

MAN-KILLING ELEPHANTS

Are Generally Influenced by Resentment Against Cruelty.

Many of Them Should Be Allowed to Plead "Justifiable Homicide"—Character of Mahouts.

[From the Spectator.]

Last Sunday afternoon, while a concert was being held at the Crystal Palace, an elephant belonging to a circus which had been performing there broke from its tetherings and killed its keeper. It then rushed through various partitions of wood and glass, and appeared in the main building, where a great number of persons were listening to the music. It did not attempt to hurt any of the crowd, though it broke off with its trunk the uplifted arm of a statue, probably under the idea that this represented a man about to strike. After some time it allowed itself to be secured by another elephant. It was then decided to kill the animal, and after a dose of poison had failed a London gunmaker was sent for as executioner, and shot the animal dead.

On the following Wednesday an inquest was held on the body of the man. If it had been one of the trials of animals held by jurists in the middle ages for the exhibition of legal subtlety the evidence in favor of the elephant could not have been more clearly put. Mr. Sanger, its owner, admitted that the animal had once before killed a former keeper, and he gave the facts which led to the death of the second. The facts speak for themselves. The first man had been discharged by Mr. Sanger fifteen months previously for gross brutality to the animals. He came back and asked to be employed again. This was granted, and he was taken on, not as a keeper, but as a laborer. The very first time he went into the stable the elephant, though it was quite dark at the time, instantly recognized the man's voice, and at once crushed him to death against a stall. That the creature had acted only in a panic of horror at the reappearance of a tormentor was so well established at the previous inquest that it was retained in the menagerie. It was exceptionally docile, and was taken through towns and villages all over England. Why, then, did he kill the second keeper? Because this second man, after his Sunday dinner, declared that he would "pay out" the elephant for striking him with his trunk. He actually took a lance, one of those taken from the Arabs in the Sudan. (Those who have seen the trophies taken from the mahdi's followers, now kept in the United Service Institution, will realize what a horrible weapon this was.) Followed by another keeper, also armed with a lance, he proceeded to "prod"—i.e., pierce—the chained elephant. The tortured creature, after backing as far as it could, "at length rushed forward to escape the lance, broke its chains, threw down the keeper and trampled on him." If the elephant had been a man and had been put on his trial afterward, would it be too much to anticipate that the verdict would have been one of justifiable homicide?

All these facts, it is worth remembering, were sworn to on oath. They leave a very unpleasant impression as to the management of the "elephant herd" in this country. It is perfectly clear that the animal was in each case influenced by resentment caused by the cruelty of one individual. Male elephants, apart from their occasional attacks of frenzy, are not as unaccountably docile and submissive as the females, and most accidents which do occur in their long lives are due to the gradual forgetfulness of this difference of sex and temper by men who are so accustomed to witnessing the unhesitating obedience of the one that they make too great demands on the forbearance of the other. At the present time the Indian Government, with the exception of a few males kept for parade, only employs female elephants for this reason; even so it is believed that the pay or pensions of mahouts are calculated with reference to the conviction that they pursue a dangerous trade. The native princes, on the contrary, keep male elephants in large numbers for purposes of state, and it is among the attendants of these animals that "accidents" most commonly happen. Experience, as well as common report, which declares that every elephant kills a mahout in his lifetime, shows that in far the greater number of cases the person attacked is the animal's own attendant.

This at first sight seems a contradiction to the general behavior of animals in captivity or even in domestication. Generally speaking, they are specially attached to the person who feeds them and gives them exercise, and if disposed to be savage vent their anger on strangers. There are a few instances on record of horses attacking their grooms, but this, as a rule, is only because the attendant happened to be the only person near when the horse was in a bad temper. The only domestic animals which habitually attack their attendants are the bulls kept for stock breeding in England, which are responsible for most intentional homicides caused by animals in this country. The grounds for the ill will which the elephant often harbors toward its Indian mahout lie partly in the animal's temperament, partly in the character of these men. As most elephants have with propriety to their drives, we must believe that either the greater number of mahouts do their duty by the beasts or that the latter are exceptionally forgiving. But there must be more than mere hearsay in the general belief that the mahouts commonly steal and appropriate a very large part of the elephant's allowance of food, that they are in consequence often half starved and hungry and that the men use their steel-hooked and spiked "ankus" in a very merciless way on animals which are often not in condition to do the work which is set them. As the cost of an elephant's keep is from £4 to £8 a month, in proportion to the food given him, a proportion and quality which is fixed in reference to the work to be done, the margin for stealing is very great, being reckoned between the minimum necessary to

