Careful Training Has Almost Made a Man of Him.

St Louis Republic.

Simultaneously with the appearance of Professor Garner's book of the ape tribes of Africa, in which he sets forth his belief that the simian jungle folk actually have a language by which they converse with one another, Captain De Lancier, the African traveler and explorer, brings corroborative evidence in the person of a young chimpanzee, Esau by name, a most remarkable example of the results of training and education.

Eight months ago Mr. Esau was a wild denizen of the Congo jungles. Today he dresses like a human being, and assumes more than the mere appearance of a man. If ever the Darwinian theory required confirmation it might be found in the person of Mr. Esau. He is not a very large specimen of his species, but one more intelligent, aftectionate and docile was never born.

Captain De Lancier has spent many years in the wilder portions of Central Africa. He has made an especial study of the jungle beasts, and has written much that has thrown light upon more or less obscure tropical subjects, particularly the daily life and habits of the ape tribes. The Captain is of the belief that the chimpazee comes the closest to the human species and is capable of the highest development. Although but a few months' education has encouraged this opinion, Mr. Esau does everything but talk in the language of the higher species. In fact, it is quite impossible when watching this simian wonder to rid one's self of the illusion that one is in the presence of a man and not a beast at all, so well mannered and intelligent the animal has

Captain De Lancier and Mr. Esau are inseperable, and the development of the jungle beast into the semblance of the human is a task that reflects great credit upon the traveler and trainer. Mr. Esau sits at the table with the captain, eating with knife and fork, just as any well-trained child might do, partaking of civilized dishes, being fond of the sweeter varieties. He is particularly partial to tea, pouring into it a liberal dash of cream, and sweetening it with two lumps of sugar, exactly as the Captain does himself. In fact, imitation even to the smallest habits is Mr. Esau's strong point, and the Captain finds his own little idiosyncrasics reflected in the champanzee with remarkable fidelity.

When Esau was first introduced to civilization his sole garb consisted of a collar and chain. Little by little he became used to clothes, which Carlyle says marks the passage of man from the brute state. At first his attire received very hard usage, but slowly he began to realize the necessity of keeping himself well-dressed and presentable, and now he has a large and varied wardrobe. Twice a day he goes hither and indicates to his trainer his particular choice of trousers, coat and necktie, being especially fond of the gayer colors. The mirror has brought a sonse of vanity out of the darkness of the monkey mind, and Esau will stand for hours before his reflected image, prinking this way and that, like a young girl preparing for her first grand ball. In these trifling matters the Captain is very liberal, giving him all the liberty of choice and freedom of action that an indulgent uncle might accord his favorite nephew.

And the chimpanzee appreciates it. He is a very affectionate beast. He has learned the mystery of the kiss and hug, making a peculiar noise expressive of deep inner satisfaction when pleased. On the other hand, his displeasure is no less in evidence at times, and on these occasions infinite patience and firmness are required to manage him.

One of the most difficult things to teach Mr. Esau was the advantages of the bath. Monkeys, as a rule, have an aversion to water. As soon as Esau saw that his trainer liked his daily tub, not to be outdone even in that particular, Esau took to the cold water by sheer force of imitative will, and now he revels in it. In fact, he is so fond of the daily tub that he is often forgetful of the time of day and, much to the confusion of the Captain, leaps into the water, clothes and

Physically, Mr. Esau is more man than monkey. He has the same bone structure, teeth without the canine fangs, which monkeys usually have, ear, hand, arm and leg. He is without a tail. This particular tribe is called "the wild men of the jungles" by the natives of the Congo district, for the reason that they seek in the treetops, where they build their houses, living in pairs, and rearing little femilies of chimpanzees quite separated from one another. That is unlike the monkey family, which is usually ing-room.—Exchange.

to be found in colquies. Mr. Esau is particularly sensitive to music. He will sit for hours before lets. All druggists refund the money the little piane which was constructed if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's sig specially for him, and plays with vig- nature is on each box, 25c.

or, if not with entire coherence of melody, accompanying his improvisations with a cooing sort of song. In the presence of a military band Mr. Esau plainly shows his rapture and appreciation.

Picture books are another joy to him particularly the bright colors, and he s already learning the use of the pen, writing his own name quite intelligibly, holding the pen with the exactness of an accountant.

Cycling is Mr. Esau's chief pastime. He has a wheel built especially for him, and often accompanies his friend and trainer for a spin on warm days in the park. Extreme care is necessary to keep Mr. Esau from taking cold, however, as the climate from which he comes varies from 90 to 130 degrees Fahrenheit, and chimpanzees are an easy prey to tuberculosis. At his present quarters Mr. Esau is kept and survive. very much within doors to avoid the harsh lake winds, which might be his death, his living room being kept at a high temperature.

