Xcursion

ETER.

IVERS

19th, 1902 oncert on Return Trip.

Children 250

S, 1669 Notre Dame.

acquiring mastery of the sion of grasshoppers and d be far from complete. le go upon the streams sive tackle who have no of how valuable the grass-re, much less of how and atch them, what kinds to how to impale them.

ogs are said to be better n, which is probably pure ut it is certain that brown rs are better than green ason of it is that green rs when they flutter upon or just above it look leaves and so are little ract the fish unless it be gh to distinguish the legs

ice is the fat grasshopper d a half long which has a back and yellowish lelly sh spots showing when its More than once the and fame of the true-born been rescued from peril three of these godsends er an old straw hat after s chase in a nearby men-

re hooked securely just the wings and let down some bluff above a dark angler meanwhile securely as they touched the watir pinions buzzed there age upward rush from far the cleft water foamed ud reel sang its saga of ate July, when the heat wnward shafts and the cis on the bark, in those colden weeks of August which the French Repubd Fructidor, the grass-e thing.

the field mouse now. On all is lost save honor the will decoy the oldest wisest of bass or trout is delicious, attracts the ry denizen of the pool urtle under the bottom to the little mining close to bank, and is aken.

field mice fall to the lot rout and they value them This little animal may d captured by him who and values it according

ose by a fence, or near f some old tree. In going orn rows, if the grass be ick and tangled by a Il be well to examine it. er was a field mouse yet ort of day which safely assage of a trout pool bly the fish which takes

ill be one of the largest avage of its kind are rare when fish will hing at all. It is the the angler to keep try-with all of the things knowledge, and if he has and patience and indus inces are that he will fill

he manner of attaching ts there is a distinct art. much depends upon this manner of casting or

ile other men go fishless

should in all instances be that it will present a earance when be, so far as is possible, rough the tail, but the nfession of their lack of

boys they were exceedl in the manner of fastearth-worms. They took and strung it upon the ing the hook from point eing cautious not to exk of the metal else the broken. Then they spat are and lowered it into MODELS IN FICTION.

..... HERE is nothing new beneath attempt dealing with that branch of the subject known as autobiographic is a peculiar old fiction. To enter into the detail In reality there is all the writers who took as models ch truth in it, for everyfor leading characters would mean to fill a volume. But there are a thing that the hands of man an do is after some model, more or less remote. The Creator alone has few that I might mention as having attracted the world's attention for a the power to originate and create; long period. Dickens himself was the original of David Copperfield; Thackman is merely able to shape new forms out of already existing oberay was Pendennis; Fielding was Captain Booth; and Bulwer Lytton jects, or to imitate that which has been already created. Man can build was Pelham, while Lord Beaconsfield an engine, but he must first have the material needed for the construcwas Lothaire. It is remarkable that most of these writers, who devoted tion; and that material he could so much labor to the deliniation of ever make were it not for the cretheir own characters, and who were ative power of God, to which its exso exact in their portrayals of varistence is due. In art, more especially than in any other branch of ous distinguished and historical personages of their times, should have human acquirement, is there the neinvariably fallen into exaggerated cessity for models. If the painter, deas when attempting to make use for example, does not reproduce of Catholic prelates, Cardinals, archfrom previous works by copying, or sishops or priests, as models for om nature as extends her attrac their characters of fiction. This is tions before his gaze, at best ne again a phase of the subject that must have in his own mind some im would well repay careful examina aginary model whereby to work. And what is true of painting, tion and would furnish subject matter for a splendid series of articles. culpture, and of every other imita-But I wish especially to emphasize tive art, is equally so of fiction. In he fact that a host of writers of fact, the writer of fiction may invent his characters, but if they be fiction have found models where and when the readers least suspected not based upon some real and actt. In every-day life, in their rounds ive models in life, they are not calof the city, in ordinary intercourse question of This culated to live. with friends, acquaintances, models in fiction has given rise to vants, tradesmen and quaint types considerable discussion as to how far an author is justified in reproduof character, they found what they needed to build up most interesting cing in his work the traits and charharacters-especially characters that acteristics of living and well known had the semblance of reality. In this sonages, and to what efftent of liberty he may go in this direction connection I came across another without exposing himself to incur very interesting paragraph from an censure or the justified anger or vex-ation of the persons thus indicated article in the same organ, the 'Daily News," which perfectly illustrates what I mean. in an unmistakable manner. It is not my intention to enter into the discussion of this point, I merely desire to show that every successful

