

GRIZZLY TRAPS.

PONDEROUS IRON CONTRIVANCES USED BY BEAR HUNTERS.

A Grizzly Caught in a Trap is an Ugly Customer.

"There is more danger in trapping the grizzly than there is in chasing him with the rifle," said a Californian to a New York Sun reporter. "The traps are ponderous iron things weighing forty or fifty pounds. The jaws are worked with springs so stiff that it takes two good strong men to set them. To the trap a long chain is firmly secured, which is in turn fastened to one end of a heavy piece of timber by driving an iron ring on the wood until it is six inches or so from the end, so it cannot be pulled off. This piece of timber serves as a hindrance to the bear when the trap is sprung on his foot and he retreats to, or tries to retreat to, his tangled haunts.

"A great deal of cunning has to be used in setting a trap for a grizzly, for he is as suspicious as a fox, and will frequently pass by a tempting morsel that has been used for bait for a trap because he has made up his mind that danger is lurking beneath it. The grizzly never hesitates to risk danger that confronts him openly, like a hunter, dog or other enemy, but a suspicious-looking object, the nature of which he does not understand, will quickly start him off about some other business.

"It seems strange to see a great bloodthirsty beast, weighing 1200 or 1500 pounds, hunting and devouring such insignificant things as ground or field mice and moles, and even grubs and crickets, but a grizzly will do that all day long. It was his love for field mice that led Old Clubfoot to his end at last, and many a fierce grizzly before him has been lured to ruin by the same means, after defying for years the efforts of hunters and trappers to run them down. Not long ago I was in a mining camp in Montana, and a big grizzly had been prowling around for some days, and was too smart for us to capture. One day I thought I would try baiting him with ground mice. After a long search I secured a dozen of the little squeakers. Covering my trap with dead branches, I tied half a dozen of the mice to pegs driven in the ground, just behind the trap. In less than an hour that smart grizzly had succumbed to his passion for field mice, and had one of his great paws in my trap. He gave me a chase of half a mile, with the heavy trap fast to him, but I got lead enough into him at last to end the race.

"The men who make a business of trapping grizzlies set their traps miles back in the great gloomy forests, where the animals like to have their lairs among the tangled fallen timbers, over which no one can pass except on foot, and then only with great difficulty. To come upon an ugly grizzly in such a region, an animal weighing as much as an ox and not only ready but anxious for a fight, is something that means business to the hunter. A grizzly bear will get out of a trap nine times out of ten if he is not overtaken within three hours after he is caught. It is to lessen the danger of this that the wooden clog is fastened to the trap, and always with the chain at one end of the stick. Thus it follows the bear endwise as he makes his way, and clears obstructions that would catch and hold it if it were pulled along with the chain fastened at the middle. A grizzly is nearly always caught in the trap not far from the tip end of one of his forepaws. On being caught he rushes with all the speed he can summon, and in a tremendous rage, for the nearest swamp, which is never far away in a region where successful grizzly trapping is to be expected. The hold the trap has on him is not one that will withstand every resistance, and the bear's exertions to get away are great and persistent. He seems to know that his life depends on ridding himself of his incumbrance. As he tears onward through the forest he mows great swaths in the underbrush. He drags the trap against trees, logs and rocks, and whenever it holds fast to them for a few seconds he jerks and tugs his imprisoned foot, trying to tear it loose. If the clog were tied in the middle it would soon catch crosswise between two trees, and then the bear would tear loose with one or two lunges forward of his great body, and escape to the swamp. I have more than once come up to my trap with nothing in it but the ragged and bleeding half of some monster grizzly's foot, and such has been the experience of all trappers. It was an incident of that kind, no doubt, that made the old sear of Little Creek a clubfooted bear.

