THE ART OF TAXIDERMY.

dity in Retaining the Natural Lines Big Business in Stuffed Skins— s Now a Fine Art in the Way of



T is not a business calculated to bring its followers into public prominence. The busy world bustling up and down the streets does not care a straw for taxidermy. The ordinary man has something else to think of. Yet there are those who are deeply interested in the preservation of the forms of bird and animal life. Some are so from sentiment, as it en-

the forms of bird and animal life. Some are so from sentiment, as it enables them to retain the substantial shadow of a pet. Others are enlisted in a scientific basis. One may love birds and not be a taxidermist. Andubon illustrates this: He was a devoted ornithologist, one of the greatest America has yet known; but he paid no attention to taxidermy. When he bagged a bird it was his practice to pin it to a tree and make a drawing reproducing the natural tints of the plumage, with colors. After this the skin was removed and dried. The collection of drawings and descriptions left by Audubon serve as criteria for sportsmen, but the value and descriptions left by Audubon serve as criteria for sportsmen, but the value would have been much increased it supplemented by the actual forms of the birds. Charles Waterton, the English naturalist, has left far more to posterity through practicing taxiformy. The specimens he gathered now in the museum in York, are of inestimable worth in showing the natural posture and action of life. On careful examination it will be found



Ihat a bird's body is not completely overed by feathers. There are places about the shoulders, under the wings and on the thighs where the skin is about bare, and fits the cavities or rounds out with great nicety. Usually these parts are stuffed full, the result being a marring of the symmetry and proportion. Waterton gave particular care to such points, trying to get them exact to nature.

The best way of preserving a bird's skin demands careful attention from the moment it is killed to the time of mounting. The wounds should be filled with cotton, and feathers discolored by blood should be softly wiped with a wet sponge. In hot weather the skin should be taken off at once, bet in autumn or winter the bird can be allowed to get cold. Beginning at the breast bone, the skin is slowly separated by forcing a blunt instrument between it and the flesh. The shoulder joints, and when getting the skin from the skull the vetebre can be unjointed. Then remove the brains and eyes. The flesh is taken from the skin from the skin the vetebra can be unjointed. Then remove the brains and eyes. The flesh is taken from the under bill, using care not to mutilate the openings of the ears or eyelids. The skin should then be rubbed with



a solution of arsenic or corrosive sub limate and prepared for drying.

Before beginning stuffing, the skin in the interim having been dampened, wash the skull with corrosive sub limate, and reconnect to the neck with wire. The wings and legs are also adjusted with wire, and connected with a central piece running from head to tail. A fault common with stuffed birds is the apparent lengthening of the legs. The three bones of the legs should be articulated to almost form a letter Z, as the upper joint of the thigh is never straight. Chopped flax tow or cotton is the best for stuffing or sewing up. Cotton is put in the orbits of the eyes with fine forceps, and the eyes are fixed in with cement. After being stuffed and the rose decided, thread is wound plentifully around the plumage to hold the feathers in position until the skin has again dried thoroughly.

"The old custom," said the taxider-

oughly.

"The old custom," said the taxidermist, "of mounting birds on branches or moss-covered bases has been pretty much given up. Moss is a great place to breed insects and for moths to lay eggs, so a T of some nice wood is now preterred."

The preservation of fish forms 'is a gitted the word of stailerny, and is

The preservation of fish forms is a distinct branch of taxidermy, and is the title done. It is necessary to treat the fish as soon as taken from the water, and even then it is difficult to retain the color and luster of the

scales.

The first ones to establish a business of stuffing anything and everything in natural life to supply maseums and mercantile calls were the Verreaux Freres, in Paris. Before that a museum had to collect its own specimens, but the Verreaux opened a sort of clearing house for wild beasts, birds, fishes, and reptiles, from which a stuffed elephant or cotton-filled rodent could be ordered. The Verreaux pound be ordered, The Verreaux pound be ordered. The Verreaux pound be ordered by an expense of the Bisnop, to let my Canon off." — London Pick Me-Up.

The use of nitro-glycerine in cases of emergency instead of alcohol is recommended by an English physician. Add what was the result?"

"I had what was the result?"

"I had what was the result?"

"I had where was the result?"

