

REACHED HIS RIFLE IN NICK OF TIME

Hunter, Attacked by Giant Bear
Is Pounded and Clawed as He
Makes Way to Gun

HE FIGHTS THE 450 POUND ANIMAL

Was Dressing Carcass of a Moose
When Suddenly He Received a Stun-
ning Blow—Grapples with Bruin
and Wins Victory by a Second.

The Forks, Mo. The fourth man to be tackled by a bear in the woods near here recently was Wallace Durbin, who had his rifle in the other hand, and his foot on the trigger. He had his rifle close at hand and he made short work of dispatching the brute, but this was not the luck of Ernest Gubli of New Vineyard, Gubli was hit for the first time in two weeks. He dropped a fine buck, and then placed his rifle against a tree and began the work of dressing the carcass.

The hunter, kneeling in hand, was at work when suddenly he received a blow on the left side, which sent him to the ground flat stunned. Gubli then found himself grappled with a black bear, which then held him that evening, weighed the rounds.

By means of rolls and tumbling, kicking at the bear, and working off attempts to grapple. Gubli finally, with the blood coming from two dozen bad scratches, reached his rifle. By exerting all his remaining strength Gubli dropped the bear against the bear's breast and the bear rolled over, with the trigger close against his left hip, pulled. The expansion bullet killed the bear almost instantly. At the moment of the discharge the bear was making a lunge toward Gubli, but the claws dragged against his shoulder.

Gubli was found weak from the loss of blood and he proceeded to camp near Horvath Adams, the hunter and trapper, held the bear nearly 100 yards away. Gubli was taken to the farm and a Dr. Billard of New York attended him.

Horvath Adams has killed fourteen bear this fall, others have killed in all eleven. The hunters never knew how to beat the hunters before and the reason for this is ascribed to the lack of wild berries.

NO CHANGE IN THIS HOTEL.

Guests May Eat As They Want and Pay What They Think Right.
Kansas City, Mo.—The United Society of Practical Christianity, founded in Kansas City twenty years ago by Charles Fillmore, and which has grown in membership until now there are branch societies throughout the world, maintains at its headquarters here a unique hotel. So popular has the hotel become that it is planned to double its capacity.

Vegetarian Inn, as the place is known, serves no meats of any kind, nor any by-products of the flesh, such as butter and eggs. Persons are used to meat, come to test the diet and remain as boarders. All seem satisfied and many grow fleshy.

For three years a diet of delicious artificial meats has been faithfully followed by the boarders. There is no charge for meals, by one who wishes may eat and leave a dish on the table the amount she considers the meal worth.

LETTER TO KILL ROTHSCHILD.

Explodes in Hands of Man Who Undertook to Deliver It.
Breslau, Prussia.—A schoolmaster who was on his way to Schillerdorf, the bustling seat of Baron Albert Rothschild of Vienna in Upper Silesia, was stopped recently by a man, who requested him to deliver a letter to the Baron. The schoolmaster consented, and had continued on his way when the letter exploded, frightfully injuring him.

It is believed that the intention was to kill Baron Rothschild.

TRADE GIRLS FOR OPIUM.

Natives in Philippines Trade Each Child as Worth One Ounce.
Manila, P. I.—Two natives of Sarangani, a group of islands to the south of Mindanao Island, are offering in barter young girls which for one ounce of opium, according to W. S. Lyon, a horticulturist, who has been on the trip through the south coast of Mindanao. Mr. Lyon is obtaining specimens of tropical fruits for the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Steer Goes Through a Baggage Car.
Cottleville, Pa.—Becoming detached from a herd, a North Carolina steer, three years old and exactly through the door of a baggage coach on a train as it was standing here. The steer went out on the north side of the road and up over the hill into the woods, where he was shot by men from a local battalio.