novelist has had his fixed models,

and without them his characters

would not have created an immor-

SOME EXAMPLES. - It is well

known that Dickens portrayed Leigh

Hunt and Landor in "Bleak House;"

and Thackeray was frequently accus-

the latter would never admit that

such was the case. The "Daily

News" some time ago published a

and when dealing with Thack-

very interesting article on this sub-

eray it made use of a few state-

ments, both referring to him and to

"Thackeray's worst offense was a-

gainst Andrew Arcedeckne, a school-

was-according to Edmund Yates -

the too exact original of our dear

friend Harry Foker. He bided his

time, like Prosper le Gai, and it ar-

rived on the night of Thackeray's

first lecture on the English humor-

ists. Arcedeckne met him at the Ci-

der Cellars, surrounded by a crowd

congratulating him on his brilliant

success. 'How are you, Thack?' cried

Arcedeckne. 'I was at your show to-

day at Willis's. What a lot of swells

you had there—yes! But I thought

it was dull-devilish dull! I'll tell

you what it is, Thack, you want a

piano.' That was neater and more

effective than a libel action. George

Eliot, according to the late F. W.

H. Myers, was also accused of mak-

ing copy out of her own household

with her domestic troubles

too sympathizing friend condoled

nistaken assumption that Mr. Cas-

saubon in 'Middlemarch,' was a por-

trait of G. H. Lewes. No two men

could differe more widely, 'But

you draw Casaubon?' 'With a

in earnest, however, she pointed to

her own heart.' One wonders if she

was thinking of the sonnet which de-

'Fool! said my Muse, look in' thy

Here are two examples of two

different classes of writers of fic-

his characters from life and refusing

admit the fact; the latter form

ages and painting them in words for

the public. But in both cases, as

in all others, their characters were

in her own mind ideal person-

The former certainly drawing

a poetical subject, until-

heart and write.'

drawn from models.

morous solemnity, which was quite

from whom, then, said friend to George Eliot,

on the

' did

George Eliot, which I might here re-

produce. That organ said :-

fellow of his at Charterhouse,

But

who

ed of caricaturing his friends.

tality for themselves.

DOCUMENTS AT HAND. - The paragraph to which I refer reads thus :

"Oliver Wendell Holmes was loath to write a novel-tho' he overcame his shrinking-because he said that he would have to show up all friends in it, and they might object to being 'butchered to make a Roman holiday.' There is, of course what the school boy called a third alternative. The novelist may rely on 'documents,' like that eminent writer of 'penny dreadfuls' who lately confessed that when he needed a new sensation for his next chapter he merely took up a daily paper and studied the inquests and the news. The highest modern example of this method is M. Zola, who once boasted that he had a 'document for everything that the critics blamed as untrue to life in his amazing picture of the Second Empire. Chs. Reade, who adopted a similar plan, describes it for the good of future novelists in his 'Terrible Tempta tion,' where the author puts his best foot foremost as the versatile omniscient Rolfe. But it is only the rare writer who has sufficient 'fire in him,' like Ram Dass, to fuse all these odd fragments of metal into a perfect cast. The man of genius, whose psychology has not yet been clear even by Dr. Lombroso and Mr. Havelock Ellis, can some-how produce a living and breathing being out of the heel-taps and frag-ments which Thackeray mentions. But the ordinary respectable novelist is bound to copy from life, if he wishes to produce people who are not mere wooden puppets. Hence it arises that keys are made to such works as those of Alphonse Daudet, that we discover the remarkable resemblance of Robert Elsmere to J. R. Green, and that Mr. Kipling's school days have been described-on the lex talionis principle - by alleged original of McTurk. It all contributes, no doubt, to the general sum of harmless amusement, but we can hardly be surprised if the too enterprising novelist finds himself regarded with some shyness by his

cribes Sidney's perplexed search for friends.' ALWAYS THE MODEL.-Thus we see that no matter who the writers of fiction may be, or what the class of their work, they have had to have their models. The passage clipped from the evening paper telling of previous, is, in itself, the model upon which the fictitious events recounted are based, and the persons therein described constitute the models after which the actors in the AUTOBIOGRAPHIC FICTION.—
It would be out of the question to romance are made to speak, to move

new in this world, and that the socalled creations of the most fertile Those wonderful woods should have imagination, are after all merely the outcome of a certain imitation and shaping after pre-existing models. In a word, there is no such a thing as creation, as far as man is concerned: the only creative power is God, and all else is mere copying, or imitation. I will have occasion to come back to this subject, from a very different standpoint-that of the Catholic Prelate in Fiction.