"I had so many answers that my front steps were worn out and the bell-pull broken. Will you please have the result?"

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passed away and were succeeded by an American named Ward, who to-day



TRIGGER FISH MOUNTED.

Supplies the largest museums with stuffed specimens. His American headquarters are at Rochester, N. Y., where there are thousands of birds, mammals, fishes, and reptiles stuffed, or ready to be, if wanted. He has agents in all sections of the world looking for rare specimens and collecting others as the general stock needs replenishing.

Among taxidermal curiosities is a collection made by the late Henry Bergh to emphasize his stand against cruelty to animals. By stuffed specimens, the sufferings of the dumb brute from various forms of man's brutality is reproduced. A number of celebrated horses have had their skins made subjects of the taxidermists art. Rienzi, ridden by Sheridan to "Winchester, twenty miles away," hat his hide stuffed, and it is now at Governor's Island. Sherman's Tecumseh, that carried the General from Atlanta to the sea, can be seen at the Madison University. Robert E. Lee's war horse, Traveler, is in the Lee University, of Virginia, while famous trotting and running horses have in several instances also been thus honored. "I am called on a good deal," said the taxidermist interrogated, "to stuff dead canaries. They have been household pets, but gone the way of all flesh, and the women of the family think it would be nice to keep something that looks as they did when alive. I always ask for a deposit in advance for such jobs, as it is a tedious bit of work, and often by the time it is done the loss of the bird has been partially forgotten. There is a parrot on the shelf there a woman cried over when she left the body, but got over her mourning so much in a week as to refuse to pay for the job."

Animals as Actors.

Many animals have the dramatic instinct; that is, they enjoy acting a part and "making believe" as much as some children do. An English gentleman, who had once been in the cavalry service, used to tell me a great many anecdotes about a horse that belonged to bis reciment.

and "making believe" as much as some children do. An English gentleman, who had once been in the cavalry service, used to tell me a great many an ecdotes about a horse that belonged to his regiment. as she was called, had immoreable tricks and devices of her own, and was quite the practical joker of the company. A very common one with her was suddenly to nip with her teeth the man who was grooming her; and when he looked up angrily after such an unprovoked attack. he would the distance as if she never dramed of doing such a thing. She knew how to turn her eleverness to her own advantage, too. The horses were fed from a long trough, with a swinginghar between each two to keep them apart and secure the proper division of her own cats into the fartherest corner, and then putting her head over the bar, blow her neighbor's oats within her reach, eat then, and then return to her own share.

Dogs are very fond of pretending. I how a Single the especial pet of the six different parts in the curse of a game. One of his favorite plays is torsula at his mistress as if he was going to make a furious attack upon her with his teeth and claws, but he takes the greatest care never to really hurt her. I am his mistress as if he was going to make a furious attack upon her with his teeth and claws, but he takes the greatest care never to really hurt her. I am him an intent all different control of the same case that a comic actor on the stage might show.

But the best acting I ever heard of was done by a dog of the kind called to a farmed thin the critical parts of the same case that a comic actor on the stage might show.

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About a Big Gun.

About a Big van.

Oliver Cromwell, on returning from the field of the first battle of Worcester, had occasion to pass through that city, and stopped for a few moments at the Bishop's palace.

The Bishop remarked that the battle had been "waging very hotly over vonder."

yonder."
To this Cromwell replied: "Oh! I suppose you heard the roar of the artillery?"

suffice ?"
"No," rejoined the Bishop; "I knew of it from the report of a Canon."
"My lord," said Cromwell, "I should advise you to obtain the dismissal of that gentleman from his office."
"Oh! why?"
"Because a cannon is of no use unless discharged,"
"I prefer," answered the Bishop, "to let my Canon off." — London Pick-Me-Up.

OLD STYLES IN STICKS.

THE WALKING-CANES OF FORMER GENERATIONS.