Tailored Suits for Steeds.
Washington, D. C.—Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, in a report to the Secretary of War, commends tailored saddles for army horses. Gen. Crozier observes that, while horse backs differ, all saddles are alike. He believes that the horse could be made more comfortable had useful if a saddle were fitted to him.

CHINESE FAN MAKING.

Writing of fanmaking in southern China, Consul Pontius, at Swatow, says: "This industry was started centuries ago in the village of Pengchow, at Ampow, about three miles from Swatow. It was formerly confined to women in various households, but for many years past every family in the village has been engaged in the work, all the members of the families being occupied in the manufacture. In the city of Chaochow, the fan industry is also large, but the Pengchow district alone is a particular kind of bamboo especially suitable for the ribs and handle, and to this fact is the large output of the latter place attributed.

"Only the open fan is manufactured in this district. For the frame the split bamboo is repeatedly rived until each piece is sufficiently slender and flexible. These three pieces of bamboo are arranged in a row, attached to each other by a thread passed crosswise through a middle. This thread is fastened to a semi-circular strip of bamboo, which is then heated and bent at the ends. The fan has now the peculiar and characteristic sickle shape at the top. Very fine silk threads are then passed on the face of a kind of insul-like paper on the back. After the handle is attached, the border of the fan is black varnished and the ribs are covered with a black and red mixture. The handles are made of bamboo, various kinds of hard wood bone and ivory. The hand-painting on the fan is cleverly done, and the artist's work is worth of art.

The medium quality fan retails for 25 cents Mexican (10 cents gold), better grades \$1 to \$2 Mexican (40 cents to \$1.60). The export value of the fan is about \$500,000. The fan trade of late has shown a decrease, due to the importation of Japanese straw fans, which have met with a favorite demand."

THE WEIGHT OF THE EARTH.

The earth weighs 12,000,000,000,000,000,000 pounds. It is a terrific mass of the word the earth has no weight at all, because the weight is really the pull of the earth itself on any other body.

And as the earth is thought to be pulling on all parts of itself equally in all directions, the net result is, of course, no pull at all. But if a large part of scales be fixed at some point of the earth's surface, and if the earth could be brought up bit by bit, cubic foot by cubic foot, weighed and then returned to its place, it could be weighed. And the result would be surprising. How much, when we talk of the weight of the earth, we really mean its mass.

The possibility of finding the mass of the earth is due to Newton's law of gravitation. The earth pulled each other with force depending solely on their mass and their distance apart. He showed the way, and which has been followed by the earth weighing experiment was made. A succession of experiments resulted in the density of the earth being determined at 4.32. Then came the investigation of the density of the earth, and finally those of Prof. Boys, who found that the earth was 5521 times the density of water.

The weight of a cubic foot of water is 62.5 pounds, and the average weight of a cubic foot of earth is about 350 pounds, or about five and a half times as much as the cubic foot of water.

From these figures, the density of the earth can be obtained only by more scratches upon its surface. It has been shown by the pendulum that the earth is not a sphere, but a spheroid, and the pendulum at different parts of the surface it can be found out how the weight varies from point to point.

TRICK THAT TEXAS HOGS KNOW.

A few days ago two prominent citizens of Whitney, Major J. K. Dunn and Mrs. McDowell, visited a large orchard situated four miles from town with the idea of gathering a basketful of the fruit. Upon arriving at the orchard they noticed that the bark of the trees was bruised and torn, and more or less from the ground. As all the trees seemed to be in this condition they began to wonder what could have been the cause.

Finally they noticed a number of tracks in the orchard and the truth broke down upon the amazed visitors that the hogs had been shaking the trees to cause the plums to fall. Upon further investigation they found that the smaller trees were shaken down by the hogs and stripped of all their fruit. From the markings on the trees there can be no mistake but that the hogs had learned in some way or other that shaking the trees would cause the ripe fruit to fall.

Little Things Worth Knowing.

