## NOVEL VIEWS OF LAWYERS

Legal Profession as Sketched by Writers of Fiction.

MATTERS OF FACT APPALS FANCY

General Dislike Feft and Expressed for the Brethren of the Bar-Typical Lawyer Drawn by Dickens.

classes are radically different, says the St. of law, particularly in pleading before a toward restricting legal pleading to a cita-tion of as many precedents as possible in favor of the position taken up by the pleader, applying them as closely as the nature of the case will permit, and leaving the court to decide which party has been most judicious in its selection of opinions. In a single case a lawyer has been known to cite opin-ions delivered by twenty or thirty different courts, and so general has this method of appealing become that he is adjudged the best lawyer who most skillfully can select and most judiciously can present the opin-ions he has found baring on his side of the case at issue. To the man of im-agination all this is wormwood and gall. agination all this is wormwood and gall.

Accustomed to allow his fancy to roam at will, he cannot easily conceive how the human mind can be so closely bound down to precedent. Hence he regards the lawyer as of an entirely different quality of human being from himself, actuated by different motives, thinking different thoughts and moving in a mental sphere so much at variance from his own as to be practically a different world. AS MATERIAL.

variance, in almost every particular, from his own, it is not in the least remarkable that the novelist should regard the legal fraternity as fit subjects for his use. The business of the fiction writer is to depict the world, either as it is or as he thinks It ought to be, and the more diversity he can exercise of his talents, but no community is without him, no hamlet is so small as not to have, somewhere in its limits, the familiar "shingle" bearing the legend, "Attorney at Law," which announces to the world that within the office thus designated a man of law is to be found, who, for a consideration, will undertake to adjust the differences and the disputes of his fellow men. The bickerings of men tend to bring out peculiarities and eccentricities of character, and these instantly attract the attention

Finding a character so essentially at

every day existence, as with those emer-gencies which call forth the latent forces of human nature and are attractive in the telling, from the fact that they often show the most commonplace man to possess unsuspected qualities, good or bad, that distinguish him from the common herd. LAWYERS AND LAWYERS.

of the novelist, for his business lies not so much with the ordinary affairs of humdrum,

addition to these circumstances, the le gal profession is so extended that it embraces all varieties of character, a fact which would of itself commend it to the attention of the novelist, even were there no other attraction. While comprehending in its membership some of the wisest and noblest of men, it While comprehending in its membership some of the wisest and noblest of men, it also embraces some of the meanest and most cuttemptible. In its higher branches there is no profession more clevating and ennobling than the law; in its lowest, none is more likely to bring him who follows it into disrepute among his fellows. There are thus afforded in the legal brotherhood the sharpest possible contrasts, and in these the nov-elist delights, for they afford him an opportunity for the use of light and shade in such a way as to enhance the artistic value of his story. In this respect the use of the lawyer as a character in fiction has adven-tages not to be found to a similar extent among the members of any other profession. The doctor has merits, of course, for the doctor holds the family secrets in his pesence of a will which he signed as a witness, being conveniently present at the death of the testator; the parson is not to be contemned, for he knows much of the family neither the parson nor the doctor can, to use a popular phrase, "hold a candle" to the lawyer as a convenience in helping to unrayel a tangled plot, for, if the dignified lawyer cannot be made to serve the purpose, the shyster lawyer will do the business, since it is part of his trade to perform any dirty work that needs to be done, without being teo particular either about its nature or the

GERMAN AND FRENCH LAWYERS. The novelists of the German and French nations have not made a very liberal use of the lawyer as a character in their stories, but for this fact there is an excellent reason. In both countries the study of the law is almost an exact science, and scrupulous pains are taken not to admit to the bar any man who has not carried out a prescribed course of study and passed exceedingly rigid examinations. There is no such thing as admission without qualification, for neither money nor influence will carry an applicant proficient in his studies and at least passably well qualified. Years of study and preparation in the office of a lawyer are also required, and the result is that while there are fewer lawyers than in Great Britian America the bar is reduced to a tolerably even standard of ability, nor is there so much room for the display of individual those countries, therefore, do not find in the members of the bar that degree of inlividuality that renders a character us ful from a literary point of view. Not a few stories of writers in both nations contain numerous allusions to the legal fraternity, but the lawyers, when they ap-pear in German or French tales, always wear their gowns and caps; they are not working, but are simply on exhibition, and we can see that their introduction is purely formal, and for the sake of filling out and rounding off the story so that it will bear the test of criticism. The F lawyer in the tales of Dumas, in dramas of Moliere, is merely a piece of machinery, introduced because it is absolutely espiritial for the sake of appearances that there should be a lawyer present and not because the author intended or desired to make a character sketch.

