IN TIGHT CORNER

Trapper Tells How It Feels to Be Trapped.

Bear Hunter Experienced Uncomfortable Night in Snare He Had Prepared for Ferocious Old Grizzly.

"Old Mose" was one of the most ferocious bears in the Rockies. He was a notorious "bad actor," according to Mr. A. L. Corson in the Wide World Magazine, and foiled all attempts to shoot or trap him. Indeed, he seemed to have a charmed life.

On one occasion a man named Hancock tried to trap him. In placing the bait inside the trap, Hancock accidentally touched the trigger, and the logs came down and imprisoned him.

He tried to pry the heavy timbers apart, but found that he could not shift them an inch. From one side of the trap to the other he went, unconsciously imitating the movements Bruin would have made in hunting for a weak point. All his efforts were

The pangs of hunger were now coming on, and night was near. Hancock scraped up some chips and twigs, made a fire and roasted part of the deer that he had brought to bait the trap Being lightly dressed, he suffered keenly from the cold night air. He lay down on the ground, but suddenly he heard sniffing sounds outside and detected, by the dim light of | pounds. the moon, a dark form gazing through the chinks between the logs. Hancock felt safe, although his gun was standing by a tree some distance from the trap; Mose-for it was no otherseemed to realize the fact.

Knowing his savage nature, Hancock withdrew to the other side of the trap as the big form rose up on his hind legs. He could feel the bear's hot breath surging through between the logs upon his face; and, fearing that the brute would thrust his claws in, he kept moving from side to side.

Daylight came at last, and Mose able to control the blaze? If he could one reach his rifle, he would be in a position to shoot his way out, for he had a belt full of cartr.dges.

His horse, tired of standing round, had long ago made for home.

The next morning, the neighbors, seeing Hancock's horse in the yard, surmised that the "outlaw of the Rockles" had secured another victim. Seveeral cattlemen started out in search of Hancock. In the middle of the St. George, and one day John L. Sulafternoon they heard shooting, but at livan, the famous puglist, happened first they could see nothing.

strips, making a rope about 20 feet long. He had then tied two stones one like it, so Joe made him a gift to a string about a yard long and fastened one end of the long line to the middle. Then he threw the stones this fish skeleton which Joe has. When out between the cracks of his prison it is lifted up and shifted there is a toward the rifle. After two hours rattling in the skull like dice rolling. of practice he was able to drag the Those are what are known as the "air gun within reach. He then tried des- bones."-Brooklyn Eagle, perately to cut his way out by shooting holes through a log about a foot in diameter. Before he got very far his comrades had located the shots and released him.

Had Feared the Worst.

It is a sad thing to have to relate. but Mr. Spongedry came home the other night "wet." Not externally, but internally; he had drunk wine or spirits or beer!

the stairs, with itchy, nervous fingers he unclothed himself, with swimming head he lay down in his bed. Mrs. Spongedry had, however, heard

his anti-catlike tread. Thinking to frighten him, she covered her head with a sheet and approached his bed.

Spongedry sat up in bed and gazed in wonder at the spook.

"Who is that?" he asked. "I am a ghost!" came the answer

from the sheet. "Oh, that's all right, then: But you dld give me a fright! I thought you were my wife!"-London Tit-Bits.

What He Liked.

Mr. T. had visited the D. family long enough to find that they were strong on culture but weak on comforts, such as a sufficient supply of hot water, food and even heat. One cold night he shivered in the living room while the members of the family held a discussion on their pet hobbics. One said that she "dearly loved great paintings," another professed a fondness for "great works of literature" and the third spoke eloquently on

"great works of sculptors." Finally it came the guest's time to converse. He shivered a minute and then gave a feeble smile. "Right now," he said earnestly, "I have a decided fondness for a grate fire."

