

> to forget how to open them, and is drawn out.

they fit into an envelope and can be sent through the mails for 2 cents postage.

The film used allows artists' etching to be accomplished with a brush and the lines can be shaded. As the same principle ap-plies in the etching of sound waves, the best results may be expected from the gramo-phone in the shading of sounds and distinguishing of voice quality, especially in loud sounds. These sounds are difficult to produce in the phonograph.

It has been demonstrated that the plates may be copied and prints taken. Experi-ments are also being made to deepen the sound lines etched in the plates and, by photo-engraving processes, to perfect them so that the volume of sound will be in-Beside the exhibition of the gramophone

In Japan they have a novel way of catching ducks by "needles." A long string is fastened to the middle of a thin piece of bone. This bone is buited and thrown out apon lily leaves, while one end of the line is made fast to a vielding branch. The duck swallows the bait, but when he attempts to fly away the line pulls the needle crosswise in his interior, and "toggles," as the sailors

"My father caught 25 wild turkeys in a made a pen of rails and dug an inclined way under it. For several days previously he scattered corn near the pen to lamiliarize the turkeys with the spot, then he threw corn along the inclined way and in the pen and caught the whole flock. You see, a turkey won't stoop its head to go out by the way it came in, but tries to get out by

thrusting its neck between the rails. How to catch snipe with a rope would be too difficult for American country boys well up in the mysteries of figure-four traps and double falls. Aino boys solve it thus: Two boys stretch a rope across a narrow stream and hold each an end, while a third drives the birds toward them. At the proper time the boys give the rope a sharp snap upward, sometimes knocking down several birds. There are almost as many kinds of traps as there are kinds of animals. The African makes pit traps for the elephant and giraffe, while the mighty hippopotamus brushes aside a cobweb from his path and sends an

arrow into his heart.

a cocoanut, grasps the good things placed therein and becomes a victim because he will not relinquish his hold. Then there are decoys. The Samoan live pigeon decoys eestacy by the melting deliciousness of seductive viands, there is something barbarously rude and unsatisfactory in the things the English appreciation of jest, while the compounding of sauces is an art the Brit'

> whalebone, freeze them into balls of fat and throw them out for bears. The bear swallows the fat, which melts in his stomach, setting free the whalebones, which expand and pierce his inwards. This device is ap-propriately called "sleep a night and die." Another ruse of the Esquimaux is to grease a sharp knife blade and set it up for the wolves to lick. These animals will lick the knives until their tongues are in ribbons and they bleed to death. This is hardly a trap, but it is a shrewd way to rid the world

of ravenous wolves. The Lament of the Bacilli

For ages we lived, and on mankind we preyed,

With none to molest us or make us afraid; In decillions we throve and quintillions were

To render our enemy, man, more forlorn;
Though Lilliputs we, yet our forces united
At last have our Brobdignan foemen affrichted,
And with lymph they assal us, till now, like
poor Lo,
Or Chinese cheap labor, we're fated to "go."
So, trim little headstones we last week bespoke,
And we visid week secretarious. And we yield up our spirits to Pasteur and Koch!



Mms. A. Ruppert's world-renowned face bleach is the only face tonic in the world which positively removes freckles, moth patches, blackheads, pimples, birthmarks, eczema and all blemishes of the skin, and when applied cannot be observed by anyone. The face bleach can only be had at my branch office, Ne. 33 Fifth avenue, Hamilton building, rooms 263 and 204. Pittsburg, or sent to any address on receipt of price. Sold at \$2 per bottle, or three bottles, usually required to clear the complex.

trical Engineers, at 12 West Thirty-fifth street, last night, and interspersed his remarks with music from the instrument, The audience was a large one, and applauded the singers who had sung into the gramophone as heartly as though they had The Esquimanx Manage to Fill Bears Full

You have beard the song and story
Of the bride of Dublin Bay;
Of Roy Neal, the loving husband,
Of the bark that first away.
But it found the angry waters
Pouring o'er its polished side;
And they sank to death together,
Young Roy Neal and his fair bride.