early as the days of Chaucer the lawyer had acquired an individuality of his own, as witness the "Man of Laws Tale," incorpo- ant fictions of the law in constant operawitness the "Man of Laws Tale," incorpo-rated in the Canterbury series, and, from in the English language was able to dispense every man to be of equal value in its im-with a lawyer. Richardson, in his own partial eye, and the benefits of all laws to goody goody stories, tedious aimest beyond be equally attainable by all men." His feel-belief, was obliged to call in the brethren of the bar to assist in working out the plot. traitures of lawyers: "Mr. Smallweed." of the bar to assist in working out the plot, while Fielding, himself something of a legal whose father was "John Doe," and his light, had frequent recourse to their assist- mother the only female member of the "Roe" mother the only female member of the "Roe" family. In the order the only female member of the "Roe" family. It is by no means strange either that the roystering author should have introduced lawyers much like himself; of legal knowledge they possessed little, but made up in wit and impudence what they lacked in learning. Sir Roger de Coverly, Addison's clever creation, has been claimed by the legal fraternity as one of their number, but leaving he was not, in any proper sense of the least constant one clerk could one the door. gal fraternity as one of their number, but he was not, in any proper sense of the word, a lawyer, but a country gentleman, who, in virtue of owning an estate was entitled to sit as a justice of the peace, and he leaned back and bit his foreinger at his adjudge such causes as were not of sufficient consequence to go before a higher court. There is a great gulf between such a character that any angry farmer, inclining toward in the leaned."

and a man who makes his living by pleading for others. No one knows this fact better than Addison, and there is no reason to believe that he ever intended Sir Roger to

DICKENS' LAWYERS. It was one of the peculiarities of Dickens

that he gave his readers plenty of every-thing, and so, smidst the abundance of

other characters, there are also found nu-merous brethren of the wig and gown. Dickens' experience as a reporter made him familiar with every variety of the legal profession, and in his pages may accordingly be found lawyers of every class, from the dgniffed barrister to the worst pettifogger. The law courts of Lendon are so numerous and have so many classes of business that there is room in them for every variety of legal talent, and in his sketches of courts, That the novelists and the lawyers should not harmonize is to be expected. The peculiarities of mind that distinguish the two ters, too, with wonderful accuracy; so true classes are radically different, says the S: to nature are they that every one can recclasses are radically different, says the St.

Louis Globe-Democrat. The novelist is all imagination, the lawyer all fact; the former lives in a realm of day dreams, the latter in a domain bounded by the limits of a law library. The time was when the practice of law, particularly in pleading before a of law, particularly in pleading before a court or jury, left some room for the imagination, but the tendency at present is arguments with the most intense interest. toward restricting legal pleading to a citation of as many precedents as possible in among men without consorting with them; he has a nest where he sleeps at night; it is not a home, though he may call it so; it is generally back of his office, a small, dingy room, with a bed, a washstand and a bureau, and there he goes when it is time to close up. He goes to bed like he does everything else, simply from habit, for he never grows tired, and in the evening, when other men seek relaxation, he sits staring at a musty tome without so much as winking for hours tome without so much as winking for hours

THE PROSPEROUS LAWYER.

