## POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. SEPTEMBER 16 1899.

## THE WORK OF THE EAR

NATURE'S EXQUISITE PROVISIONS FOR THE SENSE OF HEARING.

Delicacy Which Have Been Previded for Different Animals - Semetimes They Are of Such Fine Structure as

evening along the side of a wood and watch the rabbits come out to feed? It is laughable to see them sitting on their

watch the rabbits come out to feed? It is laughable to see them sitting on their haunches, with forefeet in air, taking stock of the surroundings, before they venture to settle down to supper.

The long ears have not the same mobility as that which characterizes those of the horse. They appear to be too upturned for that; but the animal makes up for that by leisurely changing his position until he has listened in every direction.

But, perhaps, the strangest fact connected with rabbits' ears is that they have such a tendency to variation that they have been seized upon as a fad by "fanciers." Many a schoclboy is quite learned in "lops" and half-lops," and other varieties of ear nomenclature.

One would imagine that a whale had not much use for an ear, but it possesses a very curious one. The drum of the ear lies at the end of a long, bony tube, which is rendered still longer by the fatty tissue lying around the entrance. The tube is very narrow, a precaution against the intensity with which sounds are conveyed in water. Doubtless the whale would hear but little of the sounds made in air above the ocean, but the water brows full well that the dip of

whale would near but little of the sounds made in air above the ocean, but the whaler knows full well that the dip of an oar is loud enough to put his prey in motion, and the dash of a paddle wheel will sound like thunder to the inhabitant of "the great deen."

of "the great deep."
Fishes will not hear much that goes
on on the bank of the river, but they
are keenly alive to any sound made in
the water itself. Let not the angler,
therefore, presume on the deafness of
fishes in making a splash as he casts

In some fishes is one of the oddest known arrangements of auditory organs. The air-bladder sends off fibers which are attached to membranes stretched across cavities in the skull, and from these cavities, which correspond to the chamber of our ears, the vibrations caught by the membranes are forwarded

Such is the case with the perch, while in the carp three little bones aid in the

Birds are very sharp of hearing, as every wanderer in the woods and fields knows. You have only to turn back the feather at the side of a chicken in order to see the opening to the ear. That opening is most curious in an owl, and it is really worth while to try to get a sight of what cannot be described without

But the tuits of leathers seen on whas are known as the "eared" owls have nothing to do with the ears. They are merely decorations, like the crests of some other birds. It is easy to see that the elaborate opening of owls is well fitted for collecting sound, as the predatory birds fly so silently through the dark night.

dark night.
Reptiles have ears, and in the crossdile there is a rudimentary external ear.
Find a snake basking in the sun. Stand
still a moment or two to let it get over
the vibration of the ground caused by

your approach.

Then clap your hands, and before the sound has died away the snake has scut-

tled into the undergrowth.

In frogs and toads we find an approach to what is usually understood as an ear. It is doubtless rudimentary according to the mammalian standard, but

it is none the less sensitive.

The lowest forms of animal life do not appear to have any organs which can definitely be called ears, although, as in

the case of the earthworm, they are very

Every angler who goes out at night to ather "dew" worms for bait known gather "dew" worms for bait knows this. As he turns his bull's eye on the ground, the worms do not seem to mind the light; but let his footsteps be too

swing to and fro, rotate and start off, first in one direction and then in another, but in no instance striking the walls of the cavity. If the globules are ruptured the motions cease.

The imagination will ask whether shellfish or mollusks can produce sounds which can be mutually heard. Whatever may be true of the division as a whole, it is certainly true that some can emit sounds. Two sea-slugs were found by Professor Grant to make sounds which he compared to "the clink of a steel wire on the side of the jar."

Cuttlefish have ears which follow the plan of the mollusk's organ; and, in-

plan of the mollusk's organ; and, indeed, as one watcaes the uncanny-looking octopus in a corner of a rock cavity, it is easy to imagine that while looking at you with that glassy eye he is also listening to what you say.

SUCCESSFUL CASHIERS.

Siamese Merchants Use Apes to Detec

In that far-off, dried up little Oriental country, quite near China, you know, there are large quantities of counterfeit-coin in circulation and the counterfeit-ers of Siam must be most proficient, for we hear that it is the hardest thing in the world to detect the bad from the good money.

