

# DEER HUNTING DAYS IN THE WILDS OF CANADA

Some Wonderful Sport Is Had in the Forests of Ontario.

NO time in the year is so popular as the time when the deer are in the Ontario forests, more welcome than during deer hunting days in the fall. At no time in the year is more popular than the time when the deer are in the Ontario forests, more welcome than during deer hunting days in the fall. At no time in the year is more popular than the time when the deer are in the Ontario forests, more welcome than during deer hunting days in the fall.

heavy splash of a stag as he swims from an island to the mainland. When he reaches the shore he shakes the dripping water from his flanks, and stands for a moment with turned head displaying his handsome antlers. As we paddle on and turn a sharp bend of the islands, a wild duck, with low, agitated flight, hastens with her young brood from danger. As night approaches, we perceive a fox skulking beneath the shadow of the rocks, watching a large hare that has left his shelter and is feeding on the tender greens. Soon an unwary movement causes alarm, and with four bounds he has nearly gone; but now, for a moment, he stops, his ears erect, and every instinct alert; then he slowly vanishes. The bright, gleaming eyes of a raccoon attract us by the hollow log, and the long-drawn moan of the wolf warns us that the hour is late. Nature provides bountifully for the animal life in these vast wildernesses.



A FINE BAG.

thing; to sleep and eat beside the runways. Moore's paradise lies just east of Georgian bay. Of his two camps one is situated on the shores of Kah-pee-kog lake, and the other on the bank of the Moon river. It has always seemed to me that the old guide probably because it was not so much contaminated by fishermen as that at Kah-pee-kog. The Muskoka and Georgian bay country is truly a sportsman's paradise. It is a district of charming lakes lying parallel with the eastern shore of Georgian bay, and connected with the Muskoka and the Moon rivers. These lakes half a century ago were known as "Little Hurons." They are dotted here and there with numerous islands. The old forests that border the shores are peopled with the great patriarchs of the wood. These forests are the abiding-place of bear, deer, hares, grouse, etc., and in the more solitary wilds of Pine lake, Kah-pee-kog, Freeman and Conger woods are plentiful, and the lordly moose is to be found. The quiet, secluded creeks, and uninhabited bays afford shelter

In August and September the rocks abound with great patches of raspberries, blackberries, dewberries and blueberries, while the autumn season brings with it such vast quantities of cranberries as no cultivated marshes have ever known. Around three sides of Mud lake are marshes that are favored by the waterfowl, and the luscious red fruit in its setting of peculiar green leaves being worthy the brush of a master painter. And through these marshes the deer runways lead to the water. Here the animals find both food and drink, and to them also come the sportsmen to add death to the list. How often have I sat in a canoe in the small coves, screened behind the dense tangles of brushwood, and watched the majestic animals come down to drink. How often have I seen them swim from mainland to island and back again. Moore told me when in the woods this summer that not less than 2,500 deer had fallen victims of the wolves last winter when the snow was so deep that they could not escape the ravages of the pirates of the forest. But truthful as I know Moore to be, I could scarcely believe the statement



HEAVILY LADEN CANOES.

for wildfowl; and the clear, deep waters swarm with brook trout, lake trout, black bass, pickerel, and the ferocious muskellunge. The Moon river, Kah-pee-kog lake, Crane lake, and Blackstone lake, are especially renowned for game worthy of the sportsman's rifle, and Long lake, Clear lake, Portage lake, Silver lake, Pine lake, Juniper lake and Alou lake are other spots that should be visited. The shores of all of these small bodies of water are capital spots upon the primitive wilds. The few who have visited these teeming waters have mostly been genuine sportsmen, who are happy, we are far away, from civilization. Few care to break the majestic sweep of the grand old forests; within the sequestered bays the loons laugh undisturbed, and wild birds splash in the marshy edges upon the sandy shores. Giant plants and hummocks cast their dark shadows upon the sparkling water. The sweet odor of wild berries greets us as we pass the large islands where, perhaps, a she-bear is guarding her cubs. No sound, save the croaking of bullfrogs, or the voice of the birds, disturbs the solemn stillness. The beaver and otter may be seen here, and rare fur-bearing animals. We frequently hear the