Of the well-to-do lawyer, Mr. Tulkinghorn in "Bleak House" is one of the best exam-ples. He is a gentleman of the old school, that is, "of any school which has never been young," is somewhat rusty to look at, but reputed to be very wealthy. He is patronized by rich families that have suits in chancery, destined to remain there forever, and locked up in his bosom are the confidences of half have been presidents of the United States. the nobility. He never talks, save when pro-fessionally consulted, and even then only to a limited extent, therefore enjoys the reputa-tion of immense wisdom, and even when he does something in a social way it is with the same gravity and taciturnity that char-acte ize his daily walk and lack of conversa-linedin. Who could give vent under such tion. Nobody knows anything about him with definiteness, for it is part of his business to be mysterious. In this particular he bears a close resemblance to the dreadful Mr. Jorkins, partner of Mr. Spenlow, with whom David Copperfield studied law. Poor old Jorkins was held responsible by the introduce into his writings, the petter will be their chance of pleasing that portion of the public whose favor he seeks. In every civilized society the lawyer is omnipresent; civilized society the lawyer is omnipresent; is no telling how much good the benevolent is no telling how much good the benevolent. most densely settled communities, for there are the most frequent opportunities for the very settled communities for the bein for his hard-hearted partners. And yet, when approached by David on the mat-ter of return of his money, the old gentleman seemed quite distressed, so much so that he felt obliged to flee from the office in order to avoid further solicitation. The legal profession contains a great many partners like Mr. Jorkins and sometimes t happens that there are two in the same firm, each, in the absence of the other, answering the purpose of a Jorkins when favors are solicited. Spenlow, too, was a type in the legal profession in quite another way in his ability to preserve appearance of prosperity, an essentiality in his business, on much less means than, according to the general idea, he possessed. The father of Dora was a good manager in this respect, and has had numerous imi-LEGAL ORATORY. Dickens has given the world very clever

pen pictures of legal oratory in the famous suit of Bardell against Pickwick. The whole scene is irresistibly comic. The fat little judge, who bobbed to the bar, and who, when seated, presented to the spectators a broad, red face and less than half of a the colloquy with the chemist, who did not in the court, caused by the interruption from Weller, sr.; the examination of Mr. Winkle; the cross-examination of Sam Weller, and, above all, the pompous speech of build up a case on nothing, are all exceedingly humorous. As a specimen of windy legal oratory, the Buzfuz speech is inimit-Dickens must have heard many a similar character ere he sat down to comnose this protentious argument. But after all, Buzfuz was a true lawyer. He was obliged session and can be made to come forward to make a case, and if the material was poor that was his misfortune, not his fault, he did the best he could with such matter as he had. No doubt he would have pre-ferred a few compromising notes written by Mr. Pickwick as documents in the case, but not having them, he took the scraps of paper the one about the warming pan, the other about the chops and tomato sauce, and did the best he could with them. His elequence over these two trifles excites our merriment but while we laugh we should not forge that not a day passes but what some lawye does what he can to build up a case on ne better documentary evidence than that at the command of Sergeant Buzfuz.

MESSRS. DODSON & FOGG. The Pickwick breach of promise suit im-mortalized two legal lights, who have ever since been pilloried as the typical shysters. Dodson & Fogg will probably never be for gotten as long as there is litigation in the English language, for in these two characters Dickens has portrayed the parasites of the legal profession. They are the meanest type of scoundrels, for they take advantage of the email legal knowledge they have been able to acquire to oppress people who know less than themselves, and have been unfor-tunate enough to fall into their clutches. The scene in their office when the poor debtor finds that additional papers have been filed in his case, adding materially to the colds, is typical of the methods employed by the baser sort of attorneys everywhere, their willingness to take up the case of "Mrs. Bardell" "on spec" and charge nothing for their services in case of failure, and the roguish trick by which they induce "Mrs. Bardell" to sign documents which place her in their power and enable them to send her to the prison already 'enanted by the un-lucky "Pickwick," are all shyster tricks of the lowest description. Yet their shrewdness excites the admiration even of "Pickwick's" attorneys, and the way in which they in troduce "Mrs. Bardell" and her friends int court draws from him the commendatory re mark, strictly professional in character, clever fellows. Dodson & Fogg! Very good idea of effect." He is himself of the same ribe, and their cleverness in working on the feelings of the jury and spectators is to him an object lesson in legal practice. THE LAW'S DELAY.

The famous quotation from Shakespeare has been made the text for many discourses on the injustice done by the unreasonable delay of the law, but no one has better impressed the lesson on the mind of the world than Dickens, in his great chancery AMONG THE ENGLISH.

