Not Difficult if Certain Rules are Followed by Hunters

MANY ARE WORTHLESS

Large Rewards Offered Captains of Vessels to Insure Safe Transportation of Such a Cargo As No Insurance Company will Take the Risks -Idons and Bears Not Valuable.

If we were asked why we adopted the profession we have chosen in preference to all others, writes Charles Mayer, "trapper to the King of Siam," in the London Magazine, I doubt not most of us would find it a question difficult to answer, and I can only explain that I took to the business of trapping big game because it appeared to offer a life of adventure not altogether dissociated with pleasure nor devoid of profit. Since I made my choice, eighteen years ago, I have pursued my calling mostly in the Malay Achipelago, with occasional expeditions in China, India, Siam and South America.

The risk the trapper is called upon to run does not end with the caring of the quarry. True, the actual peril of the hunt is at an end, but he has yet to get his merchandise to market or to the purchaser, which is not always a matter of ease. The variations of climate the animals will encounter during a voyage, and their liability to succumb under unfavorable conditions, make it imperative that no chance of transportation ahail be lost during the favorable

The obvious remedy against loss both at the port and on the sea would his average catch is 100 a week, repbe insurance, but it is a cargo that no insurance company will take risks on. Consequently, the best thing to do is to personally interview the captain, and give him an interest in the selling value of the cargo-say, of a third or a half. This may seem a lot to give away, but it is wiser to pocket reduced profit than to sustain a

It is because of such difficulties as these, and of the personal danger run by the trapper, that the prices of big game for live delivery run high. Tigers are worth anything from £50 to £100, leopards from £50 to £80, elephants from £100 to £200, while a rhinoceros or a giraffe top the list as profitable bags, selling at from £800 to £1,000 each. Lions, however, are a drug on the market, and worth comparatively nothing, being such good breeders in captivity; nor is there much money in bears. Snakes and its nose touches the concealed are a good line, when they run to any circular spring in the middle, which se. The largest I ever he good fortune to handle was a thirtytwo foot python, and sold for £200. And there is this advantage about these reptiles—they can be stuffed with sufficient food to last for months, and, being fed are shipped, will travel in a state of coma, giving catcher mever handles coffee, tobacno trouble during the voyage.

Elephant trapping pays well when the business is rightly managed; but if the herd that is being trapped stampedes, weeks of work may be thrown away, with the possible loss of two or three lives. Where it can be arranged the better plan is to work with a tame elephant, which acts as a decoy to induce the herd to enter the stockade: but this is often impossible, and was so on the first occasion I went hunting in the little known and unexplored state of Tringgaun in the Malay Peninsula.

We were in about three and a haif to four miles of the trap, with the herd going so well that I was in hopes of seeing them in the trap the next evening, when toward midnight the dreaded accident took place. The elephants had got wind of us; possibly a baby elephant had seen one of the men: and, with trumpetings loud and fierce, the lot turned and stampeded, crashing through the jungle like a hurricane, and clearing everything in their way. I had just time to jump behind a tree-in fact. I was almost thrown there—away from a big bull elephant. He missed me. but, unfortunately, caught the native who had officiated at the ceremony of blessing the trap, grasping his body with his trunk. Placing one foot on the poor fellow's chest, he literally tore him in halves, splashing me with his blood. A moment later he had another man in his trunk and dashed him to death against the tree ,he was trying to reach for shelter. When torches were lighted and the men collected, we found twelve had been dashed or trampled to death; and the whole thing occurred in much shorter time than it takes to relate. But seven days later, having reorganised the hunt, I had fortyfour fine elephants safely in the trap, including a rarity in the way of a youngster with five toes on each foot, which passed into the possession of the Maharajah of Mysore. Small monkeys are easy to catch;

in which

50403000

North Arth

they can be caught with birdlime or a bottle; and by means of the latter I have captured hundreds. The bottle must not be too wide in the neck, and it must be baited inside with sweetstuff, or a damp rag sweetened with sugar; then it is fastened by a string to a tree. The monkey comes along, scents the sweetment and promptly inserts his hand in the bottie. He gets a handful of bait, then tries to withdraw his buiging fist. This is impossible, but he would Pather be captured than relinquish the tasty morsel, and he accordingly is.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A shoemaker is a whole soled man and generally well hooled.