When he opened the bag, Vigg saw toys, which surpassed all the others in beauty and richness. On a large silver plate stood hundreds of brave soldiers, some on foot and others mounted on spirited steeds. By PRESTREN FOR THE DISPATOR 1 As far as the eye could reach, a thick cov ering of snow had spread itself over the brown heath, in the midst of which stood a small, low cottage, the only human dwelltouching a spring underneath the plate, the soldiers shouldered their muskets and ing visible in the great white plain. "What a dreary life they must lead who "What a dreary life they must lead who live there," said many a traveler as he the riders drew their swords. On another plate, representing the sea, ships were to be seen sailing, and small boats filled with viewed the lonely house from the distant road. But the cottage, though small, was

ered beams were strong and firmly supporttaking you home, show you the palace of the Mountain King."

A moment later a high, steep mountain rose up before them. This time Vigg, too, dismounted from the sleigh, and with his companion approached the rocky wall. Santa Claus knocked loudly, and the great text covered distribution of the control of t ed the turf root, which in summer time looked like green velves, adorned with red and yellow flowers; and the wide stone chimney towered proudly above the little dwelling, as if to protect it from any hostile inrock opened, disclosing a dark, cold cave. Vigg felt a little timid and crept closer to garden patch, where grew pointees, carrots and cabbage, and also a bed of gay colored his friend. An ugly green frog croaked dismally from under a store, and a hideous

people. When the royal girts had been de-livered, Santa Claus said: "I shall, before

tulips was to be seen.
In this secluded home lived little Vigg

serpent with fiery eyes glided by them.
"What a dreadful place," cried Vigg.
"Let us go away from here."
But as they turned a corner in the dark way Vigg saw a large hall, glittering with light and fragrant with the odor of Christmus trees. In the room were countless dwarfs, each one holding a lighted torch, whose glow was reflected many times in the crystal walls. In the middle of the hall sat the Mountain King on his golden throne He was clothed in a scarlet robe, glistening with jewels, and by his side was his only daughter arrayed in the greatest splendor, but her face was pale and sad, and her lovely eyes were filled with tears. Before the King's throne stood a pair of large scales.

On one side were golden weights, but they were more than balanced by the toads, snakes and lizzards in the other

with his Aunt Gertrude, who took every care of the orphan boy, and was both father and mother to him. Early in the morning the kind aunt had gone to the distant village to make some purchases, and now, although the sun was low and the short winter day was growing to a close, Vigg was still alone. Everywhere was deep silence. No sound of sleighbells had been heard during the day, nor the voices of passersby. When the boy walked across the bare floor, he thought the cluster of his wooden shoes must sound all over the wide heath. As night came on,

well built and comfortable. The moss-cov-

Vigg drew his little stool close to the window and peered out into the darkness to see if Aunt Gertrade were coming, and he wondered it she would bring the ginger cakes she had promised, and it she really would remember the little fir tree and the snakes and lizzards in the oth scalepan. Then Santa Claus whispered: candles; for this was Christmas eve.
When the boy had watched anxiously for "The Princess is very ill and must die



some time, through the one pane from which he had scraped away the frost, he heard a fingling of bells and the tramping of horses' The sound grew more and more dis tinct, and a moment later Vigg saw a dark object moving over the snow, and soon distinguished a tiny sleigh, drawn by four small ponies, which tossed their heads as if they enjoyed the cold, trosty air. To Vigg's preat surprise, this quaint turnout stopped before the course door, and a little old man,

with a wrinkled face and a long white beard, dressed in fur from head to foot, aprang out of the sleigh. "Well, little curly-head," he said to Vige, who by this time had opened the window, "is no one at home?"