The merchants are often deceived and The merchants are often deceived and frequently swindled. The smartest men they could employ were deceived, too, for the bad money was such a wonderful imitation that the closest scrutiny often failed to find the difference between a steel and a had be difference between a

failed to find the difference between a good and a bad piece.

In this dilemma some Siamese merchants called to their help some one who was always thought not se smart as a man—a monkey. And these "large apes of Siam" proved such a success at their new avocation that the custom of employing them for the purpose of detecting bad money has become universal. The ape cashier of Siam holds his situation without a rival.

ape cashier of Siam actual and without a rival.

He has a peculiar method of testing coin. Every piece is handed to him and he picks up each bit of meney, ene at a time, and meditatively puts it into his mouth, tasting it with grave deliberation. If the coin is good he declares the fact plainly. He takes it from his mouth and prescribly places it in its proper receptable. parefully places it in its proper receptacle beside him. He has propounced judg-nent and every one is satisfied that the

judgment is correct.

But if the coin is bad the cashier But if the coin is bad the eashier makes known his verdict in an equally unmistakable manner. He throws it violently from his mouth to the floor, shaking his head with as much disgust as the merchant himself might feel at being imposed upon. With loud chattering and angry gestures he makes known his displeasure at being presented with a bad piece of money. The merchant himself could not express it better.

Now, how does a monkey know what a man cannet tell? Ah, that is his secret. He never reveals it. Perhaps he is afraid.

He never reveals it. Perhaps he is afraid if he should make known all the mysteries of his profession his occupation teries of his profession his occupation might be gone, and people would once more prefer men for cashiers in place of the extraordinary apes employed by the merchants of Siam.—The Independent.

rough tongue.

CULTIVATION OF THE CURRANT. Hist as to Their Propagation Joseph Meehan.

The current is neturally a cool country fruit, and though it can be grown almost anywhere in eur country, it does the best where there is but moderate heat in summer. To accommodate it, mulching is advisable. Hay or long grass are good materials to use for the purpose Placet. heavy and every worm disappears.

Strangely, however, we find evidences of organs of hearing in the jelly fish, of which you may see specimens stranded on the seashore after every tide and, what is very remarkable—so far as we know at present—there is no case where both organs for hearing and organs for seeing are developed in the same species among the medusac.

Taking the species which have audit which is the second of the sec would answer almost as well. In fact, many fruit growers rely on this method for the betterment of their fruit bushes. Perhaps the greatest drawback to the cultivation of the currant is its liability to leaf blight. A fungus attacks it, which, if unchecked, defoliates the bushes by mid-summer. True, the fruit will have been gathered before this occurs, but the loss of foliage weakens the plants, and they do not produce fruit as freely

not obliterated by God's forgiveness. The world in which we live is planned as an immense demonstration of the value of virtue and the folly and danger of vice. The results of sin, the scars of fire, the consequences of dishonesty, impurity, intemperance, unkindness, survive the moment of forgiveness and breed their brood how long, who shall say? But forgiveness, which is a changed relation to God, begins a changed relation to His law. We start afresh with Him, loved, regarded as though nothing had happened, and a new set of consequences begins. The new life which God forgives fights the consequences of the old. Weeds are pulled up and stop seeding themselves, old debts paid and wrongs righted. Moral degeneration is arrested. The demonstration of God's law is made on the side of obedience through good, instead of bad consequences. The life with God which forgiveness begins tends to abolish the results of sin. Christ came to destroy the works—the—consequences—of the devil. Every scar from past days, every survival of the old, will feed humility; but we belong to the God of hope, and fight with Him for the triumph of the but we belong to the God of hope, and aght with Him for the triumph of the new and true, waiting for the promise, "I will restore to you the years which the locust hath caten."—Sunday School

The Barber Got His Meney.

A suspicious-looking individual entered a barber-shop in Manchester, and while being shaved casually remarked: "I sup-pose a good many customers forget to "No, sir," the barber replied. "There

"No, sir," the barber replied. "There was a time when I used to give credit, but I never do now. In fact, nobody asks for it any more."

"How's that?"

"Well, you see," said the barber, trying the edge of his razor on his thumbnall, "whenever I shaved a gentleman who asked me to mark it up I put a little rich in his nors with my razor. who asked me to mark it up I put a little nick in his nose with my razor, and kept tally that way. They very soon didn't want to run up bills."