when so many deer and so many signs of them are left. But the sport hunting sportsman need not confine his efforts to extermination of deer. The black bear and the moose of these forests will afford him many an hour's entertainment. Two years ago this fall when in the Muskoka district seven majestic moose stalked through the little village of Rosseau, on Lake Rosseau, much to the chagrin of the sportsmen of the place, for the animals at that time were under the protection of the Ontario law. Moore's home is at Foot's Bay, on Lake Joseph, but from now until the hunting season is over I would never look for him at that place. Dense and extensive as are the forests, I feel sure that I could find my woods' friend within a few hours, for I know the deer runways that he knows; I know the camps he loves; I know the trails he follows, and it is on these that he will be found until the law again says: "No more deer for this year." WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

Uncomfortable Candor. "It cannot be—I am not worthy of you." "Nonsense!" "It is true—too true." "Impossible! You are an angel." "No, no—you are wrong! I am an idle silly girl, utterly unfit to become your companion through life." "This is madness. What sort of wife do you think I ought to have?" "A careful, calculating, practical woman, who can live on your small salary!"—Tit-Bite.

The Only Way. She—How dare you put your arm about my waist? He—Love is blind, you know, so that I must rely upon the sense of touch.—Detroit Free Press.

Poor Opinion of Harry. "Weren't you surprised, uncle, to hear that poor Harry had left me a widow?" "That's about all I expected he would leave you."—Stray Stories.

## MINNESOTA NEWS.

**Killed His Son.**  
The second fatal hunting accident in Northern Minnesota occurred in Cass county, when Arat Hanson of Cohasset mistook his son Arthur, aged sixteen, for a bear and shot him dead. The bullet pierced the boy's lungs and he died instantly. Mr. Hanson left the body in care of another hunter and came at once to Cohasset where he telephoned the sheriff and district attorney Walker. Mr. Hanson is wild with grief over the accident. The lad was wearing a brown coat and was coming through some underbrush from an unexpected direction. Mr. Hanson is insane with grief over the terrible accident and nearly killed himself. He is held in restraint by his neighbors.

**Land Sales.**  
The state will hold land sales during the entire month beginning at Little Falls. The sales opened in Cass county and continue through the following counties: Itasca, Pine, Carlton, Isanti, Sherburne, Anoka, Benton and Kenabe. It is expected that about 50,000 acres will be offered for sale. State Auditor Iverson does not anticipate a heavy sale of land in the counties named as the local demand for land is not great. The idea of holding the sales has been to offer for sale land in proportion to the local demand. It is expected however that about 25,000 acres will be sold.

**Lost in a Swamp.**  
James Murphy, a woodsman, was discovered by hunters wandering in a tamarack swamp near Cloquet. The man had been lost for several days. Murphy's hands and feet were in terrible shape from frost bite, and he was nearly famished. His mental condition was not great. The idea of holding the sales has been to offer for sale land in proportion to the local demand. It is expected however that about 25,000 acres will be sold.

**Street Car Target.**  
Some one, under the cover of darkness, shot at a Como-Harriet car as it went through the state fair grounds on the way to Minneapolis. The bullet struck a window, smashing it into pieces, grazed a man's head and crashed a window across the aisle and two seats to the rear. Luckily no one was injured, although a woman who sat uncomfortably close to the bullet's path, became hysterical.

**Thrown Thirty Feet.**  
Walter Simms in driving to his farm nine miles south of Crookston, his team turned into the Northern Pacific track and was struck by a freight train going at full speed. The horses shied and cleared the engine, but the wagon was struck in the center, and reduced to shivers. Simms was thrown nearly fifty feet and was picked up by Engineer Snyder and Conductor Anderson, but he revived. A slightly fractured skull which is not fatal and an ugly wound over the right eye requiring a few stitches proved to be the extent of his injuries.