"You see that I am here," replied Vigg.
"Why, of course," said the little man,
"how very stupid I was to ask such a ques-But why have you no Christmas "I shall have those when Aunt Gertrude

returns," was the reply.
"Do you know who I am?" asked the "No. I do not know you," answered the ov, "and do you know who I am?" The old man took off his fur cap, and bow ing with mock reverence before Vigg, said, while his eyes sparkled with fun: "I I have the honor of speaking to Vigg, the great warrior of the heath, who has not been

You are Vigg, and I am Santa Claus. Have you ever heard of me?" "Oh, are you really Santa Claus?" cried Vigz excitedly, "then you must be a very good mus; for my aunt has often told me

elitened by the longest beard in the land,

ride. I promise that you shall be back before your nunt returns, and I want you to te some calls with me. Virg needed no second invitation, and be was soon seated by Santa Claus, and the little sleigh flew like the wind over the hard surface of the snow. Vigg had never thought to enjoy such pleasure. It was so warm and pleasant under the soft fur robes, the stars in the wintry sky seemed to shine brighter than ever before.

barren heath had been crossed and the road to the village reached, Vigg saw Christmas lights gleaming from many homes, and through the open windows he caught glimpses o bright, happy faces, and he could almost hear the sweet carols which were being sung. Finally, the sleigh stopped be ore a little tumble-down house and Santa Claus said: "Here I shall make my first call, for I love the people in this poor cot

Auxious to see the people whom Santa Claus said he loved, Vicg peered curiously into the bare room. There, around a wood fire, sat a pale woman and several children, who, in spite of their thin garments and pinched faces, were listening with great interest while the tather read to them of the Christ child, and his love for the little ones. Santa Claus opened a large bag, which he carried in the sleigh, and took out books and knives for the boys, dolls and workboxes for the girls, and warm clothes and spectacles for the father and mother, and last of all, a basket of nutritious food. The cld man placed these gi ts at the door, and without waiting to witness the joy they would bring, sprang into the sleigh and he and Vigg were soon on their way sgain. They visited the rich and poor. No one was forgotten, and Vigg could not help thinking: "I wonder if there will be any

Finally, Santa Claus stopped before the King's palace.
"This will be my last call," he said, "I have here two gifts for the young prince."

thing left for me in that great bag."

DO YOU KNOW WHO I AM? ASKED THE STRANGER weigh the ugly reptiles. These little dwarfs spend their time in visiting the homes of the year. When they have a good

is placed on the other side. how few golden weights were used.

When Sants Claus' turn came he told of so many dear little folks, who at this time of

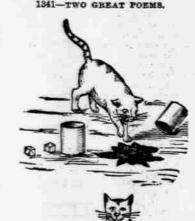
cess can leave this dismal mountain."

and at the door stands a bundle of books

PAYSIB.

SOME ENIGMATICAL NUTS. "Many thanks for the compliment," said Santa Claus. "And now come and take a

Address communications for this department to E. R. CHADBOURN, Lewiston, Maine,



1343-PRESSED INTO SERVICE. Well-dressed I am and fair to see, But that is all a sham: Unruffied though my outside be,

unless she can leave this and come home under the mountain, and breathe the pure, fresh air of the heath. But she must re-main here until the golden weights outthe people who live in the viliages and cities. They meet here every Christmas Eve, and tell what they have seen during

scales; but when they relate or unkind words and selfish actions, a toad or lizzard Vigg now listened very intently as each dwarf told his story, and was grieved to see

the year were trying to follow the example of the Christ child, and were remembering the needy, that one golden weight after another was placed on the scales, until finally the dwarfs raised a great shout, and Vigg distinguished these words: "Now our Prin-

Vigg could never tell how he reached Here are the cakes which I promise



record a golden weight is placed on the

home. He had a confused impression of again riding over the heath with Santa Claus; but his first distinct thought was of Aunt Gertrude bending over him, and say-ing: "Poor little Vigg! I was sorry to leave you alone so long. Wake up, now, and see how brightly the Christmas lights are burn-

and a box of candies, which are marked: 'To Vigz, from Santa Claus.'"

Puzzles for the Little Folks That Will Keep Their Brains Busy for Most of the Week

They Solve Them Correctly-Home



Detecting Danger.

Eyes and Ears so Situated as to Serve in POSSIBILITY OF STELLAR-SPECTRES

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

feel the rum trickling down a yard or two.

probably would next have wanted the four

stomachs of the giraffe for a similar reason.

