HUNTING KANGAROOS.

THERE ARE NOT SO MANY IN AUSTRALIA AS THERE ONCE WAS.

Wholesale Extermination Before the Value of Their Skins Was Known—How a Kangaroo Disembowels a Man or a Dog—Fought Only on the Defensive.

The traveler whose fate brings to the colonies may journey from end to end of them without seeing in the flesh either of the animals that figure upon the Australian coat of arms—the kangaroo and the emu. There are plenty of both in certain districts, but they are many miles away from the railroads, as a rule, and are seen only by those who have occasion to visit remote "stations," and to explore the alternate stretches of plain and "bush," which constitute the "back blocks," as the interior portions of the country are styled in colonial phraseology.

When the early settlers entered the country they found the marsupial tribe swarming in countless millions all over it, and when they sought pasturage for their flocks discovered that the ungenerous soil would not furnish grass enough for kangaroos and sheep together. A war of extermination upon the original pasturers upon the land was therefore inaugurated, and waged with such deadly effect that at present a kangaroo is in most districts quite as conspicuous by his absence as the buffalo upon the plains of America.

ONCE ABUNDANT.

The old squatters relate extraordinary tales of the former abundance of these strange creatures—how the eye could not range in any direction without seeing hundreds of them; how they invaded the "paddocks" and grazed in the midst of the sheep, and how, when the grass grew scant and the flocks were on the verge of starvation, "drives" were organized, in which thousands of the kangaroos were killed and the sparse pasturage was eased. Wanton as seems the wholesale slaughter of these animals, it was, from the squatter's point of view, a stern and imperative necessity. The only regret of pastoralists in the province is that they did not then know the fortune that they lost by allowing the carcasses of the slain to lie and rot where they had fallen; for there was no conception then that kangaroo leather was of any value, or that a demand would spring up for it that should make the skin of one of these animals worth more than that of the sheep whose protection was bought by their slaughter. So important has the trade in kangaroo skins now become that the question of how the animals that furnish them shall be preserved has taken the place of devising measures for their extinction.

The progress of the kangaroo is rapid and for a mile or two it requires a good horse to keep in sight of him. After that, however, he tires, and is overtaken without difficulty.

The chase of the kangaroo is undertaken variously—on horseback, with or without dogs, and by stalking, either with rifle or shotgun. A kangaroo hunt on horseback is an exciting and often dangerous pastime. In timber, where it usually takes place, it is particularly hazardous, owing to fallen logs and low set branches, which often sweep the incautious hunter over his horse's tail and drop him in an undignified position on the ground behind. Firearms are not employed in this pursuit, and when the game is cornered it is killed by a blow from the butt end of a heavy riding whip or from a stirrup which is unslipped from the saddle for the purpose. The dogs used in the chase are a rough breed of large greyhounds, which have not only the strength necessary to pursue a flying kangaroo for miles, but also to attack him when he is brought to bay. The old dogs in a station pack of kangaroo hunters are often marked from ears to tail with frightful scars, the records of many tough encounters with an animal which, timid and inoffensive as it is by nature, develops in peril a courage and even ferocity that are rarely found outside the order of carnivora.

HOW HE FIGHTS.

The kangaroo seems poorly provided by nature with offensive weapons. His powers of biting are not formidable, and his forepaws are so weak as to seem almost rudimentary members and of little use. His hind legs are muscular and strong, but are apparently of use only to assist flight from his enemies. In these hind legs is found, however, a most formidable weapon in the shape of a long claw as hard as steel and sharp as a chisel—as terrible to dogs as the scythe chariots of the ancients were to their enemies. When run down, the kangaroo, placing a tree behind him to protect his rear, will seize in his forepaws such indiscreet dogs as rush upon him, and, holding them firmly, disembowel them with a sweep of his sicklelike claws. Even the hunters themselves [illegible] in the viselike grip of an "old man" kangaroo of the larger breeds have sometimes suffered in like manner, and have now and then taken their own turn at being hunted as the enraged animal turned upon them and attacked their horses with blind ferocity. The kangaroo fights with great address and intelligence, and if he can find a stream or water hole in which to await his foes, will station himself waist deep in it and, pushing the dogs under one by one as they swim out to attack him, either drown them outright or compel them to retire from want of breath. Against human enemies, armed only with clubs or stirrup irons, the kangaroo often shows himself a clever boxer, warding off blows very dexterously with his forepaws, and now and then making forward bounds, with rapid play of his dangerous hind feet, which are difficult to avoid.—Melbourne Cor. Boston Journal.

