NOW, HERE IS A BEAR STORY.

The Trapped Bear Annoyed by Another Bear in Entering the Trap.

Not long ago a cow died in the vicinity of the Gulon ranch, near the bend of Goose creek, south of Wagon Wheel gap. It soon became apparent to William Gulon, owner of the ranch, that the carcass of the cow was being visited by a bear of very large dimensions, and, in company with Bell McCulland, Mr. Gulon decided to "sit up" with the bear and endeavor to get a shot at it by night. This was done, but owing to darkness the bear was not killed by sixty feet.

As the next round, a large bear trap, weighing about seventy-five pounds, was procured, and set near the dead "critter," and the trappers went to bed laughing at the trick they had played on the bear. The trap was chained to a pole eighteen feet long and eight inches through at the large end.

In the morning an examination of the premises showed that the bear ever showed plainly that the bear and a cub had been there during the night. There was a large track, eighteen inches long and six or seven inches wide, and a small track, evidently made by a cub. The trap, however, was gone, and with it the eighteen foot pole, and the disturbed condition of the ground showed conclusively that the bear had been caught in the trap. The trail, however, away from the scene, was only the trail of two bears—there was not a mark of dragging either trap or pole.

Mr. Gulon took up the trail, which he followed eight miles without coming upon the bears, trap or pole. At the camp of Mr. Tom Carey, seven miles away, that gentleman told how in the night he had been awakened by a sound as of something walking, with an occasional prone and heavy fall on the ground, as though something had been dropped. Having no gun Mr. Carey sat up in his tent the balance of the night and endeavored to keep warm by poking wood into a sheet iron stove.

The trail was followed a mile or so further and then lost. In one place the bears had passed through a heavy quaking aspen thicket and had literally mowed a swath through the saplings, showing that the trap and pole were being taking along.

The natural inference is that the bear was caught in the trap and had picked up the same with the pole and started for the hills. The bear is an old offender in these parts, and Mr. Gulon hopes to find it yet.

Later—A man just in from the head of the San Juan reports that he passed the bears on the Pagosa road, beyond Summerhill, jogging contentedly along, each carrying one end of the pole, while the old bear was caught in the trap by the right foot front.—San Juan Prospector.

A Robber's Name.

The title "Old Man of the Mountains" was first applied to Hassan Ben Sabbah, who founded a formidable dynasty in Syria, A. D. 1090. He was the prince or chief of a sect of the Mohammedans. Having been banished from his country, he took up his abode in Mount Lebanon, gathered around him a band of followers, who soon became the terror alike of Christians, Jews and Turks. They paid the most implicit obedience to his commands, and believed that if they sacrificed their lives for his sake they would be rewarded with the highest joys of paradise. For 200 years these "Assassins," as they called themselves, continued to be the terror of the country. Whenever their chief, the "Old Man of the Mountain," considered himself injured, he dispatched some of his assassins secretly to murder the aggressor. This is the origin of our use of the word assassin for a secret murderer.—Detroit Free Press.

How Sponges Are Prepared.

Sponges are prepared for export in the following manner: After being bought in the local market they are carted to the shipping yard of the purchaser, where they are cut and trimmed into proper shapes and sizes. They are then washed and thoroughly dried, being generally spread in the sun for that purpose upon canvas or old sails. Next they are assorted according to varieties, and then packed by means of hand presses into bales weighing from 20 to 150 pounds. Sometimes the sponges are bleached by being passed through a solution of white lime and water, so weak as not to injure the fiber of the sponge.—Science.

Beware of the Flour Barrel.

An experiment took a barrel half filled with flour upon its back to carry it up into a Main street block, and a little girl started to follow him. When near the top of the stairs the bottom came out of the barrel and fifty pounds of flour dropped down upon the girl's head, knocking her down to the bottom of the stairs and nearly suffocating her. She was picked up more frightened than hurt, with flour inside and outside of her clothing, a decidedly polygon spectacle. The proprietor all work loads in the future.—Springfield Homestead.

Supernatural Beings Among the Iroquois.