MAN'S WARPARE ON ANIMALS.

Despite Heavy Penalties Attached Posching is Practiced.

This article recalls the case of the two soms of the American millionaire who as Lord Lovat's tenant at Beaufort, Scotland, found themselves in the High Court at Edinburgh charged with shooting what they considered poscher's, and every now and again one reads of a "murderous" affray between gamekeepers and poachers. The commonest form of posching is for rabbits. The plan on a farm is to drive the rabbits around the edge of a field and catch them in a net at particular outlets. Poschers also extend their operations to deer in prirate parks, a common method being to scale a tree, wait until they appear bemeath its branches, and then drop a heavy bar on the head of one of them. Deer poaching is risky, as it is difficult to carry off the carcass without detection, says the London Sphere.

But only a fraction of the cases of posching ever come to light. The present writer was recently informed by a small squire in Bucks that he never dreams of bringing a poscher into court. When he finds one on his grounds he invites him into the public road and administers a sound thrashing.

The fine close fur of the mole has only recently become appreciated by the fashionable world, and the little skins which formerly were wasted are now a valuable article of commerce. The color of the mole (which varies in length from 414 inches to 6 inches from tip to tip) is velvety gray in all its shades and with points of white. A coat made out of these costs \$200 or more.

An old time trapper who has been at his work over thirty years, says resenting the astonishing total of over 15-0,000 moles. His mode of catching is simple - apparently. When a mole has thrown up many earth mounds the mole catcher carefully examines the "lie" of them. and his practiced eye soon spots where the main gallery will be; this is always some five inches below the surface and may safely be supposed to be running down to a stream if any be mear.

With a sharp spade he slices down into this. disturbing the mould as little as possible, and only removing enough of it to make room for the trap-a cylinder-which is placed in the gallery so as to act as a continuation of it. He then throws a little soil over it and fills above with the earth as before so as to allow no ray of light. A mole running down the gallery Dasses through the cylinder. closes, catching the victim round the neck or middle and killing at once,

It is imperative that nothing but a smell of earth should be apparent about the trap, otherwise the mole would not approach, its sense of smell being most acute, so the moleco or even soap for many hours before setting the traps for the little creature on which the farmer carries on such a ceaseless warfare.

This particular trapper has more orders for skins than he can possibly supply. He is especially interested in one old customer, who found out the value of mole fur long before it became a fashion. He takes 1.500 akins every winter.-New York American.

Nelson Talks of Ring.

"Battling" Nelson gave out his ideas of the qualities which go to make up good generalship in the ring. Here they are, according to the Denver Times:

"A good ring general is one who has much experience in the ring. There are men who could fight twenty-five years without being good ring generals, but the boxer who sees things and learns as he fights makes the general.

"I would call a good ring general a boxer who knows when he is winning, when he is losing, and uses his head to help him out of it. He must know how to save himself when in distress. He must be a boxer who finds the weakness of the other man and makes the best of it. He must know how to get out of the tightest corners, the hottest mixes and the Hercost rushes.

"Jim Gerbett was a first class of ample of this sort of fighter. When he met Jeffries at Coney Island some years ago he was up against a fellow who had weight, reach, height and the punch on him. Jim was merely putting his cleverness and experience against all that Jeff had. He stuck there twenty-three rounds and made the big fellow look sick. It was his knowledge of the game that pulled him through and made him look like a wimner.

"When Jeff rushed Jim sidestepped a way and pecked him with his left. Jeff cornered him many times, but the clover Corbett was never held. He hit and got away, before the giant could get him. That's what you call generalship. It is nothing more than cleverness and s good head combined.

"To-day Abe Attell is probably the greatest ring general in the world. He is not only a great boxer, but he is full of mil sorts of tricks which go to make a good fighter. When I fought him at Philadelphia some months ago he was a very tired boy the last few rounds. I had him using all his skill to keep going there, but he fooled me at that."