Altogether Mr. Esau is a serious study in the evolution of the human species. He is not a mere trained monkey. In fact, there is nothing of the trained animal about him. What he knows and does has been acquired by direct contact with civilization, and he bears none of the earmarks of a schooling. Every day be learns the significance of some new word or imitates some new idiosynerasy of his su-

At his present rate of acquiring the craces of habits of human beings Mr. Esau should take his stand as the most highly developed of the simian species in the world, if not, indeed, regarded as one of the lower order of the human family itself. It is certain that there are many savage tribes of the so-called humans that have not ons-half the native intelligence and acquired graces of this chimpanzee. Scientists will watch the career of Mr. Esau with increasing interest.

Too Long a Journey.

Before the train for the West had fairly pulled out of the depot at Jersey City all the passengers in the day coach knew the elderly gentleman in the front seat was bound for Chicago. Also that he had left his home in Limerick two weeks before to join his son, "Tommy," whom he had not seen in twenty years. Sundry bags, boxes and packages that completely filled his aisle around his seat proved he was well prepared for his journey. He seemed as happy as a school-boy when he spoke of meeting his boy in Chicago. As the first movement of the train denoted that the long ride had begun he was bubbling over with the delightful anticipation of the pleasure in store for him. Again and old, settled in Chicago, earned lots of money and finally sent transportation to his old dad to join him in the Western metropolis.

When the train was out a half hour or more the old gentleman became anxious, !peering out of the window and changing from one seat to another. Finally the conductor came through for tickets, and the Chicago passenger inquired of him if they were near his station yet. The conductor smiled and shook his head. The train stopped at a small town in Western New Jersey and the man's face brightened up as he asked a young woman seated close by if it was Chicago. He became more and more nervous as the train started up again. Passengers who had been interested in their newspapers and magazines laid tnem aside to watch the antics of the old man. Whenever the train slowed up he would start from his seat to know if they had finally reached the big town where his son was waiting for him.

Finally, as the train pulled into the beautiful Broad street station at Philadelphia, a majority of those in the coach prepared to leave the train, and with them the man from Limerick. The conductor, who saw him get off; w-lked up to him and said:

"This isn't your station. Your ticket calls for Chicago. You have a long ride ahead of you yet." "Ain't this Chicago?"

"No. You must travel all the rest of the afternoon, all night tonight and nearly all day to-morrow before you reach Chicago.'

The face of the man from the Green Isle was a study. He looked at the man in uniform for fully a minute, apparently trying to grasp the meaning of the words he had just heard. Then he said.

"I-must-travel-all-the-restof-the-day, -all-night-to-nightand-all-day-to-morrow-before -I -reach-Chicago?"

"Of course you must," said the "Well, said he, "I'll be dommed if

And he didn't. Nothing the conductor could say to him would make him get aboard the train again. The last seen of him, when the cars rounded the curve outside the station, he

To Cure A Cold In One Day

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tab-

Summer Heat on the Prairies.

WICHITA, KAN, July 12 .- Days turn the heart of a tenderfoot against the beauty of his surroundings. The sun swelters out one's ambition, waves of heat mow down the green grass and the yellow, seared corn puts hope below par. Heat on the prairie West is vastly different from that in New York. It is less dangerous to human life, but more deadly in its effect upon all vegetation. This is because of the absence of humidity out here. The wind finds a full sweep over the wide plains-often it is a hot wind, too, which is more detested than welcomed. But it is a breeze, nevertheless, and if one's face is fanned by a wind, he can swelter through a furnace heat

Summer in prairie life begins in July. The boom of the cannon is always a welcome sound to the farmer, for generally a dry spell has then begun, and rain, he believes, is sure to follow the Fourth. This year farmers of Southern Kansas collected large sums of money among themselves in cannonading. Their hope was to bring rain. As night fell no clouds appeared. Groups of discouraged farmers drove across the hot sod and talked over the prospects of a corn crop. Indeed it seems poor enough unless rain fell soon. At midnight the clouds gathered and at 2 one-quarter of an inch of water covered the glass jar on the farm house roof. Next morning one could not have noticed the difference in the soil, for that amount of rain does little good in a drought. When the soil becomes well heated a heavy rainfall for two days will do no more than moisten it.

Men here wear big straw hats and loose thin clothiug. They would go barefoot, but the earth is too hot for their flesh to touch. Leaves from the cottonwood tree are plucked doused into a pail of water and laid under the hat crown, thus keeping the worst of the heat from the head, for a time, at least. This scheme of keeping the head cool is epeated several times in the afternoon, when the sun is hottest. In the afternoon, however, the wind dies down on the prairie and generally from 1 to 3 o'clock little work is done in the open. The waves of heat can be seen dancing across the open plains, and birds and animals of all kinds seek the shade. In the towns nearly all business is brought to a standstill on a hot summer afternoon. In the country little work is done, except in harvest time.