There was a tremor in the customer's voice as he answered, from beneath the

"Do you object to being paid in advance?"—Tid-Bits.

An original form of advertisement An original form of advertisement comes from Russia, where a shopkeeper posted up the following announcement: "The reason why I have hitherto been able to sell my goods so much cheaper than anybody else is that I am a bachelor, and do not need to make a profit for the misterance of a wife and children. the maintenance of a wife and children. It is now my duty to inform the public that this advantage will shortly be with-drawn from them, as I am about to be married. They will, therefore, do well to make their purchases at once at the old

The result was that there was such a run on the shop that in the course of a few days this shopkeeper had made enough money to pay the expenses of his vedding on a very lavish scale.—

Cremation With Liquid Air.

Liquid air is to be used in place of merchants of Siam.—The Independent.

Surgery on a Lion.

One of the most unique as well as successful operations has just been carried out at Perugia, where an eminent professor operated successfully for a cataract upon a young lion. This incident, according to a London paper, would have interested that famous artist, Rose Bonheur, who made a particular study of lions and literally lived among them. A lioness actually died in her arms and she was greatly affected when the animal in its last moments licked her hand with its rough tongue.

Liquid air is to be used in place of burial and instead of the white heat in the furnace of Fresh Pond, Long Island, in the last funeral rites of the moderns. The project is formed by the Stephen Merren Burial Company. The company and E. V. Prentiss, one of its officers, have bought the Nyack Rural Cemetery. It is situated a mile and a half west of Nyack. It has many graves in its 26 in the furnace of the white heat in the furnace of fresh Pond, Long Island, in the last funeral rites of the moderns. The project is formed by the Stephen Merren Burial Company. The company and E. V. Prentiss, one of its officers, have bought the Nyack Rural Cemetery. It is situated a mile and a half west of Nyack. It has many graves in its 26 in the furnace of the white heat in the furnace of the white heat in the furnace of fresh Pond, Long Island, in the furnace of the white heat in the furnace of the whole for the furnace of the surface of the furnace o

AN UNCANNY STORY.

ORIGIN OF THE "SOULLESS MONSTER OF FRANKENSTEIN."

The Interesting History of an Old Time Novel That Is Often Alluded to In Literature and at Times Quot-

ed Incorrectly. Everybody, or nearly everybody, has heard of the novel of "Frankenstein," though it is not probable that many persons read it nowadays. There are so many allusions to it in our literature, however, that one absorbs some

He carries on his work in a studio far from the habitations of man, labors long and secretly, and at last the work is completed. There in the great room lies the form and semblance of a human being, perfect in all his proportions. Frankenstein relates the story: "It was on a dready night in Novem-

ber that I beheld the accomplishme of my toils. With an anxiety that al-most amounted to agony I collected the instruments of life around me that I might infuse a spark of being into the lifeless thing that lay at my feet. "It was already 1 o'clock in the morning. The rain pattered dismally against the window panes, and my candle was nearly burned out, when, by the glimmer of the half extinguished light, I saw the dull yellow eye of the creature open. It breathed hard,

and a convulsive motion agitated its limbs. Slowly the immense creature arose and the artist, frightened at his own work, fled away. Then he returns to find his creation possessed of life and every attribute of humanity except a soul. Nowhere can it find human sympathy. It is out of harmony with all things about it, and after searching the world in pursuit of happiness it returns again to Frankenstein and demands that he make a companion with

whom it can live in sympathy and Frankenstein declines, and thence forth the monster pursues him with hatred and revenge. It slays his brothers and sister, his friend and his bride. It follows him to Russia, to Siberia and into the Arctic ocean, and there creature and artist perish together. It

is a most uncanny story to read Sir Walter Scott reviewed the novel in The Quarterly, but while admitting its power confessed he did not like it.
"Our taste and our judgment revolt at this kind of writing." All the critics agreed as to its daring originality .-Chicago Post.

He (at breakfast)-My dear, the pa per says there was quite a fire in our block early this morning. It is supposed to have been the work of an inendiary. She-Well, don't let a little thing like

that worry you.

He-Why, what do you mean? She-Nobody will ever accuse you of building it.-Chicago News.

A Perfectly Natural Question. "Pat," said his young wife, "I wish you wouldn't put your knife in your mouth when you eat." "An phwere would yez hev me put it," said Pat in astonishment, "in me

eyes?"-Harper's Bazar. bring down heaven to earth and carry, up our thoughts from earth to heaven, the poetry of the Creator written in beauty and fragrance.