"The further a grizzly bear goes on his furious march without ridding himself of the trap, the greater his rage becomes. He will rush against obstructing trees and tear them with his teeth, sometimes biting the trunk half away. I have followed the trails of grizzlies through the thick timber while the bears were endeavoring to free themselves from their traps, and have counted sappling after sappling chewed to the ground as completely as a chopper could have felled it, by these infuriated monsters, and the trees were covered with blood from the wounds made on the mouths of the bears in their blind rage. To come up with a half-ton grizzly bear while he is in such a temper is like standing on the edge of a cyclone. The trail of a trapped grizzly generally leads the trapper a long way through the forest, and more than likely a mile or so into a swamp where he can see but a few feet in any direction. He is constantly expecting the bear to rise up somewhere about him and charge upon him like an avalanche. There have been times when trappers have come up with the bear at the very moment when it had succeeded in tearing loose from the trap. I knew one man—Jim Carter by name—who happened to reach his grizzly at such a time. The bear made one rush, and before the companion who was with Carter could realize the situation the bear had torn Carter to pieces. The companion shot and killed the bear, and carried the dead trapper's body back to camp. I have heard of several similar instances, but this one I had personal knowledge of, for Carter and I were in the same camp. When you have trapped a 1000-pound grizzly you haven't caught a bear at all, but simply the devil incarnate. I have trapped and killed twenty-four of these monsters in my time, but as I have something of a wish to die in bed, I think I will rest on that, and let some one else have it out with the grizzlies that are left."

A Queer Way of Making a Living.

Talk about queer ways of making one's bread and butter, there are two men in the City Hall who manage to make a very substantial living out of their schemes. It is not generally known that the average number of marriages in the City Hall every year reached the large total of 1,200. Most of these marriages are devoid of romance, being contracted by the poorer class of Italians. A good many, however, are hasty unions, where the bride and groom have reasons for hurrying down to the Hall to have the knot tied. These persons generally come without witnesses. That is just where the two men I speak of come in. They can tell a couple who want to get married when they see them approach the hall. Twenty-two years' experience and observation has made them infallible in this respect. In a minute they make themselves known to the groom, and before he knows it, they have the blank certificate drawn and ready for signature. If the Mayor happens to be away, they hustle around and get an Alderman to perform the ceremony, and, in fact, everything connected with the marriage is done by them in a systematic way. Of course the groom generally testifies his appreciation by a tip ranging from \$5 to \$25. In one case a fee of \$50 was obtained. When the Duke of Marlborough was united to Mrs. Hammersley by Mayor Hewitt, the two matrimonial "fixers" expected a big fat fee. They were somewhat chagrined, however, when they were left out in the cold. They have no use now for aristocrats.—[New York Star.

Death and Burial of a Bank Note.

There is a certain ceremony which attends the death and burial of a Bank of England note. It is only three days after its cancelling that it is carried to its last home in the Banknote Library. Its first dark day of nothingness is spent in the inspector's office, where severe judges sit in judgment on its virtue. During its second day, it and its thirty or forty thousand fellows, done up into parcels, are counted and sorted; that is to say, each parcel is dealt out like a pack of cards, according to dates and denominations of value. The third day, they are posed in ledgers, which are kept as indexes to the paid notes; and then, on the evening of their last day in the upper regions of light and air, they are carried down with scant ceremony, in huge bags, to the Banknote Library.—[Yankee Blade.

The Safest Side.

Milkman (to applicant for situation). "You have had experience, have you?" Applicant. "Oh, yes, sir." "On which side of a cow do you sit to milk?" "The outside, sir."—[Bazar.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAP.

The rate of increase of population in the United States is a little more than three per cent.

Philosophers of our own time assert a connection between the spots on the face of the sun and terrestrial weather.

Boston scientists have discovered why trees do not flourish near electric lights. They need the repose of darkness.

The heliograph is used to flash signals between stations in New Mexico and Arizona that are seventy-five miles apart.

A man with a penchant for statistics has computed that more than 4,000,000 miles of blood pass through the veins of an ordinary human being during the lifetime of 70 years.

A Russian inventor seems to question the vaunted perfection of the human body, and has patented an arrangement of springs and harness to be worn to facilitate walking, running and jumping.

A prominent English electrician affirms the value of lightning conductors although they are not always reliable. He said that there is almost as much danger of being hanged for murder as being struck by lightning.

In Northern Africa has lately been discovered a river that has worn a bed through the rock 300 feet deep, and then makes a perpendicular leap 65 feet, while all around are deep, yawning chasms and gigantic peaks.

It has been proved that fish that live near the surface of water can only depend to a comparatively slight depth: under an increased pressure they die, and this is very remarkable—the water being forced into their tissues, their bodies become rigid and brittle as glass.

Lake Chelan, in Eastern Washington, never freezes, although in latitude 48 degrees north. The reason given is that it is so deep and the warm water always rises from the bottom to supplant the cold, which goes down to warm itself. The Indians fish in the lake at all seasons and use salmon eggs for bait.