Not only the giraffe, but such well-known

domestic animals as the cow, the sheep, the

goat and the camel are thus endowed with

what at first thought may be regarded as

stomach extravagance. In addition to

gestive apparatus is found in such wild

creatures as the buffalo and all the members

of the deer family, but it is not found out-

side of the order technically called rumi-

nantia and commonly known as cud-chewing

The operation of this complicated mem

ber is very interesting. In the intancy of

the animal, before the weaning period, only

only one of the four stomachs is used. This

is what in the adult is called the fourth or

last one. But when the time comes for

changing the diet from milk to herbage the

three hitherto disused stomachs are put to

work. The grass cropped by the cow, for

example, is not chewed at once, but is passed directly into the large stomach, No. 1. If the cow were killed immediately afterward the grass would be found practically the same as if it had been cut with a sythe.

But after remaining these available it is

But after remaining there awhile it is

moistened with a sort of saliva and then passed into the second stomach. This one is sometimes called the honeycomb stomach, because of its cellular formation on the in-

side. Its appearance is familiar to lovers o

ROLLED UP INTO BALLS

provided a surprising arrangement. The moistened grass is now rolled about over the

honeycombed surface until it is made into quite compact balls. Then these balls are

in turn passed up into the mouth, and there

leisurely chewed. After this has been thor

oughly done the mass starts downward

again and fetches up in the third stomach.

In this are a great many folds, wherein the food is put through a course of kneading

and crushing. Finally it passes to the fourth stomach, the one to which the milk goes directly in calfhood; and this stomach

corresponds to the one in human kind, where gastric juice is mingled with the food.

But why would not a single stomach, like that which answers so well for humanity,

also do for the cow and other animals of the ruminantia? In the answer you will find

another example of the fact that nature makes no mistakes. The ruminantia, in the first place, are timid animals, always glad to fice from danger, and never combative

except in self-defense. Secondly, it requires the greater part of the time to crop herbage

enough to sustain life. The cow, browsing in good pasture, will keep on eating the

greater part of the day. In their wild state, however, animals of this class do not get selected pastures, and they generally have to make the best use of their business hours in grass clipping, Well, in their native wilds there animals are constantly meaned by

these animals are constantly menaced by carnivorous or flesh eating animals, includ-

At this stage of the process nature has

animals.

these domestic animals the quadruplex di-

If his wish could have been gratified he

Yet the storms of life o'ertake us, Yet the billows angry foam; Still we venture on the journey, Trusting that the best will come. An old toper once said he wished his neck was as long as a giraffe's, so that he might To the next who read this puzzle We can wish a fairer tide

To Roy Neal and his fair bride. H. C. BURGER. 1344-A MORNING EPISODE

Down-hearted still I am.

I comfort many an aching head, I soothe the child to rest; But when in sleep their cares have fied, Behhld me still hard-pressed.

"My case does not seem hard," you say,
But only stop and think;
I lie in bed both night and day,
And never sleep a wink.

U. C. S.

1343-TRANSPOSITION.

One autumn morning Mr. Banks rose at four.
There had been a decided change in the temperature, and a white frost was on the ground.
He went at once to the —, which had not been used for the summer, and took from it the following articles:

1. A dog.

2. A card.
3. The soft hairy skin of an animal.
4. An article for use in warm weather.
5. A conspicuous part of the body.
6. A handsome leaved plant,
7. A contest of speed.
8. A large vase.
He next went to his ——, and found its contents to be as follows:
1. The article he sought.

The article he sought. A core.
Money.
A vehicle.
A small dwelling.
A murderer.
A tin receptacle.

A large box. ing borrowed I. A source of pain. Query: To what place did Mr. Bankago, and hat did he find? 1345-DOUBLE LETTER ENIGMA. In "the snows of many winters;" In "the editors and printers;"

In "the editors and printers;"
In "the rambling of the seeker,"
In "the ralings of the speaker,"
In "the rolings of derelicitors;
In "the frolics and the capers,"
Webster says, in Names of Fiction,
"Pickwick's man, in 'Pickwick Papers,"
H. C. BURGER. 1346-NUMERICAL.

You may have 10, 8, 4, 7 many A man who pinches every penny Until it squeals; But 1 to 5 may over-reach Itself, as facts quite often teach, Knowledge reveals. Total which comes from miser's heart 6, 9 no: e'er the better part, Which youth or age should choose. It hampers pleasure here below, And, ere to other world we go,

nd, ere to other worst lose. Such notions we must lose. BITTER SWEET. 1347-A CHRISTMAS TREE FOR THE LITTLE

FOLKS.