Even in early English times the lawyer began to cut quite a figure in imaginative literature, the peculiar nature of English law having developed characteristics among those who practiced it which rendered them invaluable to the novelist and dramatist. As early as the days of Chaucer the lawyer at time on, hardly an imaginative writer practically humorous as that which supposes

litigation, could tumble into it at once and find comfort and satisfaction—all these and a score more are to be found in the pages of the great fiction-maker, whose business it was to observe men and describe them

for the entertainment of the world.
AMONG THE POETS. But the novelists were not alone in their hatred of law and lawyers, for among the posts the dislike of both was quite as pronounced. It was Shakespeare who proposed "The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers," and the same genius, in speaking of the same class, burst out with the words,

O, precious mouths
That bear in them one and the self-same Either of condemnation or approof.
Bidding the law make courtesy to their will.

It was Ben Johnson who spoke of lawyers That could speak
To every cause and things mere contraries
Till they were hoarse again.

Butler must have seen many a lawsuit and probably participated in more than one, ers he could write: Is not the winding up of witnesses, And nicking, more than half the business? For witnesses, like watches, go Just as they're set, too fast or slow. Gay liked lawyers no better than Butler.

I know you lawyers can, with ease, Twist words and meaning as you please, That language, by your skill made pliant, Will bend to favor every client; That 'tis the fee directs the sense, To make out either side's pretense,

Goldsmith, too, hated them. "Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law" was his curt observation in the "Traveler" concerning the science, while even Tennyson, a stickler for precedent in other mat-ters, could see little to commend in the

Mastering the lawless science of our law, That codeless myriad of precedent, That wildercess of single instances, Through which a few, by wit or fortune led,

May beat a pathway out to wealth and

MOODS OF OUR PRESIDENTS. With Few Exceptions the Executives of the Nation Were Grave Men. says the Boston Herald. We do not so much refer to exhibitions of humor in office; that, Lincoln, who could give vent under such conditions. If it had not been for Lincoln we might have followed the heading of this article after the manner of the historian who wrote of snakes in Ireland by saying: "There has been no humor in our presidents, and we might have gone further and said that there has been no humor in the character of any of them, before or after they left the office. The heaviest responsibility that ever rested upon a president might well have welghed down Lincoln. He appeared to find it necessary to relieve himself of this burden by an occasional joke. He never jested officially; he was carefully mindful of the pro-prieties in this respect upon all occasions, but he enjoyed relaxation from this kind of etiquette when he was out of the public eye, and a good deal of what he said at such times has gone into print and into the orai traditions of our people, probably much of it not without embellishment and exaggeration. Washington was the gravest man of the whole nation. The tradition of him is that he was never known to laugh, and seldom seen to smile. He did not allow that familmuch in earnest to be humorous. Jefferson was a theorist who was intent upon pro-

was a theorist who was intent upon promoting human equality in a way that did not admit of joking. Madison and Monroe were Virginians educated to statesmanship, and carrying old-fashioned Virginia ideas with them, of which dignity formed a considerable part. John Quincy Adams carried the stern Puritan methods into his public life. Jackson was a fighter, and his method of fighting had no fun in it. Van method of fighting had no fun in it. Van Buren was smooth, courteous, conciliating in manner, but certainly not knowingly com-ical. William Henry Harrison was harassed overweighted the mouth he was in office: Webster made a joke of the serious ness with which he carried the cld Romans into his single message. Tyler was cross sour, always in trouble, in his term of office Polk was another Puritan, modified by par tisanship. Taylor was a matter of fact old fighter, striving with immaculate seriousness to do his duty. Fillmore was thoroughly practical in his tastes and tendencies. Pierce was one of the most genial and gentle-manly of our presidents, but he has left no mark of humorous tendency. Buchanan took himself with the extremest possible seriousness on all his way to becoming an old public functionary. Andrew Johnson had his head turned by his intense eagarness to have his own way, and he could not recthought to have some grim sense of humor, but there is no record left of it. Hayes was thoroughly respectable, and humor was no in his program for this purpose. Garfield was versatile, but a teste for fun was not among his accomplishments. Cleveland has always taken his private and public affairs with entire s berness. Benjamin Harrison was our third Puritan president Polk over

again, with Polk's politics reversed, but rivalng Polk in earnest devotion to partisanship. The soberness of our long line of presidents singular. They seem to have taken their s singular. tone from Washington, while in office, and it was a good model, but it is remarkable tha a succession of men through 100 years should have had so little tendency to the humorous in their native composition. Lincoln is unique among them all in this quality.