A Delicate Hint.

He—I stepped on your dress. You must think me a perfect bear.

She—Oh, no, Mr. Bashful; you do not remind me in the least of a bear.

And he has been wondering ever since what she meant.—Detroit Free Press.

Repulsed.

A clerical tramp, one of the begging letter Pecksniffs so often met with in London, called at Spurgeon's house, but refused to give his name. "Say, if you please," said the tramp with upturned eyes, "a servant of Christ asks for a few moments of his precious time." The butler came back immediately with the reply: "Mr. Spurgeon requests me to say that he is occupied with your master."

TO HEAD OFF WAKEFULNESS.

Here Is a Method Which Is Said to Be Infallible for Securing Sleep.

The good old cure for sleeplessness holds good through all changes, a busy conscience and a healthy body. A due portion of fatigue and quiet surroundings may be added as also necessary to induce refreshing sleep, and sleep which is not refreshing is almost as unsatisfactory as wakefulness. Nevertheless, to people of a nervous temperament some strictly material rules for courting the balmy god with success are not to be despised. Many little things conduce to sleeplessness, the avoidance of which will remove that trouble.

Indigestion, cold feet, overfatigue, tea and coffee taken in excess, and, most generally, all tend to a restlessness of the brain, which prevents calm sleep. Many devices are resorted to [illegible]. The old suggestion, [illegible] to read some very dry book or to have some one talk you to sleep is really excellent in practice. The dull monotony of a prosy book, and even more the dull monotone of a prosy talker, usually produces just the dull impressions on the brain which are required to induce sleep. A monotonous train of thought often serves.

An eminent student of brain disorders prescribed the constant dripping of water on a metal pan. The regular ticking of a clock frequently sends sleepless persons into the desired state of brain inaction, though in fact all these processes may serve to drive a very nervous person into a wild hysteria of wakefulness. But an old and most curiously recommended physical process comes to us in old books.

It was announced many years ago as a great discovery in England by a Mr. Gardner, and most commendatory testimonials as to its effectiveness were given by the late Prince Albert, Sir Fowell Buxton, Sheridan Knowles and other eminent persons. It was considered so valuable that a large sum had to be paid for it for publication by Mr. Binns in his quaint book, now almost unknown, entitled "The Anatomy of Sleep."

The prescription as therein printed is as follows: The person who, after going to bed, finds himself sleepless is to lie on his right side, with his head comfortably placed on the pillow, having his neck straight so that respiration may be unimpeded. Let him then close his lips slightly and take a rather full inspiration, breathing through the nostrils unless breathing through the mouth is habitual. Having taken the full inspiration, the lungs are to be left to their own action; that is, expiration is not to be interfered with. Attention must now be fixed upon the respiration.

The person must imagine that he sees the breath passing from his nostrils in a continuous stream, and at the instant that he brings his mind to regard this, apart from all other ideas, consciousness leaves him and he falls asleep. Sometimes it happens that the method does not at once succeed. It should then be persevered in. Let the person take thirty or forty full inspirations and proceed as before, but he must by no means attempt to count the respirations, for if he does the mere counting will keep him from sleep.

It is certainly to be said of this plan that it is safe and can easily be tested. The other prescriptions, such as a good conscience and a well earned fatigue, need not be set aside on account of it.—New York Tribune.

Amount of Sleep Required.

Sleep is the principal agent in body recuperation. The amount needed is different for different persons. For the ordinary worker from six to eight hours is necessary; yet how often in the battle for existence, is the desire for sleep forcibly suppressed and the night's rest forcibly shortened. Sooner or later nature wreaks its vengeance on the physiological sinner. Many a person who once robbed himself of the necessary amount of sleep would now gladly sleep, but cannot.