No doubt you little people are looking forward to Christmas, and are wondering what Santa Claus will bring you this year. Now we will "make believe" that I am a fortune teller, and I will tell you what each of you may have from a Christmas tree this year, and I will not require you to cross my palm with silver before making it known to you, either.

These are some of the things you can have:
L Small pies. L Small pies. 2. Something that rises from warm water.

2. Something that rise
3. A boat.
4. Useless rubbish,
5. One of the months,
6. Part of a ship,
7. Shining objects,
8. A span of horses,
9. A near relative,
10. A companion IQ. A companion.

I hope you may have many more besides, and doubtless you will, but these I have mentioned you can surely obtain if you try.

ETHYL. 1348-REVERSAL. Small Bobby, aged 4, with a basket to carry.

Asked a lift on his way from severe
Dr. Barry;
"Why no!" said the doctor, so gruff
in his talk;
"A big boy like you is well able to walk."

Poor Robby charginal and Poor Bobby, chagrined, could have sat down and cried, But his first at that moment last

up just beside, Lifted basket and boy to his side in

And away they all went with such frolic and dash That Bobby since then has assured his small friends: "Dr. Barry ain't cross; he just only M. C. B. 1349-CHARADE Lily had a photograph Taken that would make you laugh. Taken that would make you laugh.
Not that it was not complete.
True to one, and tost her, sweet;
But, beside her, in the chair,
With his usual waggish air,
There sat Frisk—her dog, you know,
And his eyes, they twinkled so,
Underneath his mop of hair—
Oh, 'twas better than a show!
BITTER SWEET,

1350-ANAGRAM. "In dicto bene" in tones divine Is often hailed with joy sublime, Too long delayed makes deacons nod While listening to the man of God. While listening to the man of God.
This classic phrase we weekly hear,
And then we know the end is near,
We often wish that he would hurry,
Though it seldom fails to can-e a flurry,
UNCLE JOHN.

NOVEMBER NUT-CRACKING. Prize Winners: 1. H. C. Burger, Salem, C. Jock U. Larrity, Pittsburg, Pa. 8, Jessie F. 2 Jock U. Little, The Brights, A. S. Park, Espien, Pittsburg, Pa.
Roll of Honor: Lottle Hughes, A. S. Park, Lizzie C. Pike, E. L. S. Jenkins, Chas. S. Robbins, C. J. T., A. M. Porter, Ruth Marston, B. G. S., Eva S. Nelson, Fil Try, Cora T. Bradford, ANSWERS.

1332.—"A Little Girl Among the Old Mas-ters." [A book by the little daughter of Wm. Dean Howells.] 1332.—Brawler, bawler. 1334.—Key-note. 1233.—Parferonnais: 1. Portion. 2 Motion. 1834.—Rey-note.
1835.—Portemonnaie: 1. Portion. 2. Motion.
Remnant. 4. Part. 5. Mentor. 6. Nation.
Notion. 8. Tanner. 9. Omen. 10. Tenor.
1836.—Dearth, thread, hatred.

-Skulker. -Canary, Thrush, Sparrow, Oriole, Lin-tarling, Lark, Robin, Martin, Ortolan, net, Starling, Lark, Rob Swallow, Owl. 1339.—Mustard plaster. 1340.—Malformation.

Kansas Men Are Loval. Kansas City Times.] A Kansas man who recently went from the central part of the State to Europe devotes a column and a half in his home paper to telling of his trip from home to Kansas City, and less than a quarter of a column to the rest of the trip. In the eyes of a genuine Kansas man that represents about the relative importance of the journey.

Miss Wabbosh (thirsty)-Rats! Do you think they gave me these glasses for specta-The Best in the World.

Not to be Fooled That Way.

Mr. Backbey (enamored)-Drink to me

Drake's Magazine.]

only with thine eyes.