FAR TOO FAITHFUL.

British Admiral's Pedometer Was

Soon Placed on the Retired List. One of her majesty's cruisers lay at anhor in the harbor of Havana, relates Pearson's Weekly, and the temperature of that port in July was not conducive to persistent activity-on the part of the junior watch officers, at any rate. In fact, a comfortable arm chair seemed exactly to fit the exigencies of the watch, after the captain and the admiral had turned in. One morning the mail brought a small square box to the admiral, and that evening he gave a small, round instrument, resembling a timeplece, to the junior watch officer, saying:

"Mr. Marline, carry this with you on your watch, and pass it along to your relief with similar instructions."

Marline put the machine in his pocket and commenced to stroll to and fro until the admiral retired. Then he stretched himself out in his chair, and, lighting a cigarette, began to watch the lights go out, one by one, on shore. Next morning Lieutenants Marline, Mainhold and Lazarette stood be-

fore the admiral. "Gentlemen," said that officer sternly, "I have examined this little instrument, which you tell me was carried by you three gentle-men in succession on your respective men in succession on your respective watches, and I am astonished to find that, although I set it at zero last evening, it now records only two and a half miles. Gentle-men, I do not propose to condemn you on the unsupported testimony of a pedometer and I must confess that, knowing you to be ambitious and intelligent officers, I am loath to trust an apparent record so far below the actual requirement. However, I shall ask you to carry the instrument again tomorrow evening. Gentlemen, you are excused." Lieutenant Mainhold had the first watch that evening, and as soon as the admiral had gone to his cabin he seated himself in the arm chair and ordered Midshipman Ratline

"Ratline," said the lieutenant, "when you vent ashore today you absented yourself without permission for an hour. "Aye, aye, sir."
"You doubtless imagined that I intended

to overlook your offense. "I hoped so, sir."
"Not at all. You must take this instrument and shake it violently for four hours and I shall say no more about it."

The morning after the same three officers again stood before the admiral, "Gentlemen," said he, "I fear I have misjudged you. I find, on examining the pedom-eter this morning, that it records a distance of eighty-nine miles, walked by you three gentlemen in three hours. It is evident that the machine is utterly worthless," and a sharp splash was heard as the prodometer struck the limpid water of the bay. "Gentle-

Of All Game Creatures the Most Courted by Sportsmen.

MOOSE HUNTING IN THE NORTH

Awkward in Gait and Inclegant is Form, Yet a Dangerous Animal to Tackle-Methods of Hunters.

In the brave days of old, when man was at best a savage-there roamed over the regions of northern Europe, says a writer in Harper's Weckly, a gigantic species of deer, the like of which is unknown in these degenerate times. It was a creature braring antlers spreading ten feet or even more-a veritable giant of its tribe. Known to us only by the skeletons it left in beds of peat and marl, which have resisted the ravages of time, it has received porthumous name and fame as the Irish elk. The first title is hardly appropriate, since the creature was by no means confined to Ireland, even though its bones have been best preserved in that country; but an elk it plainly was, as anounced to the least discerning by its broadly paimated antiers. The modern cik of Asia and Europe and America is plainly enough near of kin to this giant of old; if not a lineal descendant, at least an offshoot of the same family tree.

