

# WITH FIVE SHOTS KILLS FIVE BEARS

**Spokane Hunter Tells of His Biggest Bag of Grizzlies Taken in Five Minutes**

## AFTER MANY DAYS OF WATCHING

**First One Big Fellow Drops, Then Another, and Then a Mother Bear and Two Cubs—Star Feat of Idaho Woods.**

Spokane, Wash. — William H. Wright, naturalist and grizzly bear hunter of Spokane, who has spent a quarter century in Western forests studying what he calls "the noblest wild animal of North America," utterly unsets a lot of preconceived notions as to the sort of a "critter" the grizzly is in his native wild. He also puts down the legend that the grizzly could not be killed with a single shot, attributing this to the lack of power in the guns and ammunition employed in the early days.

Here is the story, in his own words, of one of the greatest feats in the Idaho woods:

"The trail in the canyon was a hundred feet wide and had been worn by an old and large animal. For two years I continued at intervals to see the big tracks, but not once did I see the bear. Finally I made up my mind I would at least set eyes on him, and I got a man to go with me to look after the camp and horses so I would have nothing to do but hunt. We made camp about two miles from the canyon, and my first excursion showed me that my old friend with the big feet was still in evidence.

"Day after day passed and brought no bear, and at last the campmaster, while he did not say right out that he thought I was 'loosed' intimidated it broadly. Yet examination showed fresh bear tracks on the old trail almost every morning. At last there came a rain. It began in the night and kept up until about one o'clock in the afternoon of the following day.

"Thinking that this might be just the time the old bear would select to go berrying, I decided to risk it. And, as luck would have it, when I reached the hillside there sat an old grizzly about one hundred yards above the brink of the canyon and three hundred yards from me pulling down branches and eating berries.

"I crawled behind a bunch of bushes and, without getting up, looked the ground over to see what the chances were of the bear's getting back into the canyon in case I failed to drop him. Down there, in the canyon, I had watched so long and so vainly, stood the largest bear I had ever seen my fortune to set eyes upon.

"I worked down the hill toward the big fellow, and as I got a better view of him I knew what had made those tracks. I had thought nothing about the size of the first bear. Now that I had set my eyes on this big one I thought him entitled to precedence.

"Yet I wanted both, and I thought I saw my way of getting them. The first bear seemed to have struck a bonanza berry patch and was moving slowly. The big fellow, on the other hand, was down where the bushes were pretty well stripped and seemed to be working uphill fairly fast.

"I therefore dropped out of sight, wormed my way down hill a bit further, waited till the two bears were about one hundred yards apart, and then crept to the top of a slight ridge and found myself forty yards from the big one and sixty from the other. I figured on killing the large bear at the first shot and then turning on the other before he had time to take in the situation, and I relied on the second bear standing up to take a look before making for the canyon and thereby giving me the few seconds that I would need.

"I took a sitting position that afforded me a right hand quattering shot at the big fellow and a left hand quattering shot at the other, and that would enable me to act very quickly after the first shot.

"When all things were arranged to my liking I waited for a side shot at the large bear. I did not have long to wait, and I was or looked through sights more accurately than when I was 'winging that head.' There were only two square inches of bear visible when I pulled the trigger, but that was the spot I wanted, and once the shot was delivered I wanted no time in ascertaining the result, but at once turned to the other bear. He stood exactly as I expected. He turned side on to me to see what bedlam had broken loose. I caught him squarely in the shoulder and he wilted in his tracks as the other had done.

"While examining my prizes I heard a clanging and the rolling of gravel in the next ravine. To my intense surprise I faced a mother bear and two half grown cubs. I dropped back to my sitting position, with my elbows on my knees, and took a flying shot at the old bear. My bullet caught her with a quattering rattle forward and rolled her back into the gull, and as this, of course, stopped the cubs they fell to the next two shots."

**His Prospects.**  
"I fear I am not worthy of you," "Never mind about that," responded the young lady with the square jaw. "Between mother and myself I think we can effect the necessary improvements." — *Louisville Courier Journal.*

## Notes and Comment

Of Interest to Women Readers

### FOR WEAR AT HOUSEWORK.

**Practical Design for Apron at Once Protective and Useful—Two Large Pockets.**

Our sketch shows a very practical design for a useful work-apron to be made in strong linen or holland, with a full-hemstitched frill along the outer edge. Two very large pockets are provided in the lower part of the apron to hold pieces of work or socks, perhaps, that require mending, while the pockets in the upper part



can hold scissors and thimble, tapes, wools, or embroidery silks, as the case may be. When not actually being worn, an apron of this kind can be folded up, just as it is, with the work and materials in the various pockets, and put away in a drawer until the time comes for it to be used again, and, in that case, the pockets may easily be made to button, so that nothing will fall out.