A fish 7-18 inches long and 3 1/2 inches wide.
A citizen of Munsey Pa., sent to postmaster general 6 cents in reparation of lost postage.
The fish has sent a ship load of coal to San Francisco as a sample and hopes to get orders. Very little coal is used as household fuel in China outside of foreign homes.

In 1899 Italy made a profit of \$12,821,665 out of its salt monopoly.
The export of fish from Norway was \$1,954,640 in 1903.

When a man is sick he has great trouble with his wife as to how much he should eat.

MEN LIVE ON LEATHER AND OIL

Scientists in Arctic Lose Food
Supplies and Suffer Many
Dreadful Hardships

MADE ILL BY WHALE TONGUE

Museum of Natural History Party
Finds Few Animals in Long Trip
Up Horton River in the Far
North.

New York City.—That even shoestrings look good to men hungry in the far north, with their food caches raided and ruined by bears and wolves, is shown in letters written to Herman C. Bumpus, director of the Museum of Natural History, by Dr. Rudolph Anderson and Vilhelm Stefansson, who left New York for the Arctic coast in May, 1903. The scientists, who are making extended ethnological and zoological collections on the shores of Arctic America for the museum, have traveled four hundred miles east of the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

The last news from Mr. Stefansson was dated March 13, 1910. In his letter the explorer tells of a trying journey up the Horton River, which started on November 25, 1909. Six persons were in the party and they carried two days' provisions. During the one trip, which took fifteen days, hunting was bad. Each half of the river was hunted, but not a single animal was secured.

The party ate whale tongue, which, giving to its fibrous nature, and to the presence of a great deal of fat, was very sickening. When the tongue was gone the men ate sealkins, deerkins—which they used for sole leather—and the tough skin laces used for their shoes. There was sufficient seal oil with the expedition. The oil took a teaspoonful a day, was consumed to keep away the ravages of hunger. It was taken with deerkins and as the deerkins of the men could take it "straight."

When this was all gone the men lived on "whitefish" blubber taken "straight" and a spoonful each of portions of the animal's stomach taken with oil at each meal. The stomach contained a jock of well-mashed moss and grass. It was found of little nutritive value, but did work well in helping the members of the expedition to eat the oil.

The travelers made camp one day at a time when the spirits of every one were low. Dr. Anderson asked for the names of Eskimau boys. What was the name of the district. The boy knew of no name, but he suggested that it be called Kakivluk, the "place of no food."

The two scientists have been making interesting observations on the native fauna and geography of the region through which they are traveling. They joined forces on November 19, 1909. In September Mr. Stefansson, with two Eskimau, landed at Cape Parry, Arctic America, from the whaling vessel Rosie H. He spent the winter in the vicinity of Franklin Bay. Dr. Anderson pushed forward by sleds from Tokeo Island, where he joined his colleague, about fifteen miles northwest of Horton River. On March 14 Dr. Anderson left Cape Parry and went by sleds to Fort MacPherson for supplies and mail. He reached the post on June 23. In the meantime Mr. Stefansson met out the natives of the Copper River. Mr. Stefansson, two or three hundred miles east of Cape Parry.

PUZZLE IN GIRLS' AGES.

More Twenty-five Years Old Than Can Be Accounted for in Lists.
London.—G. T. Blisset-Smith, the Registration Examiner, in an interesting article on the approaching census in the Standard Review points out that in the matter of age a slight element of fiction appears now and then in the schedules. Careful study reveals that there are more of the fair sex aged above twenty-five than can be accounted for.

Mr. Blisset-Smith offers as a partial explanation that twenty-five is looked upon as the golden age for matrimony. He is older than which means the fact that once the possibility of remaining an old maid; and in spite of the opening of many occupations and professions to women, marriage seems to be still looked upon as the most desirable career for women.

Saved 200 Lives in Manila Bay.
San Francisco, Tex.—Frank Rebert, who was voted a medal by Congress for heroism at the battle of Manila Bay, died here recently. He was a member of the crew of Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia and when the Spanish flag was flying he was striking the line aboard her, saving nearly 200 lives. Several European countries awarded him medals for bravery.