GOT HIS CLEAN CLOTHES.

He Had No Money, but Had Nerve and an Easy Chinaman That there are more ways than one to accomplish a thing if a man only has the necessary nerve is illustrated by the experience of a young man. The young man tells the story himself, so there is no betrayal of confidence

in printing it. · It seems that he had a big bundle of collars and cuffs and shirts at a Chinese laundry a night or two ago, some articles in which he needed very much. The night was the furthest in the week from his pay day, and he was "broke." Still he had to have clean linen in order to keep an important en-

"I didn't know what to do," he said in relating the incident. "I felt sure that the Chinaman wouldn't extend eredit to me, for it is a well known thing that Chinese laundrymen never 'trust.' At last I hit upon a scheme Going to my room, I bundled up all the soiled linen I possessed. Hurrying around to the laundryman's, I pro-

"'Sixty-five cents!' he exclaimed blandly, holding out his hand for the

"I picked up the clean linen and, d positing the bundle of soiled on his counter, started for the door as if my life depended on my being half a mile

"'That's all right!' I shouted back in reply. 'Just mark it on that bundle, "Then I was gone, but not before I caught a glimpse of the laundryman hastily unwrapping the bundle I had left, as if he was anxious to see whether or not the contents were worth the 65 cents I had 'hung him up' for. He was evidently satisfied, for he didn't yell for the police or make any commotion, as I was afraid he might do, and I had all kinds of freshly laundered collars and cuffs and shirts to wear that night. And all on account of a

FIGHT FOR YOUR BAGGAGE.

That Seems to Be the Proper Caper "No American can ever travel on the railways of England in comfort," said the New Yorker, who had crossed the Atlantic a score of times. "In the first place you've got to play hog if you get a compartment by yourself, and in is acquired in course of time. An intelthe next it's an even question whether you get your baggage at the end of things and throws somersets without upon the platform, and every passenger must pick out his own. If you are two minutes late, there is nothing to prevent somebody claiming your baggage. I never arrived at a terminus without witnessing a big row between passengers, and I never talked with a fellow passenger who had not lost trunk or satchel at some time or other. In three months of traveling about I saw my trunk claimed by others at least 20 times for assaulting the porters. This 'assault' consisted solely n abusing the railroad companies

about the baggage system. I finally got so mad about the thing that I spent two days in securing an interview with a railway magnate at his office in London. I straightway asked him if he had never heard of a baggage check. "'I have, sir,' he replied.

"'Don't you think it a good system? "'I do, sir.' "'Then why don't you adopt it?" "'Because it's a Yankee idea, sir!' "I told him it was also a Yankee idea to eat oysters and asked him why he followed suit, and he was as serious as a judge as he replied:

'Oh, but that's different, you know. You Yankees swallow your oysters whole, while we always halve and sometimes quarter them!" "-Exchange. the body can properly dispose of.

A Blind Man's Calculation. When Gauss became blind, his only amusement consisted in making calculations of a curious and somewhat peculiar nature. These sometimes lasted for days. When more than 80 years old, Gauss computed the amount to which \$1 would grow if compounded annually at 4 per cent interest from the time of Adam to the present, assuming this to be 6,000 years. This, if in gold, would make a cubic mass so large that it would take a ray of light traveling almost 2,000 miles a second more than 1,000,000,000 years to jour ney alongside of it. This mental computation is so startling as to be almost beyond belief, yet the conclusions of this eminent mathematician are cor-

"That Slims is the most resourceful fellow you ever saw. His girl has a pretty cousin stopping with her, and he told his particular that he had hired an orchestra to serenade them Thursday night. As he had done nothing of the kind and forgot all about it, and as she had made arrangements to treat the serenaders, Slims caught it hot and heavy when he next called. How do you suppose the rascal squared him-

"Haven't the slightest idea." "Told the girl that the orchestra struck on him because she sang in church and didn't belong to the union." -Detroit Free Press.

Grimes-Look here, Smith, why didn't you call last night? I told you my nughter was going to sing some of er new songs, and you appeared de-Smith-I was delighted-to know she

was going to sing .- Boston Transcript. Bob Uricho (the barber)-Men of my profession are very good story tellers. Customer-Yes, and they usually illustrate their stories with cuts .- Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE INTERMEZZO.