J. B. Loughran, ex-Mayor of North Des Moines, Ia., and the Locust street manufactur-er of steam engines and boilers, said: "I had a severe attack of la grippe. I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm to my breast. These remedies were just the thing in my case. My child had croup some years ago, and we used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy with perfect success; since then we have never been without these medicines in our never been without these medicines in our house. I had a cousin who was a printer and was employed in this city, where they were printing circulars for Chamberlain. He had a deep-seated cold and a terrible cough, and while setting up the copy he made up his mind to buy a bottle. It cured his cough, and that was the first time I ever knew anything of Chamberlain's remedies. since. My own experience and that of my family convinces me that these remedies are the best in the world. That may be strong language, but that is what I think." The My own experience and that of my

ing man. Driven from their browsing places they might starve before they could safely return. Here appears the wisdom shown in the mysterious stomachs. The cow or the sheep, by hard work, on the tenhour system of labor, can clip enough grass to keep the digestive machinery in fair supply for three days. With this beneficent provision the wild members of the class can live on the supplies stored in the first stomach until it is safe to return to the browsing ground. SITUATION OF THE EYES.

Another of nature's provisions for the protection of these harmless and very useful ruminantia is the peculiar construction of their eyes and ears. You know that the eyes of a cat are set directly in the front of its head, and you have probably noticed that the pupils of its eyes are elongated up and down. By this means the animal's vision is sharpened for stealing upon its prey, directly ahead. Now the ruminantia are the natural prey of carniverous animals, and their eyes are the exact reverse of the prey seekers. That is, the eyes are at the side of the head, as you see in the cow and the sheep, and the pupils of the eyes are elongated horizontally, the opposite of those of the carnivora, it order that they may take in a wide stretch horizon, and thus enable them to see in many directions the approach of an enemy. Their ears, also, are set far back in the head, and are so constructed that they can be turned in almost any direction to detect the

faintest sound. Thus the Lord not only "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," but makes other special provision for its protec If our sun and all the stars must eventnally burn out and become dead celestial bodies, as the astronomers tell us, then we should like to know what is to become of the remains. It is a pretty well established fact that in nature nothing is lost, and we may fairly assume that there is no universal cemetery where defunct stellar bodies are laid at rest. When our sun, for example, reaches the end of its life-span it will of course emit no light, yet its change from will not stop its onward journey in the realms of space at its present rate of nearly half a million miles a day. Just so it must be with all the other suns, the whole 50,000,000 that are visible through the telescope, and the countless millions beyond telescopic range. But in considering this matter of a burnt-out and dead sun we must remember that we can look at stars, any clear night, that may have been well de-

fined suns ages before our own great luminarv was born. THOUSANDS OF STELLAR SPECTERS. And, if this process of sun making, or been going on so long, does it not logically follow that there are, at this very moment, stellar specters, dead and dark remains of stars, wandering through the universe. Many astronomers believe this is so, and none of them has so far successfully argued against the theory. If this be true we may be looking directly in the line of a dead and dark star, up there between two bright

ing through space, is there not a possibility that one may wander into the confines of the solar system and play havoe with our sun and his little brood of planets and moons. This possibility has been discussed by some astronomers; but the matter is one that neither this generation nor the next one, at least, need trouble itself about. For this reason: The approach of such a body would be detected by astronomers before it could get within 100 years' travel from us, even if it moved at the sun's rate of 500,000 miles a day. The presence of the pianet Neptune, nearly 3,000,000,000 miles away, was detected by certain perturbations which astronomers noted in the movements of Uranus. Now it's safe to assume that a body so large as a burntont sun coming toward the solar sysburnt-out sun, coming toward the solar sys-tem, would by its attraction affect our out-lying planets, and also the sun, when at least 20 times farther away than Neptune is. At the rate Neptune travels in his orbit it would take him about 25 years to reach the sun, traveling in a straight line, if he should take a sudden impulse to visit his

and living ones, when we gaze at the beavens these clear December nights. But here is an interesting thought: If these immense dead bodies are thus wanderweek days, was 95,738.

"Do you know," said Mrs. Chicago, "though I am not superstitious, still I do not believe John and I will live very long

together."
"What makes you think so?"
"Well, he is my thirteenth husband."