A butcher can usually contrive to make both ends meat.

A Mountpepor man rarely falls to

Remarkable Popularity of Gridiron Game in Short Time

FIRST REAL GAME IN 1876

Great Strides Made in Last Pive Years Because of National Interest Created—Has Never Galmed the Favor Baseball Claimed in its

Reginning,

About the time that organized baseball became a powerful factor in American sports, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, American football crept in. Not so many are apt to rate tle off football statistics as are able to tell stories of all the base ball players of prominence, and yet when the statement is made that the same of football has developed with more rapidity than any sport in the United States, growing from a weakling to a lusty young glant in an incredibly short period of time, it is stating a common truth which is well known to every sporting authority and cheerfully granted by every dealer in sporting goods in the United States,

In 1876 the National League of baseball clubs was organized. We had plenty of baseball before then, but this new organization helped vastly to put baseball on the substantial footing it enjoys at the present

How many are there who know that, in the same year, 1876, the real game of American football was inspired? How few there are who would think, so far as time is concerned, that the rise of baseball and football in a measure is synonymous And the reason for it all in the fact that football was a little backward at the start and has only leaped to its popularity within the last score of years, while baseball swung into general favor from the date of the inception of a well constituted organiza-

The missionaries of football throughout the United States have been the college men. Westerners who went East to study at Harvard and Yale, at Princeton and at other universities which have picked up football one after the other, returned home filled with the longing to see football elevens established in the cities in which they resided.

As the West became more thickly settled, and colleges sprang up here and here throughout the country, there was a desire on the part of the students to emulate the East in the matter of participation in foothwill, r educational institutions, an those to the smaller.

From 1880 to 1890 there was al ways football in the United States. but little was heard of it except in college centers. It was a long way from becoming a sport which was some day to command thousands of columns of attention from the newspapers of the land. After 1890 the big games between Harvard and Yale, and Yale and Princeton, and between other colleges of promptnence, began to be witnessed by systematically increasing crowds. If was discovered that men were trayeling from one limit of the United States to the other to be present at the annual football game between their aims mater and some university dearly loved as an enemy. As the crowds swelled and their interest waxed, the same was forced more and more on public attention, but it is only within the last five years that football has attained anything like the popularity of baseball, and now considering the brist time in which it is possible to play, it is a question if, all things considered, if does not outstrip baseball in the feverima anxiety of Its votaries to make the

most of their opportunity. When it is known that the output of a factory furnishing football suppiles is now twenty times greater than it was five years ago, some idea may be had of the increased number of football players in the United States. The output of the same factory is almost fifty times greater than it was twenty years ago, or even fifteen years ago.

.. Whether boys of tender years should be allowed to play football in a question which it is not the surpose of this article to debate. It is a matter which rests solely with the parents. One thing is very certain, no boy should be permitted to take part in the game who is not sound constitutionally. It is the most trying of all our outdoor pastimes, and while it may be splendid exercise and a tonic for the strong, It is far too greedy in its demands for the weak. To go through a game of football is the equivalent of aplitting wood in the back yard, and if that fact were impressed energetically on some youngsters who want to play but are hardly up to physical requirements, it might discourage them to such an extent that they would be willing to sit on the fence

Lipton To Try Again.

and watch the others.

Sir Thomas Lipton, thrice defeated in his efforts to obtain posses the America's cup has determined to try the fourth time towin the trophy. This news is not surprising. Although little had been said in publie of Sir Thomas' future purpose in the international yachting line, occasional hints have been dropped which have led to the belief that he has been hard at work with the view of successfully solving the perplexing problem how to wrest the trophy standing for the "blue ribbon of the sea" from the outsidence of LE

JACK BREKINAN'S ASTRELLY

"Twenty years as empire, and not a scar, bump or blemish to show for It!" So said Jack Sheridan, better known as the Human Foghorn, After twenty years' continuous service to seven different leagues docing bricks, bottles and epithets, the vereran is about to retire to the simple life among the comns.