Forest Preservation.

Mr. Depew, of New York, made in the Senate at Washington, the other day, a timely argument in advocacy of the Appalachian Park project. bill has been reported to the Senate by the Committee on Forest Reserves and the Protection of Game, which proposes to expend \$10,000,000 the creation of a national forest park, to embrace about two million acres of forest lands in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia. This great Appalachian reserve is to be maintained and administered by the Federal Governmen't in order to guard the sources of the thousands of watercourses which find their way from its plateaus to the Atlantic or, to the Gulf of Mexico, and thus protect the vast area of agricultural lands which these rivers enrich and fertilize. a member of the Committee on Forest Reservations the Senator from New York has given much careful study to the forestry problem, his appeal to the Senate to undertake this beneficent and national work was supported by many illustrations of the injuries suffered older countries from a wasteful and short sighted denudation of forest It is said by the committee report-

urged that the establishment of this forest reserve in the region of the South Appalachian Mountains is a matter of great national importance, and that, owing to the peculiar conditions existing in this region, the establishment of this reserve need not necessarily be accepted as a precedent for the establishment of similar reserves elsewhere in the East.' Mr. Depew spoke in part as follows: Nature has been so prodigal in her gifts of forests to the United States that the important question of their preservation has been neglected too long. The attacks of the settlers upon the woods for clearings and home have been indiscriminate and wasteful in the extreme. The settlers are not to blame, nor are the lumbermen. The destruction which has been going on with such frightfully increasing rapidity during the last fifty years is due to a lack of that government supervision in the interest of the whole people which can only come from education and experience. The lumberman wishes r?alize at once upon his purchase, and as a rule, vast fortunes are made in deforesting the land. Railroads are run into the woods, all the appliances of modern inventions and machinery are at work, and this magnificent inheritance is being squandered with a rapidity which is full of peril for the future.

ing the bill that "it may fairly be

Intelligent conservation of the forests of a country is the highest evidence of its civilization. The climate, the soil, the productive capacity of the farm, the equability of of the streams are all dependent upwisely set apart already in the West, forty-one national forest reservesabout forty-six million acres. One of them is already paying expenses and yielding a slight revenue.

While 46,000,000 acres of land have been rescued to the West, there has been nothing done in the East. The country had a superb property, unique in every way, unequalled fo richness and rarity and for the value of its product, in the redwood for ests of the Pacific Slope. Through carelessness, simply, Congress yield ed to the shrewd representations of the speculator, who, under that homestead plea, which is properly so attractive to the American, secured the enactment of laws by which any settler could secure 160 acres in these forests of priceless value. Then came the harvest of the lumbermen. Each some scene in a police court, or of of their employees staked out 160 some sensational event of the day acres. The sailors upon the vessels that carried off their lumber induced to make claims for their 160 acres each, and the land was then transferred to the lumber companies, until, for a mere song, this magnificent inheritance of the people fell

of Congress becomes almost a crime. been preserved, not for speculators and bogus settlers, but for the whole people of the country. They would, under scientific forest management, have been for all time to come not only self-supporting and revenue producing, they would have been morethey would have been the source of supplies of wood for all purposes the inhabitants of the Pacific ed at over \$18,000,000. Coast. They would have been additions to the rural scenery, which in every State and country, when tractive, helps culture and civiliza-They would have been the of game, where sportsmen home could have found health and ure. But, instead, the land will become an arid waste, the streams will dry up, and the country will lose

not only one of its best possessions

but there will be inflicted incalcula-

ble damage upon a vast region which

ways full of happy homes and 'u'ti-

otherwise would have remained

vated farms. The Appalachian forest preserve as proposed in the pending measure is about 150 miles in length and of varying breadth. It is from 406 to 600 feet above the sea. It runs through the States of Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee The slopes of these mountains are very steep, varying from 26 degrees at the lowest to 40 degrees. waters which flow from the perpetual streams, fed by the perpetual springs, run on the one side to the Atlantic, and on the other to the Gulf of Mexico. The streams from this mountain forest are the tributaries of these important rivers : The James, the Roanoke, the Cat awba. the Savannah, the (Kanawha), the Tennessee, the French Broad, the Coosa, the Yankin, the Chattahoochee, the Broad the Hiwassee, the Nolichucky, the Pigeon, the Tuckasegee, the Watau-ga and the Holston. The region af-fected by these streams is from 100 to 150 miles in width on the Atlantic side, and more than that on the other. It comprises part of the richest agricultural country in the