This modern elk, since his massive kins-

man no longer remains above ground to overshadow him, is known as the largest and most powerful existing representative of the cervine family. He stands seven or eight feet in height at the shoulder, weighs sometimes more than half a ton, and his antier times more than half a ton, and his antiers which weigh sixty or seventy pounds, and compass sometimes a spread of almost, or quite five feet. His original habitat was very probably Asia, but, if so, he found his way in prehistoric times westward over northern Europe, and eastward across the supposititious Aleutian islands channel to the American continent. Many centuries before the advent of civilized man the elk had firmly ensconced himself in the northern woods of what subsequently became the woods of what subsequently became the United States, and clear across the south con-tral portions of the present British posses-sions. The early settlers of these regions must have recognized this great deer as practically identical with the one found in northern Europe, yet for some reason they chose to christen him anew. They adopted a modification of the Indian name, and the American representative of the tribe of elk has ever since been generally known as the moose. The name elk, which properly belongs to him, was given to an altogether different species. the wapiti.

The Indian name, of which moose is a co-

ruption, is said to mean "wood eater;" and the title is not inappropriate, for the elk is an habitual browser. His short neck does not permit him to reach the earth with fa-cility, and he regularly feeds on leaves and young shoots of trees, and on bark and lichens. In summer he varies his diet with lily pads and other aquatic vegetables, which

te secures by wading.
Unlike most other species of the tribe of deer, the moose is in no sense a thing of beauty. Audubon's characterization of him as a creature "awkward in his gait, clumsy iarity which must precede joking. There is a story of his nearly withering a man with a clegant in form," must be admitted to do look who once ventured to slap him on the back. He was brevity embodied. John Adams was impulsive and irascible, but too most coveted by the hunter. No trophy, unless it be the skin of a grizzly bear, is so prized by the sportsman as the antiered head of a moose. Nor, with the same exception, is any other trophy secured at equal hazard of life and limb, provided the moss be taken in a sportsmanlike way, and put to no such unfair disadvantage as "crusting" or "jack-

A story that has been meny times repeated in the annals of moose hunting illustrates the perile of the chase. Two Indian hunters, after a long chase, have overtaken a moose than the chase of the chase and fired upon him. The shots took effect but only served to enrage the animal, which charged furiously upon its pursuers. With that long, swinging stride, which is powerful even if awkward and ponderous, the great beast came crashing through the underbrush and before the hunters could seek shelter had dashed one of them to the ground. he fell the Indian drew his knife, and even as the moose gored and trampled him he managed to thoust it into the great beast's heart. Then he sank back unconscious and dying, while the moose, also done to death, staggered back, and, standing with drooping head, yet with bristlingly defiant mane and from the other hunter, who, ensconced behind rock, had reloaded his gun as hastily possible, yet too tardily to save the life of

Such a fate may come to any one who hunts the moose by legitimate methods, but of course, this element of danger serves only to give zest to the pursuit. Ordinarily, to be sure, the moose, like most other animals seeks only to escare the presence of man when pursued, but when wounded, especially f fatigued, he is likely to charge the hunter and during the rutting stason he may do so even without such provocation. His onelaugh: at such a time is as ferocious as that of any feline beast, and the hunter who has stood his ground before such a charge and sent decisive ball into the brain or shoulder his foe has put his courage to a test as severe as it is likely ever to be called upon

The legitimate methods of pursuing the moose are by calling and still hunting. The former is practised during the rutting season. the late autumn, by imitating the soft the bull, the implement amployed being usually a horn made of birch bark. At thi season the moose is incautious, crashing about through the forest in impatient search of a rival to give him battle. If deceived by the horn he comes on boldly trampling the underbrush and clashing the branches his fury, and sometimes even the sight the unexpected human opponent does not cool his ire. It must not be supposed, however, that the mere novice can so call as to de ceive, and thus lure the animal to destruc-Skill in calling is the accomplishment of the practised woodsman, not of the casua amateur.

This method of hunting has the meri-of destroying only the buil moose, but in point of the real sportsmanship it develops To successfully still hunt a moose is to prove one's self a veritable master of woodcraft. Of course, one may come across a rutting bull as it were by accident, so incautious do the animals sometimes than become. But at other seasons the moose is the shyest and most alert and the keen streamed creature of the forest. Comparatively few amateur sportsmen can boast of having followed his trail, siden a march on him. and won the game by outmatching his senses in this manner. Indeed, it used to be con-tended that this feat was beyond the capacity of any one but an Indian, but, of course, this is a palpable and often refuted exaggeration. Still, whoever has tried it knows that it is not a field in which the novice is likely to win laurels. It is questionable which is more astonishing, the extreme acuteness of the micron's sense of hearing or the shadowy silence with which the great antiered beast can steal away through the thickets. If he goes clashing through the woods during the franky of the rutting season it is only because him wits have temporarily forsaken him. When he chooses he can glide away, even through underbrush, with the silence of a spirit. And yet withal he is a clumsy beast when