Geo. Meredith's Grave.

London.—The late George Meredith's grave in Dorking Cemetery Surrey, has been encased with a simple monument. The monument is a representation of an open book. On one page are obituary details and on the other is the quotation from "Victor":

"Life is but a little holding
Sent to do a mighty labour."

SHE CATCHES RATTLER ALIVE.

Another Woman Kills Pair of Blacksnakes When Boarders Scream.
Newton, N. J.—Two women had fights with snakes, and in both instances they emerged from the struggle without injury to the reptiles. One of the women killed two blacksnakes, and the other woman captured a large rattler alive.

Mrs. Laura Caster of Wintermute was sitting on the porch of her home in the afternoon when she heard screams, and, looking saw three young women running across a field. She hurried toward them and then saw two large blacksnakes in the grass. She asked a sister to help her both reptiles, while the younger women fled into the house and locked the doors.

Mrs. Joseph A. Straley of this place was cooling milk in her cellar when she saw a large rattlesnake in the act of swallowing a rat. She had never seen a rattler before, but instead of fleeing from the place she captured the snake alive by the use of a broom and a store box. She took pride in showing the captive to her neighbors.

"Co-Eds" Telephoned Too Much.

St. Paul, Minn.—Co-eds at the University of Minnesota talk too much, so the removal of the telephones from Alice Shevlin Hall has been ordered. Where five telephones heretofore have been too small a number for the change, with telephones to all departments, as well as to the offices of the instructors. Professors often have found it impossible to get communication with one another over their telephones. An investigation was started, and it was found that all five telephones at Alice Shevlin Hall were being used from morning until night by the girls.

PROFESSOR STOLE RARE BOOKS.

One of Richest Libraries in Italy Is Looted—Volumes Shipped Abroad.
Naples, Italy.—The Naples police have arrested Professor Zaniboni, who was found in possession of 200 rare books belonging to the National Library. Over 100 volumes have been missed from other libraries in Naples, many being rare editions and very valuable.

It is suspected that the professor has succeeded in smuggling the books abroad. The theft was discovered accidentally by the librarian of the National Library, who received a letter from a book collector in Germany asking whether the library was still selling books, and enclosing a list of twelve volumes which had recently been purchased. The librarian then discovered that besides the twelve books mentioned in the letter over 200 others were missing, and he reported the matter to the police.

But for the providential letter of the German collector all the books in the library, which is one of the richest in Italy, might easily have been stolen.

WINE TOWN; DIES FRIENDLESS.

Mrs. Tourville Bought Saloon to Treat "Everybody."
East St. Louis, Ill.—Only four carriages followed the hearse which took Mrs. Nina Tourville to her grave. Among the mourners was none at Cape Town, who in a report to the Department of Commerce and Labor gives as the reason therefor the spread of East Coast fever among cattle, and the consequent destruction of transportation and farm crops.

He has learned, he says, that North American cities are most suitable for the work in South Africa, those from the United States being the best. A large high-grade mine suitable for municipal work, while those for farm and country transport work will bring from \$100 to \$200 more.

B. AFRICA IN NEED OF MULES.

East Coast Fever, Destroying Oxen, Opens a Market for Our Animals.
Washington, D. C.—Mules and donkeys are in demand in South Africa, according to George L. Foster, American Consul General at Cape Town, who in a report to the Department of Commerce and Labor gives as the reason therefor the spread of East Coast fever among cattle, and the consequent destruction of transportation and farm crops.

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"Old Jericho" Caught at Last.
Suffolk, Va.—"Old Jericho" reputed to be the largest deer in the Diamond State, which shot by the deer hunters of the Suffolk Deer Club, was slain recently. "Old Jericho" outlasted the bounds for ten miles, and then plunged into Lake Drummond, where he was pursued in boats and killed.