Gathering in the wheat is one of the the farm hands fall under the shade of a shock of wheat and lie in a stupor. Prostrations are many, but sunstrokes are few. The wind buoys them up against .a complete prostration, but they become so dizzy and weak as not to be able to go on with the work. Then the farmer has to get other hands or postpone the work, which is almost ruinous. Nowadays, however, with the improved machinery, sun-shades covering everything; and wise farmers do not work their men in the afternoons, but resume at dusk and work by lantern light. Many large farm houses to-day are equipped with electric fans in the harvest time, so that the farm hands may sleep in the afternoon and work at night.

Stock find summer the period of their suffering. At one time in Kansas, Nebraska and other prairie States, the bleak winter killed the herds by thousands, but now the blizzard seems to have lost power to harm. But the hot summer sun empties the creeks of their water and there is no rain to refill them. Grass dries up and looses its sweet taste. Even worse than the chil' blast of winter does the hot wind penetrate the hide of the cattle, causing them to grow lean and die. This summer thousands of full grown steers fell in Western Kansas simply because they could get no water or

fresh pasturages. As summer progresses, in a year like this, the farmer's face grows long and despair is written on the features of the house wife. Merchants sell out their stocks at a sacrifice, predicting a crop failure and hard times; real estate agents lower the prices of their property, and county bonds drop as the prices of corn and hay soar upward. It is not until late fall, when the first heavy rains begin to fall, when the corn crop is gathered and found to be not half so badly damaged as reported when the farmers pull out their bags of money, which have come from a bounteous wheat crop, and the merchant cancels his intention to leave the country, that a prairie country will talk prosperity .-New York Evening Post.

"Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the stomach," says O. M. P. Holli-day, of Deming, Ind. "His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." Sold by Orr-Gray & Habits of Bees.

An interesting book on the life and like these on the open prarie West are habits of bees has been written by M. trails of physical endurance, apt to Maeterlinek, the poet and sympolist.

"It is well worth while," he says. to watch a bee that has found a drop or two of honey on a windowsill or on a corner of a table. At first the little creature imbibes the sweet morsel so greedily that one can very easily and without disturbing her at her work place a small mark on her body by which she can be afterward distinguished from other bees. Her voracity, however, is only apparent, for the honey does not pass into what I may call her own stomach, but into the stomach in which honey is kept and which is evidently a storehouse for the entire community.

"As soon as this compartment is filled she flies away, but not quickly or at random like a fly or a butterfly. On the contrary, she buzzes for a few moments near the window or table, as though she were making a careful note of the spot where the treasure is lying, and not until then does she fly back to the hive, where she speedily places herself in one of the cells.

"In three or four minutes she comes back for a fresh load, and she repeats this operation every five minutes as long as there is any honey to be gained. She will even remain at work until late in the evening without taking the slightest rest, flying continually from the window to the hive and from the hive to the window.

"Another beautiful trait is the spirit of good fellowship that prevails among bees. That some of them which find honey as I have described do not tell others of their good fortune I admit, since it is only natural that there should be among them the same distinctions of character that we find among men, and that some should be loquacious and good-hearted and others taciturn and secretive.

"And one who might have been with me waile I was making my observations would surely have noticed that some of the bees were very vain and selfish, and such bees, we may feel sure, would not be inclined to reveal the source of their wealth. since by keeping in concealed they would gain a great reputation in the hive for their skill in discovering such an abundance of honey. These, however, are bees of a low type, which have little in common with their colleagues.

'Quite different are those bees which love to share with others whatever honey they may fine. My notebook, in which I have carefully tabulated all my observations, shows that most trying times to the prairie far- on an average four out of every ten mer. From July 1 to August 10 is bees brought others back with them the favorite and proper time to cut from the hive as soon as they took and thresh the crop. Men have to be thither their first load of honey. On again he told how "Tommy" had left imported from the East to do this one occasion I placed a tiny mark on home for "Americy" when 16 years work and they are unsued to the bot the body of a small Italian bee so that glare of the prairie sun. One by one I could distinguish her in future, and I noticed that she had two other bees with her after she returned from the hive with the intention of securing a second load of honey. I captured these, but did not disturb her, and the next time she came back with three companions, which I also captured, and so I kept on, the result being that at the close of the afternoon I had captured eighteen bees. I knew then that the little Italian bee had told eighteen of her colleagues of her good fortune and had invited them to share it with her."

> You Know What You Are Taking When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay, 50c. - You can always tell the kind of

> of stockings she doesn't wear. What most people want is something mild and gentle, when is need of physic Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets fill the bill to a dot. They

ideas a woman hasn't got by the kind

are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by Orr-Gray & Co. - Engagements are the cream of

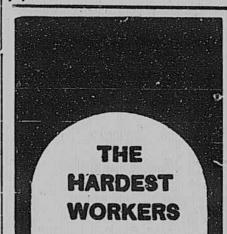
love; marriage the skimmed milk. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No given by Pay. Price 25 cents.