**A Wolf in Minneapolis.**  
A wolf was killed in the city of Minneapolis. Nick Thies started toward the wilds of Columbia heights to beard the gentle raven in its lair, or, perchance, deal death and destruction to a playful squirrel. He was walking through the woods along the Soo tracks, and about half a mile from Central avenue, when his dog started a big male gray wolf, which sneaked through the underbrush, and finally came within shooting range of Thies, who brought him down with the first shot.

**Socialist Vote.**  
The Debs vote in Hennepin county was one of the surprises of the election. The socialist candidate received 4,891 votes, almost as many as Parker, whose vote was 6,432. Roosevelt has a vote of 34,891, or a plurality of 28,459, establishing a new record for the republican party in Hennepin county. Swallow, the prohibition candidate, received 194 votes.

**News Notes.**  
The numbers of non-resident sportsmen who will hunt deer in Minnesota is unusually large this year. Abraham Berg of Duluth, is under arrest accused of stabbing Oscar Lindstrom, his rival in love. Joseph Guilmette was arraigned before Judge McLean at Crookston and waived examination and was held to the grand jury without bail, charged with the murder of Joseph Moegeon, his companion near Meator, on Oct. 17. The macadam paving in Crookston is finished, and there is general satisfaction with the work.

A lot of the National Order of Hay Makers has been instituted in Winona. The natives of Holland in the Twin Cities and vicinity will form an organization, in the nature of a club. An initial meeting for that purpose has been held, and a committee of two appointed to carry on the work of organization. The two small children of Gus Bolzinger, who lives on a farm near Rice narrowly escaped death in a fire which destroyed the house and barn on the place.

The sum of \$56,000 is now asked by Attorney General Donahower from Congressmen C. B. Buckman, for alleged trespass on state timber lands. Nels L. Olson was appointed postmaster at Little Fork. Isaac country, vice O. Olson, resigned. Wilber Craig, son of W. H. Craig of Winona, lies at his home here quite badly injured from a collision with another player in the football game between the Normals and the Highs on Saturday. His neck is severely wrenched. His physicians look for his recovery. Matt Thornton of Winona was shot in the left leg, the bullet entering the lower part of the calf and passing down to the heel, from which it was extracted.

## WINTER MODES IN HATS

THE question of winter head-gear is one of utmost importance. The winter hat is more or less a costly item, and its selection calls for a good deal of forethought. There is no doubt that a large quantity of velvet will be used this year, and the milliner herein shows her wisdom, for what fabric is more generally becoming. Some of the smartest Directoire models are made of velvet and velveteen, that is to say, trimmings and platings of velvet on a foundation of felt. Then feathers this year are really playing an important part, not only in black and white, but in all shades. Harmony in coloring is a feature of modern millinery, and many of the hats of the moment are veritable studies in color. For instance, one model in brown shows



A PRETTY ROMNEY COSTUME.

many tones, from the deepest Vandyke to the brightest copper, some of which develop into bronze and green until they become impossible to describe. Parasol plumes, too, are shaded in the same manner, and are tremendously worn, though the craze for birds on the big, flat hats is dying out. I must tell you of some practical hats which can be worn in the country as well as with our serge and tweeds in town. There is a new kind of rough plait with a long-haired surface in which two or three different shades are blended, which makes delightful plateau and Breton sailor shapes as well as elongated coats. These are tilted well forward and rest on a big bandeau at the back, and on which are placed rosettes or wings, and sometimes an enormous bird on the crown. Such a hat or toque in black and white, gray, blue, brown, or tomato

## WINTER MODES from PARIS



ONE OF THE NEW CAPES.

mented with little volants of silk or velvet matching the cloth, and long gloves but with the rest a fashion which is good for the glove-maker, but not so good for our purses. However, I have seen the problem very prettily solved by a perfectly plain and light-fitting cuff. If one may call it so, of guttural over silk, or whatever faint material the blouse front is made of, for, of course, waistcoats or fronts must be worn with these bolero sacs, but in that case the gloves and the cuffs must be the same in tone. Don't have blue and white cuffs, and black or tan gloves. White would look better, or anything that would continue the effect of the covering of the forearm.