There is expert testimony on tap, north, east, south and west, to prove that I'm a bank robber, hod carrier. horse thief, second story worker and murderer, vi could work at any of those trades and make good money; but undertaking will hold me for a While."

Thus it appears that Jack has not missed any of the tips handed out in twenty busy years. No better or squarer umpire than Sheridan ever traveled the circuit, and the American League will miss him. A continuous performance of twenty years is sufficient recommendation for any man, when you consider the nature of the business in which he was engaged. Some of the umpires do not last twenty minutes.

We were about to may Sheridan is as good as any man who ever wore the pad and indicator, but he use neither. A twenty-five cent neeklieis the only armor hung upon his broad cheet, and sometimes for a bluff he peeked into his empty hand. Jack has been long enough in the business to count three strikes and four balls without the aid of mechanical appliances. This is not a ran at the other umpires. ..

A saving sense of humor pulled Sheridan through many a tight campairn. He saw the furny side of the cumults and riots, and adverse oriticlams never touched him. It was to laugh. He is a man of intelligence and education, with a well shaped head and cleanly cut features like those of the early Romans.

Here is a sample of Jack's sunsy humor that stung the lapatics from Detroit. After announcing the bat teries in the final same of the set the umpire turned his solemn visage once more to the crowd and let of this little valedictory: "Ladies and gentlemen: This

the farewell appearance in Detroit of Jack Sheridan as an implre fore departing forever, I wish to thank one and all for the many cordial receptions given me here Never will I forget your generous treatment. I leave Detroit with but one sincere regret, and that is the rules of the game would not permit me to accept your thousand and one and the result was the gradual In kindly invitations to come under the troduction of the game into the large grand stand and get my block Docked off.

That anti-climax, worked up with much tender feeling and sentiment. Jarred the fanatics off their balance A dumb, deathly silence followed the last five words of the speech Then came a great roar of laughter, and Jack got a tremendous burst of applause. They never did esteem him in Detroit. In the third round he gave a ruling the home team didn't like, and a voice in the bleachers howled:

"We don't care if you never come back!" However, the umpire had handed the crowd one, and his soul was at

Deace. Sheridan was born at Decatur, Ill how many years ago he didn't state. At the age of one year he went to California, with others in the party and there developed the robust physique and voice that enabled him to stand the gaff as an umpire. For a time he played ball on the count and then set forth on his travals Some of the things that happened t the future undertaker are herewith

related. Umpires of to-day imagine they have troubles. Forget III Arbitrat ing at the present era is like picking charries or drinking pink tes with the ladies. St. Louis used to be a swell town for the unipers. Rusaling gantlet kept him in condition.

"In 1896 and 1897 You der Ahe combination ball park and race track was in operation. From the home plate the umpire passed through a picket fence, crossed an open space or paddock seventy-five yards in width, and popped under the stand Well, it was crossing this open unpire the time of his life, I never made the dash without thinking of Munroe's dime novels, where the Indians stuck burning arrows into the

feelog white man. "The minute the game ended the rooters poured into the open space, and formed two solid line from the gate in the fence to the hole under the stand. That was the matter the poor ump had to run. The space between the living lines was about six feet. If the umpire escaped the canes, umbrellas and beer bottles on that seventy-five yard sprint he stood a chance of having a beer kee bounced of his head while dodging into the hole under the stand. Some times they switched to a chair. New York Mail.

'Road Hogs" Par \$1,500,000 Pines British motorists paid as aggrerate of nearly \$1.500,000 in fine for exceeding the speed limit in the rear 1804. In certain districts the police traps are so ingeniously laid and magistrates so surely convict motorists that the latter are now combining to give these places a vide berth Popular feeling, especially in country districts, against the motor scorchers grows flercer dally, the offense of "road hogs" are to grow. New York World

A Var although and the

Billy Madden Explains the Decadence of Champions

## JOHN L. A BORN PUGILIST

TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE S.P., Crim on Training—Course Most Execute: Figure — Too State Granisaina Work Dave More Horn That Liquor,