OLDEST RECORD OF NOAH'S FLOOD

Nippur Clay Tablet of 2000 B. C.
Tells Story Very Like the
Later Bible Narrative

DR. HILPRECHT IS DISCOVERER

Tablet is Among Fruits of 1899 Babylonian Expedition Preserved at University of Pennsylvania—New Proof of the Deluge.

Philadelphia.—Prof. Herman W. Hilprecht of the Department of Archaeology of the University of Pennsylvania has found among the tablets from the "Temple Library" of Nippur, a remarkable fragment containing a portion of the "Babylonian Deluge Story." This being, he says, the oldest extant reference to that event in writing, antedating the Bible narrative of the deluge by at least 1,000. The first announcement of this discovery was made by Prof. Hilprecht at the Acorn Club, when he gave a full account of the tablet and its translation and discussed its bearing on the other known cuneiform and other inscriptions referring to the deluge.

The following is Dr. Hilprecht's translation of this deluge tablet which was among the fragments unearthed by the 1899 expedition to Nippur.

(The confessions of Heaven and Earth) I will loosen.
(A deluge I will make and) it shall sweep away all men together.
But the righteous, whom the deluge cometh forth:
(For over all living beings,) as many as there are, I will bring overthrow destruction, annihilation.
But the righteous, whom the deluge cometh forth:
Total weight shall be its structure. It shall be a houseboat carrying what has been saved of life, with a strong deck cover (it).

(The ship) which thou shalt make (into it bring) the beasts of the field, the birds of Heaven,
(And the creeping things, two of everything) instead of a number.
And the righteous, whom the deluge cometh forth.

The words inclosed in brackets in the translation are not found in the Cuneiform text, but have been supplemented by Prof. Hilprecht according to the context.

The fragment bearing the inscription is of unbroken clay, and measures 2 1/4 inches at its greatest length, 2 5/8 inches at its greatest length, and is seven-eighths of an inch thick. It is dark brown in color, and was originally inscribed on two sides, but one side is now broken entirely away, there being, however, a few characters preserved on the right edge, forming the ends of three overlapping lines from the missing side.

Prof. Hilprecht concludes that in its complete form the tablet must have been about 7 by 10 inches, and contained from 130 and 138 lines altogether. It bears no date, but is undoubtedly evidence of facts furnished by other yet unpublished fragments, and from the position in which it was found, Prof. Hilprecht believes that it was written some time between 2100 and 2000 B. C.

Prof. Hilprecht explained the text as a portion of the divine command to the Babylonian Noah, Ut-Naphlim, to construct a ship and to save from annihilation all the living "seed" in order to understand its unique value, however, it is important, he said, to know something of the corresponding passages from the known fragments of the Cuneiform deluge story, and from the Biblical narrative.

There are three of the Cuneiform fragments, two versions from Nineveh, dating from about 600 B. C., and an early Babylonian fragment in J. Pierpont Morgan's collection. A comparison of these and of the Biblical passages with the newly discovered Nippur version has brought out the significant fact that the Nippur version differs fundamentally from the two Nineveh versions, and agrees most remarkably with the Biblical story in very essential details, both as to contents and language.

The "Layard" deluge tablet in the British Museum, one of those dating from 650 B. C., agreed with the details of the Biblical narrative in only a few particulars. It was a pagan story of a deluge brought about by a storm. The Consul General at Cape Town, who in a report to the Department of Commerce and Labor gives as the reason therefor the spread of East Coast fever among cattle, and the consequent destruction of transportation and farm crops.

HOBOKEN BABIES UP IN ARMS

What May Happen if Others Follow
Example of Hamburg-American
Line Caputo's Parents.

Hoboken, N. J.—The announcement in a Hoboken paper that Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Caputo have taken their baby Hamburg-American Line because the father works for that company has thoroughly stirred up Hoboken babies to the necessity of taking some action against the infanticide on them of similar names by their parents.