New Idea for Tombstone, Austin J. Harman of Custer, Okla., has invented what he calls a "new and improved tombstone." It is designed to represent a life-size human figure standing erect. For instance, it might be a soldier. The material is galvanized iron, made hollow, s that the lower part of it may be filled with cement to make a heavier base. The body is hollow in order that, if desired, it may hold an urn containing the ashes of the deceased. As for the head, it is meant to be screwed on and may be made a likeness of the person for whom the tombstone is erected

From The Benedictine Sisters

The following from the Benedictine Sisters, Holy Name Convent, San Artonia, Fla., is of value to every mother: "We have just received shipment of Foley's Honey and Tar. It is a household remedy. We have use. it since we knew of it, for our chil dren especially, and always found beneficial. Sold Everywhere.

WORLD IS FAR FROM FAMINE | tion giving good composition apparent-

Only One-Third of Its Potential Food-Producing Area at Present Under Cultivation.

Only one-third of the world's potential food-producing area is under cultivation, and the crops raised on that third, thanks to agricultural science, increase yearly.

The United States has only some 400 millions of its 935 million acres of arable land under cultivation, yet it raises, among other things, one-sixth of the world's corn supply. The farms of America raise less that haif as much wheat to the acre as those of England, yet even with her present standard size could raise enough corn to meet the needs of Europe on the land that is now lying unused.

Russia produces only ten bushels to the acre of corn, but when science has access to her untold millions of acres, and brings their capacity up to the standard of our own farms, then she alone will be able to supply the world's cereal needs, with the exception of maize and rice.

Less than a third of the world's population gets what we should call three good meals a day, yet the working capabilities of the. from our viewpoint, underfed continents of Asia and Africa will compare very well with either Europe or America. The average ment consumption of the world is 39 pounds a head, yet both the Australian and the American eat nearer 180 pounds per head, and the Englishman is not far behind with about 120

It is evident, then, that we can tighten our belts a hole or two yet without running any undue risk of starvation.-Philadelphia Inquirer.

"CRUCIFIX FISH" ODD CURIO

Figure of Man on Cross Plainly Revealed on Dried Skeleton of West Indian Product.

Joseph Reichenbach of 80 Henry street, has a curiosity in the way of a fish which throughout the West Indian country is known as the "crucifix trotted off. Again Hancock built a fish," and is regarded with a mixture fire and cooked the rest of the deer of reverential awe by the natives, who meat. He almost decided to set one throw specimens caught in their nets end of the trap on tire and burn his back into the sea and cross themway out. But what if he were un- selves when they come on the skull of

> The dried skeleron of this fish shows plainly on the under side of the skull the figure of a man on a crucifix with a halo about his head. On the other side of the skull is a figure of a monte with a cowl bending before an altar.

Mr. Reichenbach prizes the specimen very highly. He beens it in a little wooden box like a coffin. For merly he was barber in the Hotel of in and Joe showed him a specimen of Hancock had torn his shirt into the odd fish. Sullivan was deeply impressed, and expressed a wish to have

There are other peculiarities about

Determining Poisonous Vapors. In its efforts to determine the ex-

tent to which the vapors of fires are actively poisonous, the United States bureau of mines has sought vacuumbottle samples of air from different places in burning buildings in 25 cities. Certain indications have been reported from the contents of such bottles as have been returned. Most dreaded at fires is carbon monoxide. With uncertain footsteps he climbed but only one sample of air from above ground showed this gas, the quantity in that case being too small to harm when breathed a short time. The air and smoke in cellars, however, contain consideranty more. The ventila-

ly disposes of any carbon monoxide produced, but there may be some acumulation in close places where vertilation is poor. Air charged with dense smoke was quite free from poisonous gas, the effect of such air being mechanical irritation from breathing the smoke; and the most poisonous air found was a sample containing little smoke that was taken from a poorly ventilated space among cases

"HONOR" A THING FORGOTTEN

in a basement

Prussian Officer Unable to Understand Idea of Any Obligations of Hospitality.