keep the animal alive on low diet, and that required for keeping him in fine condition on the march in a campaign, when he is allowed extra rations, and even a bottle of rum per diem. No other animal is clever enough to know that overwork and underfeeding are probably caused by the direct agency of the man who maintains him. But it is pretty certain that the extraordinary intelligence of the elephant does enable him to put two and two together and to conclude that the person who gives him little food ought not to punish him for not being up to his work. In any case, the elephant bears no grudge to the man who, if he can, gives him starvation rations and is his daily slave driver; and as long as native usage holds that "the driver and three generations of his family shall live on the beast he is paid to punish," it must be expected that the animal will occasionally try the experiment as to whether the next generation can possibly be worse than its present tormentor. It is sometimes forgotten that an elephant may live for 70 or 80 years, or even longer, in the service of man, and that in the unchanging east he may, through this long life, be farmed as a kind of property by the same family of mahouts; that the brutality of the father, if he be a brute, is learned by the children and grandchildren, and that, if the wretched elephant is in bad hands, he has to put up with practically two of our working lives of ill-treatment and semi-starvation. The wonder is, not that its temper occasionally goes amiss, but that it does not "break out" oftener.

The inference is that the natural temper of the elephant is almost the best and most easy-going of that of any beast. All Hindoo traditions and folk-lore agree in this. The elephant is the type of benevolence and easy gentility. It is this belief which encourages the "public" to take liberties with it on which they would venture with no other animal whatever.

CONCERNING NOSEBLEED

Facts That Are Useful to Know About a Common Affliction.

[From the Medical Journal.]

Nosebleed is so common in childhood that little account is ordinarily made of it. Where it occurs repeatedly without apparent provocation, however, effort should be made not only to check the immediate attack, but to ascertain the cause of the trouble. It is well known that heart disease, congestion of the liver and other conditions affected by, or affecting the circulation of the blood predispose to nosebleed, and considerable anxiety is frequently felt lest the nosebleed of childhood may be the result of serious constitutional causes. Most commonly the cause is local.

The best means of checking the immediate attack is pressure with the finger on the upper lip, just beneath the nostrils. A small pad of absorbent cotton or a piece of handkerchief may be placed inside the lip and tightly pressed against the gum from without, thus compressing the two small arteries of the upper lip that supply the nose. These can ordinarily be felt pulsating in this locality.

If the bleeding is profuse or prolonged the child should be placed in a recumbent position, but with the head elevated, while he may be held to the forehead or the back of the neck. To decrease still further the blood pressure within the vessels of the nose a mustard footbath is of service.

In the meantime blowing the nose is to be avoided. Plugging the nostrils both in front and back is a last resort to keep the sufferer from actual peril.

The predisposing causes of nosebleed are, as has been said, commonly local. Careful examination of the nose by the physician is, therefore, always necessary in recurrent attacks. Diseased areas in the nose are usually found, in which the vessels are spongy and unnaturally turgid.

The depression of the child's health caused by repeated attacks of nosebleed not infrequently requires attention. If the trouble is due to systematic weakness, attention is especially directed to an improvement of the general condition; while if the lungs are themselves weak, repeated attacks of nosebleed are sometimes indications of the need of a change of climate, or of proper physical exercises at home.

The formation of scabs or crusts, often attended in childhood with picking of the nose, must not be overlooked as a cause of nosebleed. Watchfulness may be required to prevent the formation of an unfortunate habit, but the affected spots must also be treated with ointment or other simple means of healing.

The City's Farewell Of the Horse.

Hudson Maxim, the famous inventor, in a contribution to the editorial forum of May Success, says:

It has not been long since one would have been pronounced a dreamer in predicting the disappearance of the horse from all industrial uses in large cities. Yet most thoughtful people now not only believe in the possibility of such a realization, but deem it inevitable and near at hand.

We have been accustomed to look upon the horse as a very noble, wholesome animal—noble because he has been so indispensably useful. Civilization so much depends upon the ease and speed with which individuals can get from place to place, and the facility and dispatch with which burdens may be transported, that the horse has been necessarily very intimately linked with the industrial and social elevation of mankind. The value of the horse, and our intimate and constant association with him, have caused us very largely to ignore, if not, in reality, to become blinded to the many inconveniences, disadvantages and real nuisances of which he is the author.

