But Involuntarily Yields the Plume to the Fair Sex.

OSTRICHES AND THEIR VALUABLE FEATHERS

The Daintles They Thrive on and How They Are Plucked_Curious Facts

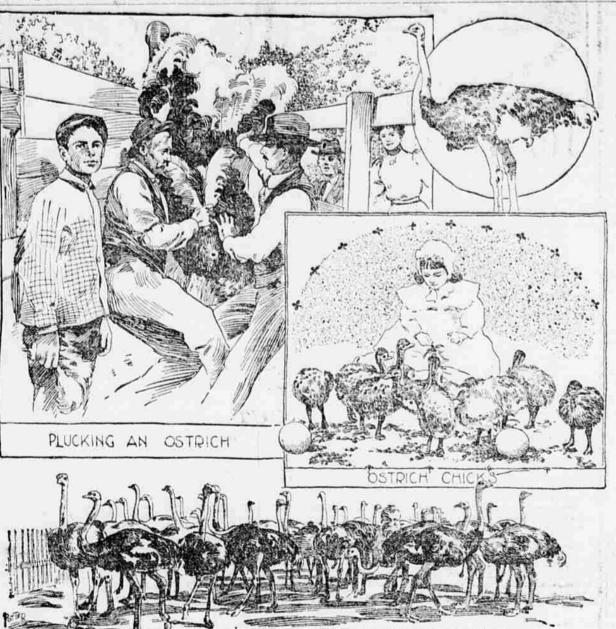
BIRD THAT PLUMES ITSELF | done for an outrich in twice as large as for a

The ostrich has many amiable qualities and considerable burnan nature. It is no more than his due so say that he is a model horband. He may have his little imperfec-tions and idiosyncrasies, but as a husband he is above repreach. No bird pays so many polite attentions to his mate. Besides scratching out the hole in the ground which serves for her nest and assisting in the arrangement of the eggs, he takes turns with her in sitting on the eggs till they hatch, and the longer turns, at that.

A MODEL RUSBAND.

better in Pasadona than anywhere else. The feather industry is fairly on its feet here and will be profitable. One can buy an ordinary full-grown estrich suitable for circus purposes for \$190, but a good pair of breeders is worth \$500. The male is the more valuable, for the wears the better clothes. An attempt to train ostriches to trot in harness was made a short time ugo, bu met with indifferent success. The bird not take kindly to training of any sort. seems to have only one aim in life, and that is to grow feathers with which other bipeds may adorn themselves.

A FAMOUS WAR RORSE.



- A TROOP OF OSTRICHES SCENES ON A CALIFORNIA OSTRICH FARM

them," says the ostrich farmer. "The ostrich never wholly loses his wild nature, and w have chased a bird all day without getting him into the corrol. No man can stand u and fight an ostrich face to face. You must get behind him and throw something over his face before you can hold him, which you say, if you have ever seen an ostrich put on full speed, is more easily said than done. To 'run like a deer,' is supposed to be the superbitive of celerity, but a deer is not in the race with these scrawny, scaly legs, nor are the horns of an angry buck dangerous as the toenails of an excited

NOT AFRAID OF A MAN.

Perhaps you have seen a rooster fight An ostrich goes at it in much the same way, but his dynamo has the capicity 1,000 rooster-power. His blow is a sort combination of a Fitzeimmons' hook and a mule's kick. He thrusts out his leg with a velocity that one can't dodge, and with force that breaks a man's ribs without half trying, but he always thrusts it to the front behind him you are safe, for his kick is no

And he is nothing if not a high kicker His blow lands three or four feet from the ground, and he can't hit under that. The African ostrich hunters, when pursued by a maddened bird, simply lie down and let him reflect on the impotence of animal nature compared with the ingenuity of mon. California breeders drive and discipline their stock with the aid of small dags. An earlich will walk up to a man or an elephant or a street strinkler and show fight, but he runs from a little dog. His bark may be up a from a little dog. His bark may be up a high C, but the ostrich can't hit that. It is amusing to see a giant bird, nine feet high

fleeing in fright from a bit of rat terrier.