A typical illustration of German rule in Poland before freedom came to its people is given by Mrs. Cecil Chesterton in the New Witness. The German military authorities had issued a command to the people of Warsaw that they should furnish a list of their metals and plate, from door handles to samovars.

A German officer billeted in a Polish household, says Mrs. Chesterton, found himself lonely on Christmas day. The family was keeping the festival, and the officer sent a note asking if he might join the party. The hostess was compelled to assent, and Herr Lieut. Grunsbach partook of a lavish supper. It happened that his hostess had kept back a silver samovar, which, usually secreted under the bed, on Christmas day shone forth in all its glory.

Some one suggested that it would be wiser to remove the samovar before the Herr Lleutenant entered, but the hostess insisted that he was there as a guest and not as an enemy, and that even a Prussian would respect the bread and salt. The evening following the party an unpleasant-looking man came to the house accompanied by two German soldiers. He had called to collect the samovar that the Herr Lieutenant had reported, Not only did he remove the samovar, but he assessed a fine because the law had been disobeyed.

Shortly afterward the officer asked his hostess why she avoided him. What had he done to offend her? She could no longer restrain her indignation and told him what she thought of him-to his profound astonishment. How could she blame him for doing what was obviously his duty? Hospitality entailed no obligation to forget one's fatherland. Germany had need of samovars. What mattered else?-Youth's Companion.

REFUSE TO SURRENDER RELIC

Citizens of Little French Town o Alan Offer Lives in Defense of Stone Cow.

The famous stone cow of Alan, a little town in the Haute Garonne, France, is again the center of a fight between the peasants of the village and the Ministry des Beaux Arts in Paris. Twice the ministry has sold the cow, which dates back to the fifteenth century, and each time the

villagers have lought with pitchiorks and clubs all attempts to remove it from the front of the Episcopal pal-

After the war a Paris antique deal er, knowing the history of the stone cow, persuaded the Ministry des Beaux Arts to sell it to him. Once before they sold the cow, but all the gendarmes that they could center on Alan failed to get the monument. The purchaser asserts that he will remove it and place it in front of a Parisian mansion. The peasants of Alan have again armed, and this time with modern weapons, for little of the old village is left from the shells of the Germans, and they intend to protect their relic. There is little left of the Episcopal palace, before which the cow stands, but not a shell hit the cow during the war.

Blower Recovers Waste Cement.

The bags in which cement is shipped have a considerable return value, because of the character of the material entering into the manufacture. so that all large consumers find it necessary to see that these are gathered up and returned to the cement

Heretofore it has been regarded as sufficient to turn the bag upside down and shake it as a means of emptying. But recently it has been found that this method is wasteful in the extreme, and the cement is now recov-

ered by a blower. By this means from one and onehalf to two sacks of cement are recovered per 1,000 sacks cleaned. Two men can clean 2,000 sacks a day, besides sorting, counting and bundling them. The cement recovered maks a credit to the cost of handling of about \$2.50 a day.

Finds Pleasure in Thinking. Thinking after a while becomes the most pleasurable thing in the world. Give me a satchel and a fishing rod. and I could hie myself off and keep busy at thinking forever. I don't need anybody to amuse me. It is the same way with my friend, John Burroughs, the naturalist. We can derive the most satisfying kind of joy from thinking and thinking and thinking.

The man who doesn't make up his mind to cultivate the habit of thinking misses the greatest pleasure in life. He not only misses the greatest pleasure, but he cannot make the race of himself . Thomas A. Edison.





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PAINTS

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Some people figure paint econ-omy as "cost per gallon." That is wrong. For "cheap" paint doesn't cover so much surfaceyou buy more gallons. "Cheap" paint is harder to spread and you have more labor cost. So the "cheap" paint on the house costs just as much as the best of paint. Don't allow surfaces to rotit costs less to paint them.

"Cheap" paint on the average starts cracking in twelve months, while the best paint stays intact from five to ten times longer, if properly applied. Figure the cost per year of service and decide which paint you want to use.

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