-Twenty teachers after a year's service in Porto Rico have returned to New York. They said after the novelty wore off the work was rather monotonous, especially in the country schools. Only a few of them will return. The Porto Ricans are anxious to learn English and some of the rich men will send their children to the

United States to be educated. - Many countries have curious methods of raising money to reduce taxation. In Hesse, Germany, a tax has been put upon the bachelors, who now have to pay twenty-five per cent. more in taxes than married men. The result has been that many well-to-do bachelors have emigrated to Prussia. - Arizona physicians have complet-

ed exhaustive tests and found very satisfactory results from the use of apple cider as a preventative and cure for smallpox. In ever, instance where pure cider was used cures were cffected.

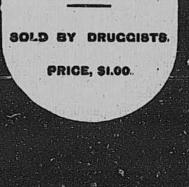
- No wife can make home happy by following the rules printed in a woman



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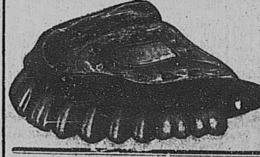
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of the many dangerous wild plants and shrubs. To touch or handle them quickly produces swelling and inflammation with in-tense itching and burning of the skin. The eruption soon disappears, the suf-ferer hopes forever; but

almost as soon as the little blisters and pustules appeared the poison had reached the blood, and will break out at regular intervals and each time in a more aggra-vated form. This poison will loiter in the system for years, and every atom of it must be forced out of the blood before you can expect a perfect, permanent cure.

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Concisused Schedule in Effect			SOUTH
June 30			Ly New York -t- D
STATIONS.	Daily No. 15.	Daily No. 11.	Ly New York, via Penn Ly Washington, Ly Richmond, A. C. L.
Lv. Charleston " Summerville. " Branchville. " Orangeburg " Kingville. Lv. Savaanah.	11 to p m 12 to n't 2 to n m	7 00 a m 7 41 a m 9 00 a m 9 28 a m 10 24 a m	Lv Portsmouth, S. A. L Ar Weldon, " Ar Henderson, " Ar Releigh, via S. A. L Ar Southern Pines."
Lv. Savannah	12 30 a m 4 13 a m 4 28 a m	4 18 a m	Ly Wilmington "
Lv. Columbia " Prosperity " Newberry " Ninety-Six " Greenwood	7 14 a m 7 30 a m 8 80 a m	12 20 n'n 12 35 p m 1 30 p m	Ar Charlotte, " Ar Chester, " Ar Greenwood "
Lv-Abbeville	9 15 a m	2 25 p m 1 45 p m	Ar Atlanta, "NORTH
Ar. Belton Lv. Anderson	10 10 a m	2 45 p m	ASSERTION AND ADDRESS.
Ar. Atlanta. (Cen. Time)	11 20 a m 3 55 p m Daily		Ar Athens, " Ar Greenwood, "
STATIONS.	No. 16.	No. 12.	Ar Chester, S. A. L.
Lv. Greenville	6 20 p m 6 50 p m 7 12 p m	10 05 n m	Ar Hamlet, "
Ar. Anderson	8 15 p m	11 15 · a m	Ar Wilmington "
Ar. Abbavilla	7 85 p m 8 05 p m	11 10 a m	Ar Southern Pines, " Ar Raleigh, Ar Henderson "
Ar. Abbeville Lv. Hodges. Ar. Greenwood.	8 50 p m	11 25 a m 11 50 a m	Ar Weldon, Ar Pertsmouth S. A. L.
" Newberry " Prosperity " Columbia	9 10 p m	12 05 p m 1 10 p m	Ar Richmond A. C. L. Ar Washington, Penn. B. Ar New York, "Daily. †Daily.
" Raymwall	2 52 a m	3 52 a m	Wen 409 and 400 turn
" Savann'sh Lv. Kingville. " Orangeburg. " Branchville " Summerville Ar. Charleston		0 42 p m	vestibuled Train, of Pulles between Washington man Sleeper between P. V. C. Nos 41 and 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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13 80 a Lv. Savar 4 19 a ". Barn 4 28 a ". Black 7 30 z 11 80 a Colur	ville	3 07 a 2 53 a 10 p 9 80 p	E. St. John. Vice-Press V. E. McBee General S II. W. B. Glover, Traffic

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II. W. B. Glover, Traffic Manager L. S. Allen, Gen'l. Paraer, ger Agent. Joneral Officers, Portsmouth, Va

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Nos. 52 and 53 Solid Trains between Chand Columbia.S. C.

H. M. Emma Geo'l, Passenger Ad J B. Kunlley, General Man MT MERROW, Trulle Manager