There are many patches on the forces around the ostrich corrals, and when one of great birds feels kinky and has nothing better to do, be lets go at the fence and one blow steeps a six-inch rail as if it were lath. A man who was whitewashing the an ostrich named "Corbett," and he is now pursing three broken ribs. The male bird. frequently quarrel, sometimes fatelly, and when one hits another it sounds like a whack on a base drum. If the fight is discovered in time the dogs are sent in to separate

the combatants. HOW AN OSTRICH IS PLUCKED. But let us see what the pluckers are do ing to our interesting friend of magnificent plumes. Wedged into that narrow cage, sie can't hurt us if he is disposed to, but like the operators, we take prins to stand behind him. A man with a short, heavy pair of shears is cutting the long, black and white feathers from the bird's wings. The quills cut crisply. "Taey are ripe and there is not a bit of blood or mensitiveness in them." says the manager. "If we did not wait until they were ripe before clipping them, the feathers would not grow again and the bird would be worthless." A stump four inches long is left by the shears. Two months later this will be pulled out to make room for the new feather, which will be ripe for the harvester in about nine months. The breeders get two crops in a year and a half.

After the shears have done their work the tall feathers are pulled and the smaller feathers are plucked from the outside of the wings. The body feathers are never taken- is of the color of sand, and instead of stick contrary to the popular conception, which assumes that the poor bird is left stark, foolish bird would do, she like down on the "When do you kill your ostriches?" is a ground when chased and cannot easily be query often heard at the farm. By this time the sack has been removed from the neck give a fool instinct to any bird, big or little."

of the bird, the gate at the apex of his corrai In my frequent visits to the farm I have

of the bird, the gate at the apex of his corral has been opened and away he scoots, gobbling and flapping his wings.

One clipping from a good lusty ostrich like this is worth \$30, and every feather has a commercial value. There never yet has been an overproduction of ostrich tips and they are in greater demand today by fushion than ever. Hence the estrich is well kept and carefully watched. Every sixty days his quills are examined. He has frequent ablutions. If he is sick he has a doctor who generally gives him the same kind of pill he had before—a boing two inches long and en inch square in a linen case. They push it down his yard of throat, without any fuss on the ostrich's part, and soon the bird is well egain. The veterinarian tells me that the

or a family of six or seven people. It would nake an omelette equal to two dozen eggs, and as for flavor, you wouldn't know the difference. On the whole, estriches len-a rather indelent life, as their family care. e brief, the chicks being taken away from hem as soon as they are born, HIS FIST MEAL.

The baby birds, little brown, fluffy thing of about the size of full-grown pullets, appeal to one's sentiment and affection—not for very long, however, as in three months they have grown to be tall ugly and quarrelsome The chick algualizes his arrival in the work by telephone, says our friend, the manage. The mother hears her child tapping on th aside of the shell and breaks the egg breasing on it with her breastbone. Con ary to mother nature, she makes no dis rbance when the offspring are removed to te warm quarters which the farmer has provided, and bundled up in alfalfs. Fo we days the estrich can't be tempted to es enything and then he suddenly develops a appetite forgravel. His infant palate relishe o hing but little stones of the size of mar a week or two before the child begins ck at the delicious alfalfa or Californ lover, that is spread around him. Yes, it a singular taste for a baby, but this bird has singular tastes all through life. By the way, an ostrich's span is like that of man-kind, three score and ten years.

The infants, which had just emerged from shell three months ago, can now stretch up three feet. For six months they grow at up three feet. For six months they grow at the rate of a foot a month, if they enjoy health and good luck. I saw only one stunted bird in the flock, or "troop," as the farmers say. "He never seemed to thrive very well, anyhow, but he fooled with a haycutter last fall and got a fearful clip in the heaft which set him back wors, then ever." ead which set him back worse than ever,

ATE A LIGHTED CLAY PIPE. One of the human characteristics of the One of the human characteristics of the ostrich is his great correlity, to gratify which he employs that long neck of his to conglicrable advantage or distdyantage, as the case may be. If a banket or bundle is left near the fence, his bill is soon into it. If a lady in a pretty little bonnet with a flower garden n it comes near enough, he plucks a flower rom her headgear. Mr. Crawston, the importer, gass an ostrich once took a lighted not uncommon for a bird to reach over and tear off buttons from the clothing of men at work near the fences. Mr. Crawston declares the estrich has a sense of humor and for literature which led a big bird to snatch irected and stamped, and gulp it down as though it were intended for no other des ina-tion. Mr. Cawston positively denies the yard that ostriches like tin cans, but he has seen his pets eat nails and gimlets, and one of them swallow twenty-seven long cobs of

corn in succession.