For pictures I give you one of the new capes, made of a dark cloth, a color that goes well with almost any dress. The pattern may be made up of the same material as the dress to form a little extra wrap for outdoor wear. Being in cloth no lining is needed, though, if liked, the under-cape and stole ends may be lined with glace silk. The edges of the cape and stole are turned in and machined round. The trimmings are wings. Another is of a stylish plaid costume. Plaided materials in wool or silk and

wool mixtures are much in favor this winter, the plaids in most cases being small and the colors of soft tints. Our model is in shades of gray blue. The skirt has a plain front, breadth, the sides and backs being gauged on the hips; it is worn over a foundation of blue moirette, the foot of which is finished with a diting. The sacque bolero has three capes, each lined with silk; they are gradually sloped down to the lower edge in front. Pointed revers of white cloth turn back in front, each point being fixed by a large fancy button. The sleeves are gathered into bell-shaped cuffs bound with white cloth. Vest of white crepe-de-chine with deep pointed collar of lace. Hat of gray-blue felt, trimmed with rosettes of dark blue velvet and an egrette. ANNETTE GIRVY.

## ENGRAVER OF DIAMONDS.

Paris Jeweler Uses Secret Tools in His Work on the Precious Stones. Diamonds can be engraved in a very artistic manner. This development of the diamond cutting art brings into existence a new class of jewelry, for which a considerable demand is expected, say in eastern exchange. It was long believed that the diamond could not be engraved with safe or satisfactory results. A few stones roughly engraved were found in India, and a diamond was exhibited at the Paris exposition in 1878 on which a portrait of the king of Holland was scratched. But the work was imperfect and the stones were rather depolished than engraved.

Some of the finest specimens of engraving on diamonds are the work of M. Bordinet, a Paris jeweler. One is a sardonyx representing a yatchman, of which the blade is a slender diamond and the handle a ruby. Another is a large circular stone on which a party with its foliage is engraved. In another case the design is a battle scene with two diamonds. An elaborate piece of work is a bicycle of which the wheels are two circular diamonds. The spokes are represented by lines engraved on the diamonds. A small hole is pierced at each axle. Another diamond is carved like a hand, surrounded by sapphires and brilliants.

The most remarkable is a ring made of one diamond, the interior surface being polished and the exterior elaborately engraved. Other examples are brooches, representing flies, of which the wings are thin engraved diamonds, and two diamonds engraved with armorial bearings, the Imperial arms of Russia being used in one instance on shirt and cuff buttons.

Formerly it was only possible to produce the polish on flat surfaces, but M. Bordinet has been able to do this on concave portions, as on the body and tail of a fish and the interior of the ring. His tools produce not only straight lines, as in the wheel, the racquet and the flies' wings, but a free modeling, as in the pansy, the Russian arms and the scarabeus. He has invented these tools himself, and intends that his son alone shall have the use of them. They are exceedingly delicate and difficult to handle. He has spent 35 years bringing them to perfection. It is comparatively but a few years since it was possible to pierce holes in diamonds. This feat was made possible by the placing of diamonds on a string, alternating with pearls. This work now is done generally in diamond cutting establishments.

## CHANGES IN THE COMPASS

Magnetic Influence of Island Responsible for Wrecking of Ocean Steamer.

On the morning of June 28 last the Danish steamer Norge struck the island of Rockall, to the west of the Hebrides; the ship broke up, and some 600 lives were lost. Apropos of this disaster, says the London Telegraph, Dr. August Krogh, of Copenhagen, asks the somewhat perturbing question: "Can the compasses of modern ships be influenced by magnetic disturbances to such a degree as to imperil navigation?" According to her course, the Norge should have been 25 miles to the south of Rockall, and Dr. Krogh assumes that it is impossible to account for the difference between the ship's real position and that of the reckoning, without assuming a sudden and large change in the deviation of the compass. He forwards to Nature depositions made by two captains in corroboration of this view.

The first of these is by Capt. Hveysel, of the steamer Carl, who states that on a voyage from the United States to Denmark he found, by careful solar and stellar observation, that in a very short time, when in the neighborhood of Rockall "both the compasses of the ship had acquired a hitherto unknown essential deviation of 10 to 11 degrees. A faint northern light was visible, and the captain attributed to this cause the magnetic disturbance. Toward midnight the compasses were observed to return to their normal deviation."