United States. The timber in this forest is all hardwood, and is the largest body of hardwood on the North American continent. It is a museum of forest growth, embracing on account of its location, the woods which can be grown in temperate semi-tropical and tropical countries. There are 137 varieties, making this forest one of the most interesting in the world. The deep soil has been forming for a thousand years or more, and in its interlacing of tree roots and humus, of grass and eaves, there has been creat(d an enormous sponge for the absorption retention and distribution of the

rainfall. The rainfall in this region is greater than in any other part of the United States, except the North Pacific Coast. It ranges from 60 to 100 inches a year. The downpour at one time during the last year was 20 inches. Where the forests are tact the water finds its way through this thick and porous soil, goes into the crevices of the rivulets. Nature, always beneficent in her operation, so arranges this vast collection of the rainy season that during the rest of the year it flows out naturally and equably through the rivulets into the streams and through streams into the rivers and waters and fertilizes half a dozen States. The result of an attack upon this

fortress created by nature for the protection and enrichment of the people is more disastrous than the sweep of an invading army of savages over a thickly populated and city of the farm, the equability of fertile country. They kill, they carry the rainfall and the beneficent flow off captives, they burn and they deon the science of forestry. We have stroy, but after the war the survivors return to their homes and in a few years every vestige of the ruin has disappeared. In its place there are again cities, villages and happy But the lumberman selects a tract of hardwood forests upon the Appalachian Mountains. The trees, young and old, big and little. Iur ender to the axe and the saw. Then the soil is sold to the farmer, who finds abundant harvests in its primeval richness. For about years he gathers a remunerative and satisfactory harvest, but he sees, as the enormous rainfall descends, his farm gradually disappear. At end of three years he can no longer plant crops, but for two years more, if lucky, he may be able to graze his At the end of five years the stock. rains and floods have washed clean the mountain sides, have left nothing but the bare rocks, have reduced his farm to a desert, and created a ruin which can never be repaired.

> But this is not all. That farm has gone down with the torrents, which have been formed by the cutting off of the protecting woods, into the streams below. It has caused them

destructive gullies through fertile fields and across grassy plains. One freshet in the Catawba River last spring, occasioned wholly by the deforesting of the mountains, away \$1,500,000 worth of farms buildings and stock. The damage done by the freshet of last alone, in the large territory fed by the streams and rivers which came from these mountains, was estimat-

This destruction cannot be peated many years without turning into a desert the fairest portion of our country. This process of destruction is constantly enlarging because of encroachments upon the forests on account of the growing scarcity of hardwood. The lumbermen are running light railways so as to reach the heretofore inaccessible depths. The giants of the mountains, inaccessible which are 400 or 500 years of age and many of them seven feet in dia meter and from 140 to 150 feet high, are falling in increasing numbers every month before the pitiless and ruthless invasion of the axe and the In ten years the destruction will be complete, the forests will be practically gone, the protecting soil will have been washed off the hillsides, and the newspapers will be filled each year with tales of disaster to populations, to farms, to villages and to manufacturing enterprises, occasioned by unusual and extraordinary rains, and the torrents which have been formed by them and flowed down through the valleys.

It has been estimated that there is in these mountain streams 1,000. 000 horsepower, which can be easily utilized. This means a saving of \$30,000,000 a year in coal alone which would otherwise have to be used for manufacturing purposes. But it means more. This 1,000,000 horsepower that these streams, which flow equably all the year round because of the nature of the sponge which forms the reservoir that supplies them, would create an incalulable amount of electrical power. With the successful demonstrations which have been made in California and Niagara Falls of the distance to which this energy can be transmitted, the value of these streams, kept in their original condition, to the future of these States cannot be estimated. There are in these conditions all the elements necessary for transportation, for light and heat, for manufactures and mining, in a very large section of the United very large section of the States.