This gentleman also relates another fable to the abode where now lies the story of William Tell and the apple. He asserts that the statement that "the foolish ostrich, when pursued, hides his head in the sand," is a libel on the ostrich. "The ostrich is no libel on the ostrich. "The ostrich is accoward," says Mr. Cawston; "neither is he a fool. The fact is simply that the female

result of no human will, but due rathe those "spasmodic forces which may ac pon the form when life has ceised." Straight into the Russians' guns, which rigade, and "then they rede back; but not, of the six hund, ed." The immense loss of the brilliancy of the attack and the gallantry. der and discipline which distinguished it. The remnant of the Light brigade aber cuts in his side. He carried the marks his death. After his master's death the ester Taylor a wholesale cotton merchant f Cincinnati, purchased him and brough; m to Cincinnati, where he shortly after

coots owned a pretty summer house abouth Covington, Ky., on the cliffs of Lick-

ig river, and now known as Dinmore park

French zouave was brought from France care expressly for him and a handsome black stallion, called Sultan, purchased Algices by Mr. Le Broot on one of his agnificent creature, fifteen and a half hand igh snow white with mane and tail like trands of burnished silver, and nostrils like sink satin; fleet as the wind under the saddle—the orly use to which he was put ith a swinging, easy gait, most inviting to equestrian lover; high-spirited, yet e withal as a fawn. Both Nolan and Sul'an were regularly exercised in a ring laid out on one part of the groun's for that purpise. So docile was Nolan that the two ittle daughters of the house were much riven to climbing upon his back during this If either changed to slip and fall eneath the feet of the horse while in mowave cry to the child "Tranquiel! Tranuled!" meaning be quiet, would with rare stelligence bend his bead and carefully

ush the little one from his path. On one of the foraging expeditions of the nion troops stationed at Fort Mitchell, a distant from the Le Brost resi-th horses were taken from the ables. Mr. Le Broot was away from home, not his return, with the impetursity and be sive action of the typical Frenchman, he ome he came across them, tethered and in charge of a subaltern. Le Broot covered the man with his pistols while the zouave deftly secured the horses. He then directed the latter to take them across the Ohio river, into Brown county, Ohio, he himself riding on into Covington Ky., and straight to the old Planters' house, where the commanding officer of the troops, General Starbope, was There he defiantly challenged the interference in the case. Nothing ame of the affair, however, and after time, the horses were returned to their old quarters. Leath to dispose of Nolan and not vishing to ship him to France. Le Broot oft him for some months to the care of left him for some months to the care of Colone! Masor finally pensioning him to

farm near Morrow O. where he lived his life out in peaceful retirement.

AN AUTUMN CHANT.

There's something in a fiddle's sound that somehow shakes and thrills soul with sweeter music than the songs o' whippoorwills.
Or the wild notes e' the mackin' bird when summer's in her prime:
But, best of all I love it when it's singin' autumn time!

MUSIC Results of Exhaustive Researches Made by

OLDEST KNOWN MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

a German Echolar.

Curious Harps, Drums, Tambourines and Other Music Producing Appar-

They Are Plucked.—Curlous Facts

Concerning the Higgest

Bird on Earth.

The female, when she starts in, lays an egg every other day intil she has produced a dozen or afteen, they store and sits on them for city-two dayshed flights, with her has been sense of the light min to the peaked end of a wedge-shaped corral, where they were stripping him of his plumage.

It happened to be plucking day on the South Pasadena ostrich farm, end one of the largest and most valuable of the birds was "in the hands of his friends." You need not waste pity on the plucked ostrich. He was made to be plucked, as the sheep was made to be shorn. The only painful thing about it is the ken sense of humilation he seems to ex_erience during the process; but he is cooler and more comfortable when it is done, and after he has gone objection to being plucked than a cow does to being miked.

"At first, though, we have a struggle with"

A MODEL RUSBAND.

A PAMOUS WAR HORSE.

The female, when shee for the Light Drilled by Division them to His plant of the Corty-wide and sits on them to provide and strong and them a fore the work and sits on them to the process in the industry to control the process in the industry to the process in the mean that the process in the industry to the process in them to the process in them to think the process in the industry to the process in the industry to the plant the process in them to the process in the intended by the process in the intended plant the process in th