### How College Girls Earn Money.

Varied are the ways in which girls who are working their way through college earn money in vacation time. Undergraduate life is not a continuous round of bonbons, flowers and matinees to many students in the big colleges, but they win their way through by sheer determination. The summer affords the greatest opportunity, as the three months of work usually are sufficient to pay for the nine months' schooling. Wellesley has an unusual percentage of students paying their own way through college, and information gathered about the employments gives an idea of the adaptability of the collegians. Last summer six girls taught in vacation schools in various cities; seven others in business schools; five sold books; four served as hotel waiters; six were "councilors" in girls' camps; seven did library work; seven others engaged in fresh air work; two worked for anti-tuberculosis crusaders; one on a floating hospital, and one on a farm in charge of children.

### Friend of the Children.

Mrs. Frederic Schoff, who was one of the principal speakers at the symposium on child welfare, held by the board of managers to the national



Mrs. Frederic Schoff, congress of mothers, Atlantic City, N. J., has been national president of the congress since 1902.

She has led many philanthropic movements relating to the welfare of children, was first president of the Pennsylvania congress of mothers in 1899 and organized the movement that resulted in the establishment of a juvenile court and probation system in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Schoff was born at Upper Darby, Pa., and is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants and the D. A. R.

### Don'ts for Kalamazoo Co-eds.

Flirtation, even of the mildest, is frowned on by the faculty of the Michigan State Normal College in Kalamazoo. Following several conferences of the faculty a set of rules governing the conduct of the young women students in and out of school have been promulgated. A few which the girls are expected to observe are: "Don't let a young man kiss you or place his arm about your waist until you are formally engaged. Don't have anything to do with a wild young man; leave his reform to older persons. Don't let a young man lounge when he calls on you; make him sit up straight. Don't go to a hotel or dine with a young man for supper after the theatre; if he insists on buying refreshments go to a confectionery store and have a light lunch. If he is still hungry he can buy a meal after he leaves you at your home."

## LIVE STOCK

### HOW TO TAKE HORSE'S PULSE.

Place is at Underside of Jaw, Rolling Fingers Around Till Artery is Found.

The pulse is due to an automatic expansion and relaxation in the wall of an elastic tube—the artery—caused by the jets of blood pumped into those vessels by means of a force pump—the heart.

Each stroke of the heart is equal to one pulsation—viz., a rising and falling of the arterial wall. In health the average number of pulse beats per minute is about 36 to 40. The larger the horse the slower or fewer the number of beats per minute.

A very good place to take the pulse is at the underside of the jaw. By rolling the tips of the fingers about a little they can be brought on to the blood vessel.

Don't press too firmly, nor yet too lightly. The animal must be kept still and quiet. In point of importance the "character" of the pulse must be the best guide. That is to say, the blood vessel may impress us as feeling hard, soft, full, quick, small, wiry, regular or irregular.

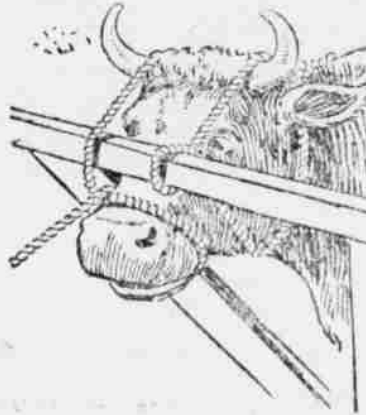
Those are niceties which require practice before they can be fully appreciated. In disease, pleurisy—the pulse will be found beating about 80 times per minute (depending upon the stage of the disease) hard, wiry and irregular.

In pulmonary apoplexy it may be beating 120 times per minute.

When properly taken it forms a valuable means of assistance in ascertaining the nature and progress of disease.

### Tying Cows for Dehorning.

A very satisfactory way to fasten the cow while her horns are being removed is illustrated in the accompanying drawing. Tie a stout rope about her neck, run it between her horn and around the timber to which she is tied.