A superficial study of the situation laid bare by the case of young Hamburg-American Line Caputo shows to what danger the babies of Hoboken are exposed if the landmarks of the city's waterfront exercise such fatal influence on their parents. Among the names which a Hoboken baby may find itself condemned to bear through life are these:

Norddeutscher Lloyd Muller.
Christopher Street, Ferry Leberwurst.
Hudson Tunnel Schultz.
Steamer Parties Accommodated Scherzinger.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Pumpernickel.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Gross Schliffere. This Car For Union Hill Schmidt.
The Way To Train Bummelvogel.
Exit Only Donnerkeil.
Hot Free Lunch Today Huber.
The trouble is, most of the Hoboken babies can't protest because they don't know how to talk and can't take steps because they don't know how to walk.

FINDS COIN IN STEEL TUBE.

Silver, Gold and Greenbacks to the Amount of a Thousand Dollars.
Blaze, Ky.—While breaking away the point of a small sand rock cliff to facilitate the blinding of saw logs near the mouth of Blackwater Creek, Morgan county, Kentucky, Mr. William Cox found a steel cylinder filled with silver, greenbacks and gold coin. Mr. Cox refuses to disclose the exact amount of money the can contained, but it is known to have been in the neighborhood of a thousand dollars. The coins were of very old dates and the paper money of old issues.

The silver was in the shape of paper money in the middle and the gold on top. Mr. Cox will surrender the money to any one who will satisfactorily describe the money, amount and the receptacle.

Beside a lonely forest path, not far from the place the money was found, is a solitary grave, known as the "soldier's grave." During the war two Confederate soldiers, while with a small scouting party, quarreled, and at the point where the grave is, fought and one was killed. It is believed that the soldier who killed his comrade knew the money was concealed, killed him with the intention of getting it, but afterward could never find the exact spot.

FINDS MOTHER ON POOR FARM.

Recognition Between Parent and Daughter Was Instant.
Marshalltown, Ia.—Mrs. Minnie Stewart of Dodge City, Kan., has found her mother, Mrs. Emily Hallick, at the county poor farm after a search of twenty-two years.

Mrs. Helmick was picked up by county officers, twenty-two years ago at Cambria in a wretched condition. Her husband had deserted her, and she was half starved and partly demented. It was supposed that she had escaped from the Clarinda Hospital.

She was taken to the county farm, where she has always been known as Aunt Annie. When the daughter saw her mother she recognized her at once, and the mother in turn remembered her daughter and called her name readily. Mrs. Stewart took her mother home with her.

GNAW PHONE LINES.

Squirrels Making Trouble by Damaging Cable Coverings.
Chico, Cal.—The freedom of Chico's streets and their trees is being abused by scores of gray squirrels, who are playing havoc with some of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company's cables on Third street, according to Wire Chief Nader.

It appears that the frisky little animals gnaw into the lead covering of the cables and cause trouble in the company's service, as dampness gets in and renders several hundred wires useless.

Named Cream Color for Her Shroud.

Muncie, Ind.—The will of the late Mrs. Sarah Dittio requested that she be buried in a "cream color" casket, of oak, and that the coffin be of the peach pattern and also be cream-colored. Suitable flowers and two carriages for the use of her family at the funeral were provided for. The instrument then ordered that \$150 be appropriated from her estate for the purpose of erecting a monument to her father and mother, and Mrs. Dittio was named the executor of the will. The monument was to be of the cream color, and the carriages to be used upon the monument.

Tax on False Hair and Wig.

Paris, France needs \$10,000,000 to balance her budget and does not know what she can tax to get it. It has been suggested to the Minister of Finance that he tax wigs and false hair. The amount of artificial hair worn by Frenchwomen in their coiffures is enormous. One woman recently ran up a bill of over \$30,000 and many women who cannot be called rich spend \$200 to \$300 a year on hair which becomes their own only through purchase.