service itself is not known. It is certain that far greater importance was attached to far greater importance was attached to temple music after the Babylonian exile, in the accond temple. There is no mention of sacred singers and musicians in the Pentateuch, but in the time of Ezra and Nehemiah (430, B. IC.) they play a great role, rivaling the Levites in the services. The book of Chronicles states that King David was the organizer of the emple music and the organizer of the spiles of temple singwas the organizer of the guilds of temple sing-the organizer of the guilds of temple sing-es. The Psalter was compiled from hymn books which were used in the musical service of the temple. Some of those collections belonged to certain well known guilds of temple singers (Kerah, Asaph, Herman and Some directions regarding the tunes and

musical execution of the songs are contained in cred somes are contained in the titles of some of the paulms (6, 8, 9, 22, 45, etc.) The musical traditions empodled in these notices must have been carly lost even by the Palestinian Jews probably from the time the temple service came to an end. We know, however, that temple music consisted of choral singles with instrumental accompaniment, and performed by professional singers and mu-sicians. The congregation occasionally ioined in at the end of songs or stanzas There was also antiphonal singing either be-tween two chairs or between a soloist and a choir. Much more is known about the musical instruments used. Several are mentioned in Psalm 150 and Daniel, chapter III. It is true that we have no pictures of the instruments used by the Jews in early times but many have been found in Exercical Rahylonia which must be very Egypt and Babyloula which must have re-sembled those used by the Jews. Of the representations on Egyptian and Assyro-Babylonian monuments two are of special importance. One of these is the Egyptian picture of a Semitic Bedouin playing the lyre and the other an Assyrian relief representing three captives playing a similar kind of instrument. Several representations of stringed instruments are met with on old Jewish colns, and pictures of Jewish trumpets are found on the arch of Titus (79 to 81, A. D.) FLUTES, TRUMPETS AND HORNS.

The flute, the horn and the trumpet are

all mentioned in the bible. According to Isa'ah xxx, 29, the flute is played during procession to the temple, at the feast of booths. Numerous flute-like instruments ere found on Egyptian and Assyrian monu-ments. These are made of reed or wood and vary greatly in length and number of finger holes. The long Egyptian flute is blown like a modern one, at a hole in the side, near the top. A favorite instrumen of these ancient musicians is the doubl joined together at the mouthplece and blown ike a modern clarinet. The flutes were used exclusively for peaceful music, horns and trumpets were needed in war, being stunded of the approach of danger or on the march. They were also used announcing the religious fersts, and, therefore, found a place in the temple. The trumpets were long metal tubes, gradually swelling out into a long, but not very wide bell. Pictures of some are found on coins, in which there is a bell-shaped widening the tube which intensifies the sound ent over to Quebec to recuperate, and with the tube, which intensifies the sound! hem Nolan's white Arab, with two slight; Horns were more extensively used than synagogue as bells in the modern church They were made of rim's horas, and are still used in the synagogue under the name shofar. This is the oldest form of wind into accompany sacred singing stringed instru-Le Broot was a Frenchman. The Le ments only were used. The strings called in Hebrew minnim, originally were used. The strings ar The earliest lyre was a strung Only two stringed instruments are mertioned in the old testament, kinner and being like the Egyptian and Assyrian lute. The former was the earlier and simpler, the It was on open lyre or cittern, and later developed into the harp. The lyre has a kettle-shaped sounding board below the strong body in which the lower ends of the strings are fixed. The cittern has a vase-shaped foot, which is hollow, and serves us a sound The number of strings in both in atruments varies from three to dix. stringed instruments on the ancient monu ments are similar in shope to the lyres and citterns seen on the comparatively late coins EARLIEST KNOWN INSTRUMENT. The earliest of all existing representation

f stringed instruments was discovered by Babylonia, and belongs to the prehistoric period. The Egyptian picture of a Belouin playing the lyre is taken from an Egyption tomb (3,000 B. C.). The remerkable Assyrian guarded by an Assyrian warrior while they play on lyres is a striking reminder of the israelites in Babylonian bondage. There are many pictures of musical instruments on the monuments, even a whole band sometimes appearing. One from Assyria (668 B. C.) shows eleven musicians. Seven are playing on large harps, held upright, two are blowing double flutes, one beats the drum and one plays the dulcimer. They have gone out to welcome a returning con-queror and are accompanied by women and children, who keep time to the music by clapping their hands. The harps were held in position by broad belts around the musicians waists. Twenty strings are syrians also had harps of similar form held horizontally, but instead of being played with horizontally, but instead of being played with horizontally but instead of being played with companiment of all or many of them. Here the hands is struck with a plectrum. The Assyrian citiern is a graceful instrument with five strings, much like the Greek clconvex shape, with a very long neck, over the head of which the strings hang down Quite similar to the Assyrian lute is that seen in the picture of the Egyptian band woman with a chitern, one with a lute and another with a double flute. Here are two kinds of Egyptian harps, different not only in shape, but also in the way they are played. One is set upright on the ground, the other is carried horizontally on the shoulder. The earlier form is sim ly a curved wooden bow, to the upper part of which the strings were fastened and stretched by pegs Small portable burps are found in a great variety of shapes, but always triangular in form, though more or less modified. Then there is a peculiar combination of lute and harp in one instrument; the sounding board above which the strings are played and which was held in front become flat and long like a weaver's shuttle-or oval and conver like the body of a lute. The difference be tween this lute-borp and a lute is that the strings are not strung one alongside of the other across the body of the instrument, but, like the string of a bow, one above the other