The second evidence is that of Capt. F. W. Hornor, of the British ship Elxir of West Hartlepool, who came into the vicinity of Rockall island on a voyage from Florida to Linnahm, in Sweden. He found that between noon, June 24, and noon, June 25, the compasses had deviated nine degrees. "I was steering," he says, "to pass 20 miles north of it." In other words, if he had been on the south side of the island his ship would have suffered the same fate as the Norge. Disturbances of the compass needle like these are unknown; and the peril they involve would justify inquiry by the governments of Britain and Denmark to discover whether there exists something about Rockall's seagirt pyramid to account for them.

Would Like Japs to Be Tall. The desire of the emperor of Japan is said to be to create by means of a more carnivorous diet a taller race of soldiers. The European style of food was tried for several years on small boys in the government schools, but they disliked it, and it did not give the desired results. The report of the doctors who had charge of these children at the government schools could suggest no better way to secure tall soldiers than to encourage the Japanese to marry European women.

Couldn't Be Possible. "Your symptoms," pronounced the physician, "indicate hydrocephalus." "What's that?" "Water on the brain." "It can't be that, doctor," said Mr. Jagway, greatly relieved. "I haven't drunk a drop of it for six months."—Chicago Tribune.

Doctors in Berlin. In the larger cities of Germany there is a doctor to every 800 inhabitants. In Berlin nearly half the physicians have a taxable income of less than \$750 a year. Length of Life. Of 100,000 children ten years old, 89,032 will be alive at 25 years old and 31,243 will survive to the age of 75. World's Navies. The massed navies of the world include 560 battleships, 471 cruisers, 1,555 gunboats and 1,600 torpedo craft.

## THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE AND THE POPULAR VOTE

The Relation the One Bears to the Other Is Not Always Understood.

TWO phrases which are frequently heard during these days of the national political campaign are "the electoral college" and "the popular vote." Just how much they mean to the average citizen and voter it would be hard to determine, but it is reasonably certain that there are a great many who have not a clear understanding of just what the electoral college is, and do not appreciate the relation of the popular vote to the electoral college and the successful and defeated candidates. Certain it is that if the plans and purposes of the organizers of our government had been realized, and freedom and independence from party domination had been preserved to the electoral college in the discharge of its duty of electing the president and vice president, the voter to-day would have had a clearer understanding of the functions of this body.

The early patriots of this country, whose province it was to frame the laws governing the selection of the men who should serve the nation as president and vice president, never dreamed that the electoral college, the machine which they devised for the work of filling the highest offices in the gift of the nation, would become a mere puppet, a mere cog in the machinery, instead of being the machine itself. The fact is that government by means of popular franchise was an experiment at that stage of the history of the country, and it was not deemed safe or wise to commit the selection of the chief executive of the nation and his assistant into the hands of the people.

For this reason the electoral college was provided and it was expected that the wisest, and most trustworthy leaders of the various states would be selected as members of the electoral college, and that unhampered by pledge or other prearranged scheme, they would assemble and cast their ballots for the men who, in their mature judgment, they deemed best qualified and able to fill the high and responsible offices.

But the country has long since lost sight of the fact that the electoral college is a factor in the national presidential election. It is safe to say that a majority of the voters who cast their ballots for president and vice president do not realize that they are not, strictly speaking, voting for such candidates at all, but for the long string of names which are indicated as electors. There is no law, except the unwritten law of custom, to prevent the electors chosen from selecting a candidate other than the one named on the ticket. Such violation of party pledge has never been known and undoubtedly never will be. It is a fact, however, that the voter never has the privilege of voting directly for president or vice president. He votes only for electors, who are pledged to support the candidates which the party has named at its convention prior to the election. The term, "popular vote," therefore, in some measure is a misnomer. If there is no vote cast directly for president or vice president, there can be no popular

has a majority of the votes of the country and still goes down in defeat. It is a circumstance which is not clearly understood by many. Here is where the electoral college gets in its perfunctory work. And now what is the electoral college? This terminology is used to designate the presidential electors which have been selected in the various states to elect the president and vice president. Each state is entitled to a number of electors equal to its representation in congress. According to the present law, the electors of each state are obliged to meet on the second Monday in January following the election, in such place in each state as the legislature shall designate, and cast their votes for president and vice president. These votes properly signed and sealed together with the credentials of the electors, are sent to Washington, where, on the second Wednesday in February, at a joint session of the