Many nerve troubles first develop into disease when joined with sleeplessness. It appears as a symptom of a long standing nervous disturbance, but, as many it appears as the first signs of disorders, when it is only a result of causes in operation long before.—Herald of Health.

Storks' Nests.

Sparrows and wrens not unfrequently build in the stork's huge pile of sticks, a nest within a nest, which we rarely see in England. In Holland and Denmark a common mode of inducing storks to take up their abode is to fasten a cart wheel on the top of a tall pole erected in some field. At the village of Loosduinen, near the Hague, there is one of these, which is regularly tenanted.

Close to the town, in the plantations around the house of one of the gentry, there is an enormous nest. It is placed at the top of a large silver fir, the leading shoot of which has been broken by the wind. At Wassenaar, a village some miles off, where immense quantities of bulbs are grown, a pair yearly rear their young ones on the church tower.—Chambers' Journal.

Utilizing a Seedy Wardrobe.

The widow of Booth, Sr., gave Edwin her husband's wardrobe after a time, and with occasional twisting we made that serve for everything. We used to sew the ermine cap of Richard onto Bassanio's robe, and then rip it off again when the crook back monarch had to have it. In Memphis we met Ada Menken, who conceived a violent attachment for Tod, but he did not reciprocate. The women were always going wild over him, yet he disdained female society.—Interview in New York Epoch.

Throat Distemper in Pigeons.

In The Journal of Laryngology and Rhinology Dr. George Turner states that a pigeon that had died of the throat distemper was brought to him for dissection, and he found a pseudo membrane covering the whole windpipe. With this he inoculated other pigeons, and produced in them a similar disease, which extended up the nostrils to their eyes.

Early Hours for Small Boys.

Bingo—You haven't seen my youngest boy, have you? Great youngster, that. Only three years old and can talk like a good fellow. Come up some night.

Kingley—What time do you put him to bed?

Bingo—At 8.

Kingley—I am afraid that's a little bit too late for me.—Harper's Bazar.

[illegible] Like Electricity.

It was at first seemingly a slight thing that a straw or other light body is attracted to and will for a time adhere to amber or sealing wax or glass which has undergone brisk friction; yet this was one of the first stepping stones toward the discovery of the mysterious agent which we term electricity, an agent operating through all matter, animate and inanimate, reaching from the earth to the sun, and probably to the utmost bounds of the seemingly infinite ether, and yet not intangible, but lending itself in most various ways to the service of man.

So with each new telepathic fact, however seemingly trivial, a higher standpoint is attained, the horizon widens and there is good reason to believe that the same laws are at work in regions wholly dissimilar. One may even suspect that, like electricity in the material universe, so this mysterious agent in the region of the human mind, whether perceptible or not, is still of universal operation, manifesting itself sometimes naturally, sometimes under artificially produced conditions.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Jockeying Authors.

Apropos of books. Do you know how important good jockeying is to an author? Judicious management, letting the public see your animal just enough, not too much; holding him up hard when the market is too full of him; letting him out at just the right buying intervals; always gently feeling his mouth, never slacking and never jerking the reins—this is what I mean by jockeying.

When an author has a number of books out a cunning hand will keep them all spinning, as Signor Blitz does his dinner plates, fetching each one up as it begins to "wabble" by an advertisement, a puff or a quotation.

Whenever the extracts from a living writer begin to multiply fast in the papers without obvious reason there is a new book or a new edition coming. The extracts are ground bait.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Collection Boxes Not Much Used.

Collection boxes were at one time used in many churches. The old style is a shallow open box about seven inches long by five wide. It is lined with velvet and has a handle attached. Boxes of this style are still used, but collection boxes are now generally made circular in form. They are seven and a half inches in diameter and two and a half inches in depth. A plush mat is laid on the bottom, and the box is provided with a handle two feet or three feet long. Such a box of oak sells for $3.50. Not many boxes are sold nowadays.—New York Sun.

A Dog's Love.

The attachment of the dog to man outweighs and almost obliterates attachment to him in its own class. There is something shocking to any high opinion of him in the callousness with which he will sniff at the still body of a brother dog. He will follow his master to the grave and sometimes die on it, but the loss of his own kind leaves him unmoved. I never knew more than one exception to this.—Ouida in North American Review.