put to open flight, and his sprangly trot is about as awkward a gait as any animal could well contrive. It is even said, though I do not vouch for it, that his feet sometimes interfere to the extent of tripping him up, and that the belief, formerly current, to the effect that the animal is subject to epilepsy was due to this fact. Be this as it may, such a belief once found currency, and out of it grew the superstitious delusion that the hoof of the moose is a curative specific for epilepsy in the human subject. The illegitimate methods of killing the

moose, which unfortunately are all too com-monly practiced, are by jacking, hounding and crusting. Jacking is shooting from be-hind a torch in a boat at night while the animal is feeding in the water. It requires no skill beyond silent paddling by the guide; and it fails to give the animal that chance for its life which true sportsmanship requires.

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ford avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Economist. Social Economist P company, Union Square, New York.

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Hounding of any species of deer is utterly Labor Movement and the New Labor Party, "Thomas F. Bayard as a Diplomatist."China Against the World." Andrew

be condemned.

Crusting is pursuing the animal when a crust has formed on the deep snow in the woods that will support the hunter with or without snow shoes, but will not, of views, en "The Cartoon in Politics," gives or without snow shoes, but will not, of course, support the moose. At such times he animals, if undisturbed, confine themelves to restricted areas of the woods, where they trample down the snow into what so long as any available bark remains on the trees within reach. To pursue the moose ender such circumstances, and cause him to flounder off into the snow, where he is about as helpless as if he were hoppled, is a feat worthy of an Indian, but disgraceful for any one of greater pretensions.

Fortunately these unsportsmanlike methods of killing moose have now been declared illegal almost everywhere, and additional laws have so restricted the time of hunting and the number of head one hunter may kill In a season, that in many regions of the north, where moose was once threatened with extermination, these animals are now actually on the increase. ably more moose now in Maine and New Brunswick than there were ten years ago thanks to the game laws. Newspaper reports tell constantly of the securing of fin A pure albino-a very great rarity with this ecies-is said to have been secured faine a few weeks ago.

There is reason to hope, therefore, that to long as large tracts of unbroken forests are to be found in the north, the moose may two other mammoth ruminants of our continent, the bison and the wapiti, both which have come so near to extermination.

### \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* Current Literature.

The Cleveland Centennial, to be held in 1896, is made the subject of an interesting paper in the December number of The Central Magazine, Central Magazine, Cleveland, O.

A piece of unique and artistic workmanship is the Revolutionary calendar, issued under the auspices of the New York City charter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and dedicated to the Sons and Daughtere of the American revolution. Las & Co., 6 Beason street, Boston. Lamson, Wolffe "Why I am Not an A. P. A.," is the title of a pamphiet, issued by Joe Speyer, editor of the Kansas City Reform. The cover ex-hibits a portrait of the author, and the con-

tents consist in a speech recently delivered

Mr. Edmund W. Cavanaugh, D. P. (deaf poet), has issued a brocure, containing a col-lection of poems and other writings of which dress is 214 N. Y. Life building, Omaha, How to be a Christian is the subject of a

The Book Buyer this month is a regular picture book, containing choice illustrations and excerpts from the principal publications of the month. It is a pleasure to glance through its pages. Charles Scribner's Sons Prof. George D. Herron writes in the De-

cember number of the Arena on the "Op-portunity of the Church in the Present Social Crisis;" Henry Gautier discusses "The Won-ders of Hypnotism as Recently Demonstrated by Leading French Scientists;" Helen H. Gardner discusses the question, "Shall Women Vote?" and Prof. Joseph Rodes Buchanan writes on "Scientific Theosophy. The Arena Publishing company, Boston. Among the topics discussed in the Decem-Among the topics anscassed in the December number of the American Magazine of Civica are "The Multiple Standard," "Woman's Natural Debarments from Political Service," "Popular Insanity," "The

pamphlet by Thomas Davies. Price, 25 cents. Thomas A. Davies, New York City.