The trouble with the majority of our scrappers," self Madden, the reteran manager, "Is that they over do things. They work too hard when they have their vitality and youth and man their strength to such an extent that by the time they have been compaigning with the gloves for may, five years, they are all in. so to speak. Over-indulgance in exerces it worm than partialing of intoxicating liquors to excess. Too much sympasium work has killed more persons than boose, in my opin-

"When a young, strong, hucky fellow elects to take up the precarious business of prisenghting for a living, he forgets everything also in his anthusiann. He has beelle on his side and he desires to make muscle, thinking that it will accelerate matters in his march to the top of the ladder, He enters the gym, say, early in the morning and plods away like a Trojan for hours at a stretch. He persperse he grove weary, resta and recuperates and goes over the entire programme again. He keeps this up for days and weeks. At the time he may not feel the strain that he unconsciously places upon his nervous evetem. His heart's action is quickened and an extra strain in plit whom this organ, which in the and must surely collapse. He watches his mucles from Some may have widened a few inches and he is an tremely delighted."

It was Madden who took John L. Bullivan in hand and helped the Boston boy to achieve fame and fortune in the ring. It was Madden who revived boxing in America through the medium of having Bullivan tour the country meeting all comers in four round bouts

Madden has been a trainer and minuger for twenty-five years and was a pumilist himself for ten years. "A fighter should be champion un-til he is thirty-serve years old," offtinued Madden reductively. "It's a ply that such youngeton as Forey. McGovers and Young Cornett thenit be forced to meet their especials in the ring to-day as in-changed resched thirty. Corbett is

years below this mark. "A fighter should train but three weeks for any mill. He may dwell in the country and take things seem a month before he starts life inborn. But he should have pleast of door. and fresh air. Two hours in the grain one hour in the afternoon, are sufficlent. Let him no on the road and indulge in a six to eight mile upin. Do not run the entire distance. Vary the journey by walking or trotting, according to the way one feels. Out out poxing entirely. For the ordimary cities who wasts some kind of exercise one liour daily in the grant nastum vill suffor.

"John L. never made it a practice to box while in very severe training. Jeffries and Jim Corbett did when hey were in the ring. But it was like he abandon their title before they were

might have been shambles to done the same of the same ing nother die Goor nor the Printersions, is my opinion, in the only puglish before the publishwho Marie 1 hours of the property Trace S. Mr. M. He understands his own physique, the same as a good physician should understand his patient les to the terelopment of made

lets, there is not much to my. Some Chert but that to Flore 1985 in The state of the s TANK TANK DESTRUCTION some one to take his place I disayprove of the fallacy that a man much be over I feet to be successful, his Set at se Wilson VI II and half and lost and yearing only 141 pounds in thaps. He was able to bed Luryveights Fitzelings ter, early alleged in the second Weighed 148 pounds, and he had to drink the bottles of sie a day to pet On seven prounds. There is only one good pagillet is a thousand man the troduced, and one great champion is developed case in ten ream. Figure ere iberia brais právately. No proble a lot of sports what to do fit wast let likes to be told in the pre-British of Errors to larger the termination of the second

World Lat Bondigo, in Australia. The mine in question is called the New Chun Ballway mine un: its main shaft is sunk to the depth of \$,000 feet or only 10 feet sheet of three questions of all of the sunk that the same of the sunk to the sunk to the depth of \$100 feet or only 10 feet sheet of three questions of a mile.

BOY, With Pullman w be very auto est the fire have joined the class? of Mrs. Bo-and-66 or M AT ADVING SUB-4 . A SAN COMMENT OF STREET the coming of the with their sheet coefficient posting repositing rifles. The has appeared, and that peoful and relucible sid at facilities bis special of his gr ing it shows by the

three women grains of it

TET male ruides who well

ing by piloling city appr

better than that re-

make a business of relating the number is being to b the demand for th great, and there are hand men in the back weeds of M are well equipped in every this sort of service. These reared in the woods train and alread and every A and woodland trail, so will busbands and that bearing have been from shilling in the use of the Heart die, and their practical his dubling and hundled brief their still and source ong experience and the

Northern plonesses one m is Miss Cottalia 7. On re. Franklin County, w through her m