But for the clatter and din of horses' feet, of the soon-to-be-obsolete horse-drawn vehicle, the city would have much of the restful stillness of the country, while it is common knowledge that all the dust, dirt and noxious disease-laden refuse of our streets emanates from the horse, with the attendant flies and other insect life.

The analysis of a breath of dust-burdened air of the streets on a windy day would, alone, condemn the horse and banish him forever from all our cities.

It seems but yesterday that the question rested upon the lips of the multitude: "Is the horseless vehicle but a transient fad, or has it come to stay?" With the practical engineer the question was then already correctly settled, and now the same view has become a settled conviction in the popular mind. It remains only to be determined by the test of service what kind of motor propulsion will best serve the purpose. Will it be steam, compressed air, petroleum, or electricity? Or, will each and all maintain a proper sphere of usefulness? It is safe to say that, were there nothing better possible than

what may be accomplished by any one of these systems, the horseless vehicle would still be destined to win the same victory over the horse.

What the Nations Drink.

[Youth's Companion.]

A report recently rendered to the British Parliament contains matter which ought to lead to a searching of hearts by the people of many nations. The report deals with the production and consumption of alcoholic beverages in Europe, the United States and the British colonies. In such a publication stupendous figures, although melancholy, are to be expected; but some of the facts here disclosed are astounding.

Take for instance the consumption of wine. In Great Britain each person consumes, on an average, less than half a gallon a year; in Germany, a little more than three-fourths of a gallon; in the United States less than a quarter of a gallon; in France, more than 24 gallons! The total amount consumed in France, which has a population of 38,000,000, is more than 940,000,000 gallons a year—eight times as much as is used by the 160,000,000 people of Great Britain, Germany and the United States taken together.

It is often said, the French drink wine while other nations drink beer or spirituous liquors. Of beer alone the statement is, indeed, partially true. The annual consumption per capita in Great Britain is about 31 gallons; in Germany 27 gallons; in the United States 13 gallons; and in France 5½ gallons. But the French people consume more spirits per inhabitant than any of the other countries. The figures are: For Great Britain, 1 gallon; the United States, less than 1 gallon; Germany, 1½ gallons; and France, more than 2 gallons for each person.

The report also shows the interesting fact that the consumption of alcoholic beverages in Canada is smaller than in any other country from which statistics are obtainable.

Our own showing is not a bad one, but every earnest lover of his country will wish that it were better.

"Delays are dangerous." Those who have poor, weak, impure blood should take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. It never disappoints.



Pale and Bloodless.

Anæmia is the term which doctors use to indicate poverty of the blood. Probably 90 per cent. of the girls and women of to-day suffer from anæmia. This is a startling statement—but it is true. It is easy to distinguish anæmic women. They have a dark semi-circle under the eyes; a sallow or waxy complexion; thin limbs, weak chests and ill developed forms. They are languid and tired; subject to back-aches and headaches, and sometimes to hysteria and fainting spells. If the poor and watery blood is not enriched, and the tired and jaded nerves strengthened, consumption must almost inevitably follow. In this emergency there is only one medicine that will promptly and effectively create new blood and strengthen the nerves, and that is

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

This remedy has cured more cases of anæmia than all other medicines combined. Read what an eminent Australian physician, J. G. Bouchier, M. D., F. S. Sc. (London) and late government medical officer says:—

Manager Dr Williams' Med. Co.

127 Redfern St., Sydney, N. S. W.

Dear Sir:—For some time I have been in the habit of recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to my patients with excellent results. As a tonic their effect is most satisfactory and permanent. In Anaemia, Chlorosis, and allied diseases I have found them very valuable, and in irregularities of the menstrual period they are unequalled.

(Signed)

J. G. BOURCHIER, M. D., F. S. Sc. (Lond.)

A SEVERE CASE OF ANÆMIA CURED.

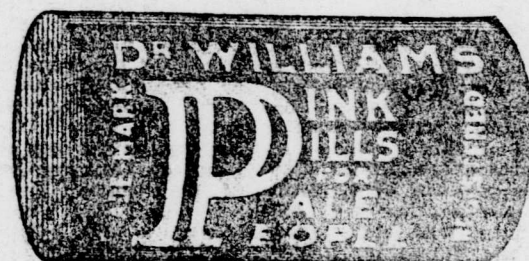
Miss Mabel J. Taylor, living at 1334 City Hall Avenue, Montreal, writes: "I write to give you the honest testimonial of a young girl who believes her life was saved by the use of your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In November, 1897, I was suddenly stricken with loss of voice, and for eight months could only speak in a whisper. At the time I was completely run down. I had no appetite, no energy; suffered from headaches, palpitation of the heart, and shortness of breath. I was not able to walk up or down stairs. I was given up by the best doctors, and the different remedies I took did me no good. While in this condition I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had taken four boxes my voice was restored, and after the use of eight boxes I am feeling perfectly well. I cannot find words to express my thanks for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, and you are at liberty to publish this letter, in the hope that it may be of benefit to some other sufferer."