INSTRUMENTS LIKE OUR OWN. The Hebrews also used instruments of pe

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ussion, intended partly for marking timand partly for increasing the volume connection with joyous festivals The tabret (Heb. Toph) was generally played by women on festive occasions such as wed dings, public festivals and in processions Even in the music of the temple the tabre had its place (Ps 149, 3; 159, 4). The tabre is circular and flat being merely a hoop wit skin stretched lightly over the side of i A square tabret is also found. The tabret of Egypt and Assyria may well represent that of the Hebrews. In the quartet the figure on the left holds the tabret aloft with one hand and strikes it with the other. Drums much like our own, are also found repre sented on the Assyrian monuments, but the musician strikes it with both hands instead of the modern drumstick. He carried it by times just as it is today. Cymbals, too, are mentioned. They were large, broad plates of bronze. The chief musician kept time and led the performers with this instrument. If Assyria the cymbals were also made bell

shaped and struck together from above down against each other sideways. Castanets must also have been in use, and some scholars think they are mentioned in Psalms 150, 5 by the word translated loud cymbals. The siatrum was an instrument for shaking, used by the Egyptians in public worship in order to call attention to the several acts of the religious service. It consisted of an ova metal frame, through which passed a number of metal rods to the ends of which rings ere hung. It had a long handle, by which was shaken. The tambourine has exactly the shape of the old circular tabrets. In the circular frame are five openings, into each of which three small round pieces of brass are inserted. When the instrument is shaken these strike against each other, producing a rattling sound. The castanets, made either con-con-and loop between the thumb and the index fin-the ger. These are the regular instruments with which public dancing is accompanied All of these instruments mentioned were known to the ancient Hebrews in bible Miriam danced with the tabret and harp a

the Red sea David played the harp before the service of song before God.

LOVE OUTWITS A SPY

Long Island Couple Resort to Strategy to Get Married. The adage of "love is blind" could scarcely be applied to the romance of William E Claudio of Greenport, L. I., and Miss E. L. Worth of Southold, L. I., although both fell desperately in love with each other after a short acquaintance. In their case love was strategic, as the story of how they outwitted a spying brother will prove. Claudio's father was anxious that his son should complete his was anxious that his son should complete his he saw me about to try a new kind or health studies at college before he got married and so a watch was put on the young man to see that he paid no surreptitious visits to Southold. That young Claudio was equal to the emergency was later demonstrated. One day he asked his father for funds to make the property of the close relation that has existed between man and this four-footed friend from the top by one hand. But the property its last a local local trip to with the knows of man announced that the time had arrived to the property its last a local local trip to with the knows of man announced that the time had arrived to the property its last a local trip to with the knows of man announced that the time had arrived to the property its last a local trip to with the knows of man announced that the time had arrived the hardward given the top to the hardward given the trip to with the knows of man announced that the time had arrived the hardward given the property in the property in the property is the property in the property in the property is the property in the property in the property in the property is the property in the property in the property in the property is the property in the property i a trip to New London Conn., on business. With the money in his pocket and under the surveillance of his elder brother Claudio started for the steamboat Manhasset, that was to take him to his pretended destination. He was seen safely aboard the boat and then the elder brother sat down on the pier to that someone's dog had bitten his little girl see that the boat with his brother aboard without a license. He exclaimed very exgot safely away. This is where the younger citedly that "a togk wot pidte a leedle gerl to nurs Cisuate displayed a little strategy.