It was long thought that the water from melted snow was the purest of all water. This idea has been proven incorrect, as the reverse is the case. Snow is really a purifier of the atmosphere, attracting from it, as it falls, various impurities, and these are found in the snow water.

Some metals, as lead and antimony, condense on cooling; others, like gold and silver, expand. This, as well as the heat given out in alloying, especially when brass and bronze are formed, proves that an alloy is not a mere mechanical mixture but a true chemical compound.

Taking a cold bath while one is warm is not to be condemned if his circulation is not greatly disturbed and his power depleted, the one condition being alone necessary to successful bathing, viz., power in the organism to respond to the new conditions.

In Smyrna pearl mussels are carefully opened and examined upon being taken out of the water without injuring them, special instruments being used for the purpose. Those which are found not to contain pearls are restored to their native element.

A truthful citizen of Cordele, Ga., caught a rabbit with a gold watch chain around his neck, and he has since been coaxing the animal to put him on the trail of the rabbit that has the watch.

The [illegible].

Redfield was frequently at Hatfield, and among other anecdotes relates one told him by Lady Salisbury of a housekeeper who, on going around with a party, pointed out a portrait as Catherine de Medici, sister of Venus de Medici.—London Spectator.

"German Syrup"

A Cough and Croup Medicine.

For children a medicine should be absolutely reliable. A mother must be able to pin her faith to it as to her Bible. It must contain nothing violent, uncertain, or dangerous. It must be standard in material and manufacture. It must be plain and simple to administer; easy and pleasant to take. The child must like it. It must be prompt in action, giving immediate relief, as childrens' troubles come quick, grow fast, and end fatally or otherwise in a very short time. It must not only relieve quick but bring them around quick, as children chafe and fret and spoil their constitutions under long confinement. It must do its work in moderate doses. A large quantity of medicine in a child is not desirable. It must not interfere with the child's spirits, appetite or general health. These things suit old as well as young folks, and make Boschee's German Syrup the favorite family medicine. ③

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of Alfred McCabe, Deceased.

Order to show cause why order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

MARGARET A. CAINE, THE ADMINISTRATRIX of the estate of Alfred McCabe, deceased, [illegible]

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the Matter of the Estate of [illegible], Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT [illegible]

[illegible]

Dated September 23rd, 1891.

E. E. ALLEN, Clerk of the Probate Court.

By C. E. STANTON, Deputy Clerk.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

Cyrena [illegible], Plaintiff, vs. James J. Hardy, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:

To James J. Hardy, Defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR [illegible]

[illegible]

HENRY G. McMILLAN, Clerk.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

LUCKY BILL MINING COMPANY. [illegible]

[illegible]

Name.	No. of Certificate.	No. of Shares.	Am't Due.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of John Bess, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, administratrix of the estate of John Bess, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix, at the law office of Richards & Moyle, No. [illegible] Main Street, Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake.

Dated August 26th, 1891.

ELIZABETH A. BESS, Administratrix of the estate of John Bess, deceased.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

SOUTH JORDAN CANAL COMPANY.

Principal Place of Business, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT a meeting of the Trustees held on the [illegible]

[illegible]

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Lucky Bill Mining Company. [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT [illegible]

[illegible]

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

[illegible]

NOTICE.—THERE IS DELINQUENT [illegible]

Name.	No. of Certificate.	No. of Shares.	Amount.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

EAT, DRINK AND BE MERRY!!!

FOUNTAIN RESTAURANT And LUNCH COUNTER,

[illegible] MAIN STREET.

25c.

[illegible]

Home Comfort Ranges

Have No Equal for

FAMILIES, HOTELS, MINING CAMPS, Etc.

The Only Ranges Made of

MALLEABLE IRON AND STEEL.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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Printed and for Sale at

THE DESERET NEWS OFFICE,

SALT LAKE CITY.

[illegible]

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BOOTS AND SHOES **TEASDEL'S** BOOTS AND SHOES

FULLY PREPARED FOR ALL DEMANDS.

OVERCOATS at Popular Prices.

Men's Full Weight Winter Suits.

Carpets, Blankets and Rugs.

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THE POSITIVE CURE.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. [illegible]