Among the supernatural beings corresponding to good and evil spirits among the Iroquois are the Great Heads, with clear watchful eyes and long hair that serves them for wings. They figure largely in the unwritten Indian literature. There were also in early days stone giants, always the natural foes of men, whose final extermination has furnished the theme for many wonderful stories. Those savages, when they accept the Great Spirit, usually retain their former divinities as his attributes, considering the thunder as his voice and the wind as his breath. At the same time they have introduced into their worship a form of the trinity, consisting of the Great Spirit, the sun and mother earth. Some of the legends in which the aboriginal gods are introduced possess no ordinary degree of interest.—Washington Star.

SEMI-DETACHED DWELLINGS.

A Pleasing Variation of the Double House Idea.

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The present condition of home tenure is no proper issue of the development of art in the sense that is the motive and the ideas which prompt the men who are in the Tabernacle and who are to stay in a place longer than one is obliged, that each intention of taking another home is soon as one is offered it, has a most demoralizing effect as far as art is concerned. The hope for increase of prosperity may never come, but the hope of it holds back the trend from undertaking improvements which are well within his means. It is, lower honestly enough that it is scarcely worth while to do this or that, when he may as soon be leaving, and cannot see the advantage of decorating his room for the benefit of the next tenant, or purchasing furniture that may not fit the future mansion. If he can manage to spend so much

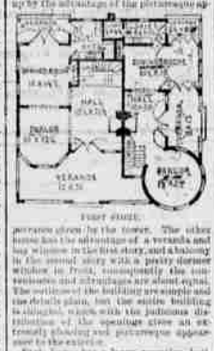
PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

only perhaps to spend it on portable pictures or bric-a-brac, and will not commission an artist to paint panels for him on walls which belong to his landlord. Therefore the work which, under more settled circumstances would be done with care and thoroughness, is either left undone or executed so carelessly that there is no genuine harmony in the result.

But the cost of art is now the fashion. The capitalist appreciates its commercial value and adopts it accordingly. In many localities near large cities a capitalist by the judicious investment of a small sum of money in conveniently planned and attractive dwellings may realize a liberal percentage. Small, detached cottages usually rent well, but there are many localities where semi-detached dwellings are preferred, especially if at lower rental. For the same amount of money the semi-detached dwellings contents afford a greater opportunity for artistic effects in both the exterior and interior.

Here are two semi-detached cottages designed to be based on a low rental. The building is placed in the middle of a 50 feet lot, which gives a wide space all around, affording an opportunity for verandas and balconies. It is treated as one structure, with a large round tower at one corner and a broad veranda in front and on one side.

From the front veranda you enter one house, and from the side veranda you enter the other. This practically keeps each house entirely separate, which is a most desirable arrangement. The objections of entering at the side of one house is made up by the advantage of the picturesque air



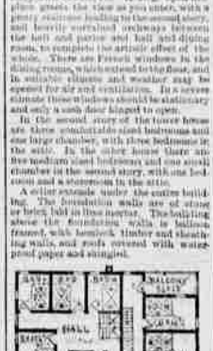
FIRST STORY.

given to the exterior. The other house has the advantage of a veranda and bay window in the first story, and a balcony in the second story with a pretty dormer window in front, consequently the convenience and attractiveness are about equal. The outlines of the building are simple and the details plain, but the entire building is adapted, with its judicious distribution of the openings gives an extremely pleasing and picturesque appearance to the exterior.

Each house has a large reception hall, parlor, dining room and kitchen to the first story with closets, etc. A large open fireplace greets the view as you enter, with a pretty staircase leading to the second story, and heavily curtained orchways between the hall and parlor and hall and dining room, to complete the artistic effect of the whole. There are French windows in the dining rooms, which extend to the floor, and in suitable climate and weather may be opened for air and ventilation. In severe climate these windows should be stationary and only a sash door hinged to open.

In the second story of the tower houses are three sunshiny sleeping rooms and one large chamber, with three bedrooms in the attic. In the other house there are two medium sized bedrooms and one small chamber in the second story, with one bedroom and a storeroom in the attic.

A cellar extends under the entire building. The foundation walls are of stone or brick laid in lime mortar. The building above the foundation walls is balloon framed, with hemlock timber and sheathing walls, and roofs covered with waterproof paper and shingles.


BATH
BALCONY BELOW
HALL
PARLOR
DINING ROOM
KITCHEN
BALCONY ABOVE
BATH
BALCONY ABOVE
BALCONY BELOW
BATH
BALCONY ABOVE
BALCONY BELOW
BATH
BALCONY ABOVE
BALCONY BELOW