The light shone soft on you, my own,
With your violin pressed to your chin,
And as the room was filled with each thro

tone
The angels seemed crowding in
The intermezzo, so soft and sweet
That it drew from my eyes the tears.
Ah, the echo still, so faint and fleet,
I catch o'er the space of years.

You wore a gown so pure and white,
At your throat a glimpse of blue,
And the stars outside, the eyes of night,
Seemed looking in at you.
Your arm moved slowly up and down
As each throbbing string you pressed,
And I envied so that violin brown
Its precious place of rest.

Each note was played so pure, so true,
But full of sorrow, great and wild,
And, pray, what grief had come to you,
Then scarcely more than a little child?
"Twas the mystic grief that music brings
From a violin's wail to an organ's roll;
"Twas that which trembled on those strings."

'Twas that which trembled on those str And passed from them to my list'ning I am carried back to that night, when a hear The "Ave Maria," so sweet and slow and And my heart beats fast for you, my dear, As it did that night, so long ago.

—Detroit Free Press

TEACHING DOGS TRICKS.

One That Would Be Amusing if Trice Upon Yourself. Although it is by no means an uncommon thing to see dogs throw some erset after somerset in stage performe ances, it is a somewhat remarkable fact that few people know how such animals can be taught such a difficult

Ask a friend how he thinks a dog can be initiated into the mysteries of some erset throwing, and you will receive

some very curious suggestions. As there is more than one way of cooking a goose, so there is more than one method of teaching a dog to throw somersets. But the most practical and thorough manner is to fasten a cord around the body of the animal, close to the fore legs, and two people should hold the ends of the cord on either side of the unfortunate dog. A third party, armed with a stout rope, takes a post-tion immediately in front of the canine acrobat and, with a measured and masterly stroke, flogs the floor at close

quarters to the dog's nose.

At each stroke of the rope the dog springs backward, and that movement is the trainer's golden opportunity. A the dog springs backward the passing under its body is jerked up-ward, and, although the first few attempts may prove futile, the somerset ligent dog soon sickens of this order of

For the sake of your dog in particular and your patience and future welfare in general, we do not commend you to teaching your dog to turn somis no harm in it, just get a few friends to put you through the exercise and see how you like it. It will prove immensely amusing-for your friends.-

Exchange. A boil is due to the action of a microbe called a pus coccus. This is almost always present in the skin, but does no harm while the system can

combat the necessary conditions of ita growth and multiplication. Sufferers from boils are usually in poor health. They are pale, pasty, looking, emaciated, with a poor appearance. tite and bad digestion. People say, their blood is too thin. Others, howe ever, may be in apparently perfect health, yet hardly is one boil over before another comes. Of these persons it is said that their blood is too rich. Both these popular terms are nearly expressive of the true condition. It the first case the tissues are not well nourished and so cannot resist the microbe. In the second case the tissues. are nourished, but are poisoned by excess of waste material in the bloods caused by the taking of more food than

Youth's Companion. Decline and Fall of Corn Bread. It seems to us that our own people are not the great corn bread eaters they used to be. Batter or egg and certain cakes are still in vogue, but the honest and homely corn pone, the corn dodger and the hoecake are not as popular as they used to be. As for the ash cake, the cooking of it has be-

come a lost art almost. We charge this change, in part at least, to the introduction, even in most country homes, of the modern cooking stove and range. It takes a great big open fireplace and a southern negress, with a red bandanna on her head, to make prime corn bread. Nor will any meal but water ground meal serve the best purpose. Steam power meal is

Hunting a Celebrity. "So you've traveled in the south of Europe?" said the young woman.
"Yes," answered Derringer Dan.

"Did you see Monte Carlo?"
"No; I asked fur him, but he didn't show up. And, what's more, there wasn't a game of monte in the whole place. I don't believe there is any such person."-Washington Star.

"There's a rather queer thing that I have noticed about people who follow. the profession of letters.

"What's that?" "The man who writes just to keep the pot boiling is not the one who produces the hottest stuff."-Chicago Times-Herald.

Dean Swift, when invited to dinner by his friend, Lord Bolingbroke, was hown the dinner bill as an inducement to accept and replied, "A fig for your bill of fare; show me your bill of

company." Great souls are not those who have fewer passions and more virtues than the common, but those only who have greater designs. - La Rechefoucauld. 1