### Removes Danger in Dehorning.

then back under her neck and up between her horns on the other side, then over the timber again and take a hitch around her nose. With an assistant to hold the end of the rope one can saw off the horns without injury of the cow hanging herself to the beam. If she falls to the ground the assistant can loosen the rope and there will be no danger of choking.

### Notes for Sheep Raisers.

Shearing machines beat hand shearing every time. They are not expensive and they cause fewer wounds and do the work more evenly than the average farmer can do with the old-fashioned shears.

Watch the old ewes and when their teeth become badly worn fatten them as quickly as possible and send them to the block.

Grade the flock just as carefully as you grade the dairy herd. Weed out the poor animals and keep only the best.

A half-dozen poor sheep in a flock of 20 will put down the profit tremendously. A poor sheep will eat as much or more than a good one and whatever it eats is an actual loss.

### Cattle Are Scarce.

There is a great shortage of cattle in the United States. The breaking up of the great western ranges has been a contributing cause. Large herds have been cashed in during the past few years. This meant the marketing of all the females and immature stuff and while a share of these found their way back to the feeders the larger proportion met immediate slaughter. Under such conditions the future supply was necessarily shortened. This, in connection with the fact that the country's beef supply has not for many years kept pace with the increased consumptive demand makes the shortage more keenly felt.

### Dollar Producing Hog.

We can safely say that the majority of pork producers believe more in type than in color or breed, says a writer in an Exchange. They are more interested in the dollar-producing capacity of a hog than in his ancestry or good looks.

After viewing the whole situation, I have decided that the hog men of our country have reached a common ground, where they can in unity define an ideal type of a rapid-maturing, most profitable pork hog.

### Prevention of Grubs.

For prevention of grubs in the backs of cattle many practical stockmen apply repellers during fly time to parts where the stock is attached and in the fall a strong salt wash is applied to the backs of the cattle. Each grub that matures should be squeezed out and destroyed.

### WHY HE WAS BASHFUL.

Asked Questions About Topeka That Were Not Tactful.

A Hutchinson girl declares this story to be true. She was visiting at a small Kansas town recently, and while there her hostess gave a party in her honor, and invited the pick of the whole countryside. Among the guests was a boy who had been to Topeka, so she had heard.

She had some acquaintances in Topeka and tried to draw him out, inquiring: "How did you like Topeka?" The young fellow blushed and looked down before he murmured: "Oh, pretty well."

"Do you know many people there?" she continued, trying to get him interested, and attributing his reticence to bashfulness.

"Why, not many," he said, tugging at his collar, as if it were strangling him.

"I suppose you went to the park while you were there?" she asked.

"No," he replied. "I did not attend any of the affairs at the park."

She talked about other things, and later, when an opportunity came, asked the hostess why that boy had been so reticent about talking of Topeka. The hostess threw up her hands.

"We simply had to invite him," she replied. "He belongs to a good family. As a matter of fact, he has just returned from Topeka, where he has been in the reform school!"

### SHE WONDERED.



Gerald—Once I was strongly tempted to blow out my brains.  
Geraldine—Did you do it?

### He Finally Won Out.

"Nettie," cried the enamored young man, "I love you, and would go to the world's end for you."  
"Oh, no, you wouldn't, James," retorted the sweet girl graduate. "The world, or the earth, as it is called, is round like a ball; therefore it has no end."

"Yes, I know," continued the e. y. m., "but what I meant was that I'd do anything to please you. Ah, dearest, if you knew the aching void!"

"Now I am surprised, James," interrupted the s. g. g. "Nature abhors a vacuum, and there is no such thing as a void; but admitting that there could be such a thing, how could the void you speak of be void if there was an ache in it?"

"Oh, well," rejoined the young man, "at least I've got cash and property amounting to nearly \$100,000, and I want you to be my wife. So, there!"

"James," rejoined the fair one without a moment's hesitation, "since you put it in that light, I haven't the heart to refuse you. Let the wedding bells ring without unnecessary delay."—Chicago News.

### An Old Fable.

"Metaphysics," said Bishop Castle, of Oregon, at a dinner in Philomath, "is a subject that always makes one think of the cat and the owl."

"A cat, you know, once set forth in quest of happiness. She wandered up, she wandered down, she questioned this animal and she questioned that. Finally, wrapped in meditation in a tree, she perceived an owl."

"Owl!" said the cat, "tell me, most wise bird, where happiness is to be found?"

"In meditation," the owl replied. "Meditation alone is the true secret of happiness."