The Genuine are Sold only in Packages like the Engraving.

WRAPPER PRINTED IN RED.



At all dealers, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.



ANTISEPTICATED

A Boston Barber Shop Where Everything Was in Sanitary Condition.

"Ah, youse de nex' gemman"

"Believe I am."

"Jes' step in de sulphur box one moment, sah, an' git fumigatin' accordin' to de rules of de bo'd of heif. Dar, dat's all right. Lemme spray you wid dis official disinfectant. Now take a seat, sah. Har severed, sah?"

"Yes, sah. One moment. All my razors am takin' an anty-microbe bath."

"What are you looking at me through that glass for?"

"Dat's a bacilli detector, sah. Prescribed, sah, by de bo'd of heif."

"Oh, it is, eh? Perhaps you wouldn't object to dis official disinfectant."

"Hold on! What's that infernal odor?"

"Dat's only de fumigatin' de pahlahs gits once every foah hours. Jes' glance you eye along de aridge of dat razor froo dis micrometer, sah."

"What of it?"

"Want you to be morally sartin, sah, dat dar ain't no bacteria stradin' de aridge?"

"Go ahead with your job."

"You' hair averagin' poaty thin on top, sah. Looks to me like de bacilla was dettin' in dere fine work at de roots."

"Yes, I like it that way."

"Don't you want an anty-toxinated shampoo, sah? It's sudden death to 'em, sah."

"All I want is a shave. Say, what's that card hanging to that strap?"

"Dat's de official 'spection card of de Boston bo'd of heif. All de razors an' straps has to be sent to de city hall once every week an' subjected to a temprachuah of 212 degrees Fahenmahat. Little disinfected pomatum, sah? No? Some fumigated bay rum, sah? Dat's all, sah. Brush!"

"Pretty intelligent looking brush boy you have there."

"Yes, sah. He's a graduate chemist, sah, and sanitary expert, sah. De bo'd of heif prescribes dat every babbar shop must have one."

"There's your money. Keep the change."

"Jes' as much obliged, sah, but de

Young Man in Business.

A young man in business nowadays, with an ambition to be successful, must also be careful of his social life. It is not enough that he should take care of himself during the day. To social disipation at night can be traced the downfall of hundreds upon hundreds of young men. The idea that an employer has no control of a young man's time away from the office is a dangerous fallacy. An employer has every right to ask that those into whose hands he intrusts responsibilities shall follow social habits which will not endanger his interests upon the morrow. So far as social life is concerned, young men generally run to both extremes. Either they do not go out at all, which is stagnating, or they go out too much, which is deadly. Only here and there is one who knows the happy medium. A certain amount of social diversion is essential to everybody—boy, man, girl or woman—and particularly so to a young man with a career to make. To come into contact with the social side of people is broadening; it is educative.

"To know people," says a writer, "you must see them at play." Social life can be made a study at the same time that it is made a pleasure. To know the

wants of people, to learn their softer side, you must come in contact with their social natures. No young man can afford to deny himself certain pleasures of a reasonable amount of contact with people in the outer world. It is to his advantage that people should know that he exists—what his aims and aspirations are. It is well for a young man to keep himself honorably in the eyes of the public. His evening occupation should be as widely different from those which occupy him during the day as possible. The mind needs a change of thought as well as the body a change of raiment. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" contains a vast amount of truth.

ODD BITS OF INFORMATION.

The flower trade of London exceeds in value \$10,000,000 per annum.

The first Indian regiment to don khaki became known as the "Dust-men."

A Boer shatters the traditions of his race if he weds an Englishwoman.

Mrs. James G. Blaine is collecting her husband's letters for publication in a biography.

Gen. Wheeler has brought home with him a collection of Philippine curios valued at a considerable sum.

From microscopic observation it has been computed that the skin is perforated with 1,000 holes in a square inch.

Apprehension of a great war in Europe is said to be one cause of the great increase of immigration to this country.

The DIFFERENCE Between

CELLULOSE STARCH

And other Starches is better understood after you have tried the former.