The proposition in the bill is to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, at an expense not exceeding \$10,000,000, to purchase 4,000,000 acres of these forests. They are held now in large tracts of from 1,000 to 5,000 acres. They are being rapidly bought up by lumber companies at from \$1.50 to \$2 an acre. The owners, as I am informed, would ernment than to individuals or corporations. The reason is obvious. It is estimated by the Department of Agriculture that within five years the forests would be self-sustaining, and after that a source of increasing revenue for all time to come. It is impossible for the States to under take this work. New York, in order to protect the Hudson and Mohawk has been purchasing a large domain through the Adirondack forests which she proposes adding to every year This is possible, because the whole territory is within the limits of the State of New York. But in the Appalachian region one State cannot buy the forest sources of the streams, because they are in another State. The State which has to the expense of protecting them in

ing commonwealths. The government does much in many ways to create wealth for the people. Every river and harbor bill carries with it million of dollars to create wealth by dredging harbors, rivers and streams. The irrigation us, and some of which have passed the Senate, are also for the creation of wealth by making fertile the lands however, is a proposition not for the creation of wealth, but for its for many local improvements, like the \$70,000,000 Public Buildings bill or the \$70,000,000 River and Harbor bill, or the innumerable other bills which we pass for localities, but it is a public and beneficent measure to keep for future generations in many States and over a large area the productive energies which nature has stored for the comfort, the liv ing and the happiness of large populations and for the wealth of the whole country.

It differs from all other schemes of governmental aid in another way. The advantages derived by the gov

expenditures of every kind; but in this broad and beneficent scheme the government protects its people entering upon a business impossible for States or individuals, and which no machinery but that of the government can carry on, and which the experience of other countries has denonstrated will prve a source of perpetual revenue.

We have been the happy possessors of such extensive forest territories hat we have not yet, like other nations, felt the poverty of wood, There has not been brought home to us how dependent we are upon it for all purposes in our domestic, and business life. It would be little short of a national calamity we should feel acutely the loss of our wood. That this will occur, and wood become so high as to make it a luxury, is certain if this forest deudation goes on. From the cottage of the poor man and the home and utbuildings of the farmer to the highly polished woods whose artistic graining ornaments the palaces of the rich, this wise provision of nais our necessity. We can only ture keep these hard woods, which every year are becoming scarcer and more costly, within reasonable reach of the demands of the people by the government entering upon this process of scientific forestry. Instead of this 150 miles of hardwood forests being destroyed, as they will be in en years unless measures are taken for their preservation, they would nder this scheme last forever, and yield annually a harvest for the uses of the people. A few corporations or individuals may accumulate in a short time large fortunes in a generation or two; but wise ownership, preservation and administration by the government will give employment, property, industries and homes to multitudes for all time.

To sum up briefly, then, this is a work which only can be done by the government of the United States. It should be done by the government b cause it interests many States and in a large way the people of the whole country. It preserves the hardwood forests and their product for future generations. It keeps upon the hills and mountain sides the woods, whose influence upon climate, soil and rainfall is most beneficial toa vast territory. It prevents mountain torrents, which will in time, as the destruction of the forests goes on, turn a large agricultural region into a desert. It conserves for manufacturing purposes that enornous waterpower which will be utilized for a multitude of industries which will give employment to thousands and add enormously to the wealth of the country. Instead of being an expense and a drain-and it would be the best expense which the government could make if that was necessary—it will be one of those beneficent improvements which will much prefer selling them to the gov- shed blessings everywhere, and at the same time be self-sustaining and a source of everlasting revenue to the government.

HEALTH FOR LITTLE ONES,

s Own Tablets Make Children Well and Keep Them Well.

If your children are subject to colic, indigestion or any stomach trouble; if they are troubled with constipation, diarrhoea, or any of the ills that afflict little ones, give them Baby's Own Tablets. This medicine will give relief right away, making sound, refreshing sleep possible. It will put children on the highroad to health at once. It is doing this the forests cannot be expected to go to-day for thousands of children in all parts of the country. Mrs. R. L. order to preserve the streams and McFarlane, Bristol, Que., says :-"I' take pleasure in testifying merits of Baby's Own Tablets. I have used them for my baby since she was three months old, and previous to using them she was a deliverse; as she is plump, healthy and strong. I think Baby's Own Tablets propositions which are always before the best medicine in the world for little ones." These Tablets are good for children of all ages and dissolved in water or crushed to a powder which have always lain arid. Here, they can be given with absolute safety to the youngest, weakest baby. Guaranteed to contain no oplate or preservation. This is a scheme not harmful drugs. Sold by all dealers at 25c a box, or sent postpaid by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

> Sympathy is easy to get, but when you need help you will find that is a different question.

> Practical piety is not much cultivated, but greatly needed. Sentimental piety is common, and not uncommonly of little worth.

To rejoice in another's prosperity

its appearance in water reverse of its appearance ings which swim, such and frogs, should be perwim, and for this purered. There are men who through the legs and

remember that when they