By prearrangement a small boat known as excitement and not wishing to antagonize druggists."

wharf. A form, dangled over the rail of the and ornamented with a brass certificate. Southold, while from his point of observation on the dock the elder brother waved the departing steamer a farewell. At Southold Claudio was Joined by his sweetheart and they drove to Cutchogue, where Rev. F. G. knot. They left the next day for Brooklyn. By this time the Claudio family learned that they were outwitted. The bridegroom is a medical student. He met Miss Worth at firemen's tournament a few months ago. It was a case of love at first sight.

ALDERMANIC **ELOOUENCE**

The Member from the Tenth Ward Speaks on the Dog Ordinance

KONTENTANTAN KEPKEP (EDITOR KEPKEP) The next order of business being the proosed dog ordinance, the member from the Tenth laid aside his cigar and arose, flushed with emotion and Budweiser, and, after adjusting with his left hand a capacious and rotund vest, and replacing with his right a few hairs that had been blown from his week, and he might save a dime's week and he wee shining cate by a draught of air, proceeded to address the president and council as fol-

"Venerable Fathers: I came not here to talk, but I just want to borrow your ears for a little while. I'll return them without shortening.

"The subject now before us has weighed apon my mind like a ton of Australian ballots and I am under the necessity of unburdening myself, lest I lapse into information of the brain, a malady from which merciful Providence has thus far spared us all.

"In the future, as in the past, I expect to be known as the friend and champion of the canino race-the whole race, the big and the little-

The long-tailed dog with collar and tag.
The tailless, sad-faced dog.
With nothing but ears to wag;
The frisky, well-fed dog.
On harmless mischief bent,
The raw-boned canine tramp.

That hunts all day for a scent "Pardon me, gentlemen, if I seem to sho undue interest in this subject. My life was saved by a dog when I was young. He was a

faithful companion to me and one day when he saw me about to try a new kind of health runneth not to the contrary (to use a legal

expression). "I am aware that some hold a different view. I was somewhat startled recently when one of my influential friends, the editor of

a sharple drew cautiously under the over-hang of the steamboat out of sight of the take such a thing until it was duly licensed wharf. A form, dangled over the rail of the steamboat and dropped loto the sharple. It have since learned that the dog he com-was young Claudto. He was quickly rowed away unnoticed and, finding his wdy to a liv-lery stable, hired a close hack to drive to my ward. It cost him \$15 and he says it can lick any dog in the city. Now, wouldn't it be a shame to allow a little freekled youngster to leacardize the interests of such a noble animai? When will people learn to keep their children at home? I believe we ought to make an ordinance to compel people to keep their offacing within reasonable limits. I told Fillupky he'd better out a tag on his dog, to protect it.

"Every little while we hear complants, and

the question arises, what are we going to d I have expended more than a bushel thought on this subject and I have comthe conclusion that there are too people at large. There are not only councilmen at large, but I see people of ages and three or four sexes going a wherever they please, and every one of t is untagged. Is it any wender that dogs often interfered with? Why, the other looked out of my back window and two boys wrestling on my new-made r bed. I hurried out so as to get rear a to see whether they had tags on, and a trinket was there on any one on 'em. immensely aggravating to see peopsuch liberties. I tried to set my on the boys, but either he did not stand me or he did not hanker for tha of game. I'd like to have one of bloodhounds with black jaws. garden truck every little while-that he didn't go into the garden too often

Here the speaker was interrupted by rattling discussion between a pug belong to the member from the Third and a c whiskered mongrel that claimed the molecular from the Fifth. The president loc sharply over his spectacles, and politely quested the sergant-at-arms to whether the dogs wore tags. On formed that they were duly tagged, he as the owners of the dogs if they were ficiently acquainted with their habits to able to tell how long the discussion last; but just at this point someone s souff to the muzzles of the dogs and retired in disgust, leaving the floor member from the Tenth, who process

"Now, gentlemen, let us rise to the mands of the occasion, like good yeast give our canine friends the protection need. The curfew ordinance was a sie the right direction, but it was only a step. Children are still running at lars all hours of the day, and people persis-putting their shrubbery and flowers to out in the front fards, just where the want to travel. Pardon me, gentleme am growing dogmatic. I believe I can as one having the authority that is of

The applause that here interrupted speaker gave him an opportunity to wis sweat from his brow and pull up his sle He seemed to be rejoicing like a strong tend the banquet, given by the company at Hedderbung's hotel. council chamber windiloquence was with fascinating windiloquence was B. P. COCHRAN

Anheuser-Busch's Malt Nutrine. the greatest of mait tonics, is invaluable to nursing mothers, feeble children, the infirm and convalescent. For sele by sil