HE DUDE OF THE day is gradually growing cold in his adoration for the walking stick fashioned after the English riding-whip, with the buck-horn ha nd le, and is bestowing his fleeting favor on a sill under an and is bestowing his fleeting favor on a sill under an anters—the organ of the haber dashery was a dather of the haber dashery and screwed to the stick; another has a receptacle for nickels and cents, and is convenient for those who ride on street-cars; another contains a measure for the height of horses, and has a spirit-level attackment, and still another has a watch set in The contrivance of making a repository in the hollow of a walking stick, according to the San Francisco Chronicle, is very ancient. The bourdon or pilgram's staff of the middle ages was a strong and stout stick about five feet in length, armed at the lower end with an iron spike, and evidently intended as a balance and support to the body when climbing up steep acclivities. In it may be seen the protocype of the alpenstock. About twelve inches from the top of the staff was generally a large protuberance, on which the hand of the pilgrim rested without danger of stiding downward. The upper part of the staff was hollow and capable of holding small articles, but the lower portion was entirely solid. It is very probable that in the cavity of the upper part the pilgrims originally kept relies of saints, which were sold at the tombs to which the pilgrims straveled, and which were considering and solid that the pilgrims traveled, and which were considering a surface of the staff was converted into a kind of repok for carrying a gourd of wator. It was an apital crime to take the the pilgrim's staff was stranished near the top with a kind of erook for carrying a gourd of wator. It was a capital crime to take the living plant out of the country. The other refers to the introduction of the introduction of the hold to take the living plant out of the country. The other refers to the introduction of the introduction of

with gold.

From the middle of the seventeenth century walking stick to pear have in the mounting and material, the improvements being mainly derived from France.

In the early portion of the following ceatury the most fashionable kinds were made of fine marbles and agates, exhibiting either a fine variety of color or a semi-opaque tint, which was most expressively described by the word clouded. These sticks were of slender proportions, but often richly mounted with gold, silver, amber, or precious itones. Such were the "clouded canes" of the time of Pone, which were so greatly valued as often to be preserved in cases of thagreen or sheaths of the lear.

Toe Much of a tiond Thing.

Too Much of a Good Thing. Scene-Office of The Daily One Mil-

Scene—Office of The Daily One Million.

Caller (to business manager)—"Yesterday I put an advertisement in your paper for a servant."

Business Manager (blandly)—"Yes, sir. And what was the result?"

"I had s. many answers that my front steps were worn out and the bell-pull broken. Will you please have them repaired?"

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

IF the sharper who exercises his inventive genius for the sake of dishonest gain should use it for legitimate ends, he might become as great a benefactor of mankind as Fulton, Morse and Edison. A new racket has been invented by confidence operators which has been successfully worked in various parts of the West. A gray-haired, respectably dressed woman of perhaps fifty years is put off the train at the next station because she won't pay her fare. She tearfully relates her story to the bystanders, and exhibits a dispatch which tells her to hurry home to attend the last hours of her dying husband. She threatens to walk every mile of the way home—100 miles—rather than not minister to the dying man and speak a word of love and comfort before her bereathes it's lest. The sympathetic listeners are too generous and kind-hearied to le' her walk. They take up a collection and pay her fare. Perhaps they hear afterward that she is a fraud. Perhaps they don't.

A "PENNY famine" is what now threatens the large cities of the West and Southwest. The prople have learned to use the long-despised one-content of the west of the many state of the large cities of circulation have increased far beyond the power of the government machinery to supply them. The Philadelphio mint is about two mouths behind with its orders for these pieces, in spite of keeping at work night and day turning them out. The result of such scarcily is that the poor people suffer more than the rich, Where change cannot be readily made for purchases, prices of small commodities adapt themselves all too promptly to the existing conditions and lecome multiples of five—the one-two or three cen's of difference inuring always to the profit of the seller and not of his customer. The seller, in his turn, cannot make so many sales, and the producer feels a pinch. All that Congress can do in the way of remedying this shortcoming ought to be done without delay, by literal appropriations for the coinage and shipment of copper cents.

In a little town near Chicago there is a school house close to the tracks of a trunk line railread. The consequence of this juxtaposition of the two things is one that never would occur to any but the boyish mind. The boys got up a game which consisted in their seeing which one should be the last to jump across the track in front of the express train that parses there at fifty miles an hour just after shool lets out. This game has already cost at least three lives. The other day a railread employee went to the mother of one of the boys to tell her what her son was doing. She told him she could take care of her own children and wanted no interference by tattletales. She gave him a soolding he will never forget. One reason why he will never forget it is that the boy was killed by the express train one week afterward. The engineer said he saw the boy standing by the track, but never dreamed he meant to try to cross it alread of the train.