"But," said the cat, "on what subject am I to meditate?"

"On the subject," the owl answered, "which has occupied the race of owls since the beginning of time—namely: Which came first, the owl or the egg; for, while the owl comes from the egg, so also does the egg come from the owl!"—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

### Negro Lingo.

Senator Taylor, of Tennessee, tells of an old negro whose worthless son was married secretly. The old man heard of it and asked the boy if he was married. "I ain't sayin' I ain't," the boy replied. "Now, you Rastus," stormed the old man, "I ain't askin' you is you ain't; I is askin' you ain't you is."

### Golf Defined.

"How do them summer boarders of your'n keep busy?"  
"They play golf."  
"What's Sam Hill's that?"  
"S' noar's I kin Egger, it's solitarie shikazy."

### Not His Fault.

The Post—"Posts are born, not made."  
The Girl—"I know, I wasn't blaming you."—Boston Transcript.

### THE SIMPLE LIFE IN FINLAND.

In the Summer All Classes Spend Most of the Time Out of Doors.

In Finland everybody lives the simple life in summer. They camp out on islands, in the forests, and always somewhere near the water, for everybody swims and bathes. Almost all classes sleep and eat al fresco at this time of year and the town councils of the towns in this progressive and altogether delightful little country provide public fireplaces and public bathing sheds in all places where the working classes go in search of fresh air.

But the simple life is by no means dull with the frisky Finns. They combine it with a surprising amount of gaiety. They eat, drink and are very merry in their picturesque little log cabins outside the cities.

When they are tired of bathing and splashing, they dance, they sing, they watch fireworks and practice gymnastics; they all become like children and are the very happiest, merriest, most good natured, most easily pleased and most healthy holiday makers in the world.

### Not So Innocent.

The Old Lady (as a group of small boys dash past her)—Ah, running races? Been reading about those Olympic games, no doubt.

A Voice—Games be blowed! We've put a bad penny in a blind man's tin, an' he's after us.

### Tonnage of World Fleet.

The tonnage of the world's merchant shipping fleet, according to the latest returns, is 37,554,919 tons. Of this total no less than 21,744,904 tons represents steam shipping and 15,810,015 tons of tonnage is under the British flag.

### Well to Remember.

If a man's name were treated with courtesy he should show courtesy to others.

# Roll of HONOR

Attention is called to the STRENGTH of the

## Wayne County SAVINGS BANK

The FINANCIER of New York City has published a ROLL OF HONOR of the 11,470 State Banks and Trust Companies of United States. In this list the WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

Stands 38th in the United States

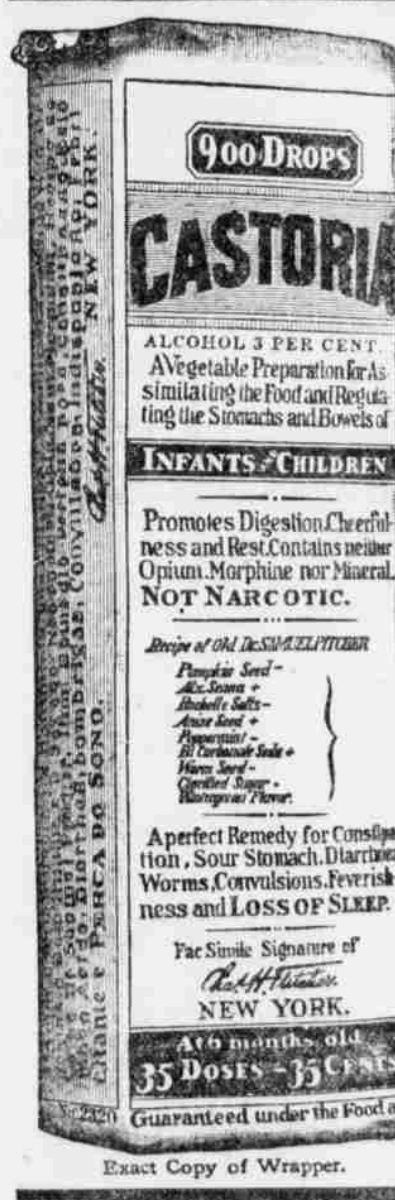
Stands 10th in Pennsylvania.

Stands FIRST in Wayne County.

Capital, Surplus, \$455,000.00

Total ASSETS, \$2,733,000.00

Honesdale, Pa., May 29, 1908.



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