A professor in the University of Klausenburg claims to have compounded a solution which completely neutralizes the poison introduced into the system by the bite of a mad dog. This solution consists of chlorine water, salt brine, sulphurous acid, permanganate of potassium, and eucalyptus oil.

Mr. Stejneger of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington in 1882 found on the northwestern extremity of Behring Island the bones of Pallas's cormorant, the extinction of which in the North Pacific corresponds to that of the great auk in the North Atlantic. The eggs are unknown and only four specimens of the skin are to be found in museums.

Massacre of Chinese in Formosa.

The last mail from China brings news of the massacre of a force of Chinese troops in Southern Formosa by the aborigines now in revolt there. The natives, or savages as they are called, aided, it is said, by a number of half castes, planned an ambush. Putting on their sandals reversed, they made a number of tracks connected with a particular spot. Messengers were then dispatched to the nearest Chinese post with news of an outbreak and an appeal for assistance. The troops went out, the commanding officers, it is said, being considerably in the rear. Pretended sufferers by the raid appeared from time to time. On reaching the tracks the soldiers followed them up and fell into the trap, when all but a very few were killed. Out of 200 which left the post only ten escaped. It is reported that, for the first time in the history of Formosa, all the aboriginal tribes are banded together and act on an organized system.

Thus the eighteen tribes of Bhotans in the South, numbering about 5000 warriors, were concerned in this ambush. Shortly after the disaster the Chinese issued proclamations offering \$10 reward for the return of each of the guns lost on the occasion, and subsequently the Chinese general began negotiations, in which he was greatly hampered by the bad faith shown on many previous occasions to the natives. At last, and with many precautions on the part of the latter, a meeting was arranged, and a peace was patched up for the time by means of large presents and larger promises to the chiefs. The past is to be forgotten, and the savages are to live on terms of friendship with their Chinese neighbors. From subsequent information, however, it appears that the disturbances in the south of the island have broken out with more violence than before.

A Curious Submarine Vessel.

A curious French submarine vessel, the *Gymnote*, much interested President Carnot during his recent visit to Toulon. The little boat looks merely like a submerged rock causing a slight ripple in the water, only its lookout apparatus rising above the surface. It appeared suddenly by the side of the President's steamer, then struck the water sharply with its screw, and plunged down to a depth of from five to fifteen metres, reappearing in a few moments at a considerable distance. The *Gymnote* is manned by one officer, Lieutenant Darriens, and six men.—[New York Telegram.

A Financier's Polyglot Autobiography.

Mr. Henry Villard, the eminent financier, is writing his autobiography for the use of his children alone. He was born in Germany, and the story of his early years is written in German, while, having been educated in France, his school days are described in French, and his business and social life in America will be recorded in English. As his children speak French, German and English with equal elegance and fluency, this polyglot method of book-making will doubtless commend itself to them.—[Washington Star.

The Size of Royal Heads.

The Prince of Wales wears bell-shaped silk hats. He pays twenty-five shillings each for them. He has a remarkably even-shaped head, the haters say, and his size is seven and one-eighth. Prince Albert Victor only takes a six and three-quarters. The brim of his hats are enormously arched, to take off the effect of his long face. His brother, Prince George, takes a six and five-eighths. The Emperor of Germany, who has a very uneven head, takes a six and seven-eighths. So does the Duke of Teck.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

In New York city, at the last census, 2229 persons were engaged in agricultural vocations, and 4774 in Philadelphia.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 161 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A pocket ph-nushion free to smokers of Jansell's "Punch" 5c. Cigars.

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Both the method and results when Eyrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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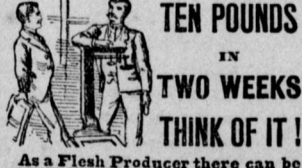
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Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. AS PLEASANT AS MILK. Be sure you get the genuine as there are poor imitations.

NERVE-PAINS.

Salt Point, N. Y., April 16, 1880.

I suffered six weeks with neuralgia; a half bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured me; no return of pain in three years. Have sold it to many, and have yet to hear of a single case it did not relieve or permanently cure.

G. JAY TOMPKINS, Druggist.

Green Island, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1880.

I suffered with neuralgia in the head, but found instant relief from the application of St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me.

E. P. BELLINGER, Chief of Police.

Ely's Cream Balm

WILL CURE CHILDREN OF CATARRH.

Apply Balm into each nostril.

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