The latest London wrinkle in the way of insurance is a scheme to insurance against burglary. A private residence with the whole of the contents of the house are insured (against loss only) for 62 cents a year. When the contents are insured against both loss and damage done by burglars, it costs about 75 cents a year. Articles specially insured, like jewelry and plate, cost extra. The Company agrees to pay the amount insured within thirty days after the loss is proved, subject to the provision that there is no claim on the policy if the whole loss on any one casion does not amount to £5, or that the robbery has not been committed by any member of the household or a servant therein. One of the mest astonishing things about this company is that it is doing a good business.

THE Commissioner of Labor at Washington has just issued a volume on mariage and divorce in the United States. Some causes for divorce proceedings are extremely suggestive. A few samples of "extreme cruelty," taken at random, will illustrate this. One woman sued for divorce—and obtained it—because her husband cut off her bang; another claimed that her husband never took her out driving. A man obtained a divorce because his wife pulled him out of bed by the whiskers; another complained that his wife would not walk out with him on Sundays, and entered as evidence on another point a tuft of hair marked "exhibit A." It is seldom that a statistical work has so much undesigned humor in it as the Labor Commissioner's latest volume. THE Commissioner of Labor at Wash

Mr. Tsui Kwo Yin, the new Chinese Minister at Washington, is not at all sociable and discourages the members of his Legation from accepting invitations to Washington drawing-rooms. The Minister is a recluse, very fond of books, and it is said that he spends half the night poring over his favorite authors. He is studying English and finds the routine business of the Legation quite oppressive. His pred-cessor spen many thousands of dollars in entertaining, but Tsui Kwo Yin has no intention of committing any such extrawagance. His subordinates stand greatly in awe of him and his word is law at the Legation.

The scheme of the Hungarian Government, already in operation, of buying up taverns throughout the country and turning them into school-houses will be watched with interest in all countries, of course it comprehends certain paternal measures which could be practised only in monarchical countries, but it is a bold and interesting experiment in social science none the less. The government evidently buys up the places for a valuation fixed by a commission and then suppresses them. The endeavor has a noble ring to it, and was evidently suggested by a humanitarian of most practical turn.

President Charlotte Smith, of the Woman's National Industrial League, has addressed a memorial to Congress, in view of the World's Fair of 1892, asking for an appropriation to creet a monument at Washington to Queen Isabella I. of Spain, who was the friend and patron of Columbus. The petition suggests that the monument in question should be the work of a Spanish or American woman sculptor, and states that it is destined to commemorate the services rendered by a representative woman in connection with the discovery of America.

Orando, Oregon, is a town of eight inhabitants, four men, three women and a girl. As may be inferred, it has very little present, less past, but a most glorious future. At least the lively weekly acwspaper published in the town says

An electrical paper of New York re-cently published a carefully compiled list of the electric railw.ys in operation in the United States. The table shows a grand total of 179 roads, 1,260 miles of track, and 11,884 care, some 413 being actually at work. Considering that at the end of 1885 there was only one elec-tric railway in operation, the growth of electric traction has been something phenomenal, even for such a go-ahead country as America.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and preserbed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure of the constant of the con

—Just after the first Atlantic cable was laid, telegrams between Britain and America cost £1 word.

News About Town.

It is the current report about town that Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs is making some remarkable cures with people who are troubled with Coughs, Sore Throat, Astham, Bronchitis and Consumption. Any druggist will give you a trial bottle free of cost. It is guaranteed to relieve and cure. The Large Bottles are 50c. and \$1.

Agents Bonanza, Hill's Champion Steam Cooker. Nice work. Large profits. Hill, Whitney & Co. Boston, Mass,

-There are 1,055 Young Men's Associations in the United States, with 94,120 active mem-bers.

-In the British army, according to lates reports, there are at present 74,720 Englishmen, 13,594 Irishmen and 8,949 Scotchmen.

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I was troubled so badly with rheumatism in my right shoulder and joints of my leg as not to be able to walk. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and no 'I don't feel any aches or pains anywhere. I set mewspapers right in the middle of the street every day in the year, and have been doing so for two properties of the property of the properties of the properties

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