This book purports to be a complete series legal and business forms for every branch of typewriting work; also, a complete table of abbreviations of American, English, Scotch and Irish law reports; a complete list of Latin words and pheases; rules for the use of capital latter and punctuation; a list of abbreviations and signs in common use, and printers' proof marks. ECHOES FROM THE SABINE FARM—By

Eugene and Ros well Martin Field. Cloth, \$200. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. From Megeath Stationery company. Omaha. A tim ly reintroduction of a book that met immediate and general favor on its first appearance. These delightful American versions of a Latin poet, couched in slang, which is practically a dialect, will bear many a readvolume has something of the holiday air, owing to its size and shape, and the tiny vignettes which appear at the head of each ode and epode. It is exceedingly interesting o compare the work of the two brothers where each has con ributed a rendering of the same selection.

THE WOMAN'S BIBLE; Part I-By Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Other Members of a Committee of Prominent American Women. Paper, 50 cents. European Publishing company, 35 Wall street, New York. No recent book has stirred up religious circles as the above production is destined to, and, in fact, has already begun to do. A direct challenge to the authority of the gospel coming from so large a body of enlight-ened, earnest, thinking women, containing in The Bookman is out in holiday attire for Christmas, its contents a treat as usual and its number many who rank among the very best of American womanhood, cannot fail to nake a deep and lasting impression. The trend of the work aims not to areall the gosbut rather to distinguish it from habiliments—to separate the pearl from the meshes of weeds, in which it lies buried and hidden. The animus of this revolt may easily be gleaned from the following words in the introduction: "From the inaugurating of the movement for woman's emancipation, the bible has been used to hold her in the vinely ordained sphere' prescribed in the Old and New Testaments.

"The canon and civil law; church and state; priests and legislators; all political parties and religious denominations have alike taught that woman was made after man, of man and for man, an inferior being, subject to man. Creeds, codes, scriptures and statutes are all based on this idea. The fashions, forms, ceremonies and customs of society church ordinancis and discipline all grow out of this idea."

Regarding its influence as supporting the degradation of their sex, these women ndertaken to challenge the authority of the bible along all lines in which it encroaches say that the tone of the work is respectful. earnist and logical. Weeds may be uprooted, but the flowers will perhaps thrive the better for the attack. The volume in hand is con-fined to The Pentateuch and the method of THE ART AMATEUR-Montague Marks, 23 treatment is that of criticism. It is in no

Frank Leslie's Publishing house, 42-44 HOW TO BUY LIFE INSURANCE—By J. Bond strest, New York. H. Lewis. Cloth, \$2. Published at Denver, Colo., by the author.

Mr. Lewis claims to tell in twenty-one pages how to distinguish between a company which promises more than it can do and one which can safely fulfill its promises. And he shows conclusively that if the insured lives

out one-half the time which every company expects him to live the insurance in the safe company will cost him less than in the BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE MYSTERY OF WITCHFACE MOUN-

TAIN-By Churles Egbert Craddock, Cloth, \$1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. From Clement Chase, Omaha. Paper, 50 cents. Arena Publishing com-pany. Boston. From Clement Chase Omahs.

MAMMY MYSTIC—By M. G. McClelland,
Cloth, miniature, 242 pages. The Merriam company, New York,
GRAY DAYS AND GOLD—By William

Winter. Paper, miniature, 25 cents. Mac-millan & Co., New York. WIND HARP HARP SONGS—By J. William Cloth, \$1. The Peter Paul Book Lloyd. company, Buffalo GIVING AND GETTING CREDIT-By
Frederick B. Goddard. Cloth, 217 pages,
The Baker & Taylor company, New York,
THE LITTLE ROOM AND OTHER
STORIES-By Madelene Yale Wynne.

Cloth, \$1.25. Way & Williams, Chicago, ANDRE CHENIER; A Memorial—By Louis R. Heller. Cloth, glit top, \$1.25. Home Book company, New York.

ing, and certainly who ever has missed perus-ing them hitherto should improve this new opportunity. Although it is simply bound, the