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

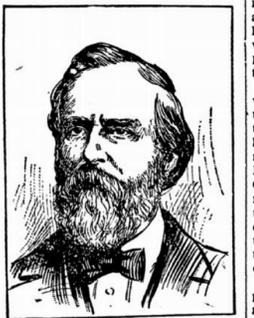
house and senate, the ballots are opened one by one by the president of the senate, who presides at the joint session, and handed to the four tellers, previously designated, to be counted. These tellers announce the ballots and make a list of such votes until all have been disposed of. All the votes having been ascertained and counted, the result is delivered into the hands of the president of the senate, who thereupon announces the state of the vote, which announcement is deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected president and vice president of the United States.

Should there be a tie vote, as has occurred twice in the history of the nation, the contest is thrown into the house, and the body is intrusted with the duty of electing a president and vice president. It must make its selection from the three highest on the list of those voted for as president. The vote must be taken by states, each state having one vote. A quorum for this purpose must consist of a member or members from a majority of the states, and a majority vote of all the states is necessary to a choice. Jefferson was elected his first term in this way and Adams' election was also decided in the house. A singular feature of that national campaign was the election of Calhoun for vice president by a large majority, while there was no choice for president.

The Hayes-Tilden contest in 1876, while it did not throw the election into the house, was one of the most sensational and critical episodes in the political history of our country. The final result hinged upon the returns from Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina. On the morning after the election the newspapers of all parties announced the election of Tilden, but a murmur of the coming storm came at the same time when the national committee of the republican party announced the election of Hayes.

An electoral commission was appointed by special act of congress as a tribunal of last resort, to determine the disputed election. This was finally done in favor of the Hayes electors, and he was declared elected. The very close battle between Garfield and Hancock four years later, and the Cleveland-Blaire struggle of 1884 that turned upon a 100 majority in a vote of nearly 6,000,000 in New York state, demonstrated the necessity of having some definite statute providing for the determination of disputed electoral votes in the states, by which such disputes would be practically eliminated from the powers of congress. This necessity was met by the act of 1887, which was enacted in 1887, and which is known as the "electoral college law."

It provides that a tribunal appointed in and by each state shall determine what electoral votes from the state are legal, and if the state has appointed no such tribunal, the two houses of congress shall determine which votes (in case of double returns) are legal. WILLIS S. EDSON.



R. B. HAYES.

ular votes for either of these candidates, and yet a deal is said about the popular vote, and the singular condition has arisen of defeated candidates being credited with the majority of the popular vote, while they have failed to secure the majority of the votes of the electoral college. Such conditions prevailed in the Jackson-Adams campaign of 1824, Jackson being defeated although he had over 60,000 more votes than were accorded to Adams. The Tilden-Hayes contest of 1876 presented the same singular features, as did also the Cleveland-Harrison campaign of 1888.

To all intents and purposes, however, the voter casts his ballot directly for president and vice president, and he never thinks of it or views it in any other way. His vote goes to swell the popular vote, and when one candidate

there is one slaver about the Kaw that ought to be nailed." "What's that?" "Why, the one about all the cattle grazing on the banks of the Kaw having their mouths fitted up with filtration plants." "It isn't true?" "It most positively is not," said Mr. Cameron, solemnly.

Modern Enterprise. Homer—Sanders, the grocer, is the most enterprising chap I ever met. Nixon—What's the answer? Homer—He advertises to give away a parachute with each gallon of kerosene he sells. Nixon—Slasher, the barber, is equally as enterprising in the law which Homer—What's his scheme? He has a card in his window, offering a package of court plaster free with each shave.—Cincinnati Enquirer.