THE REPORTER AND THE BEAR.

A Humorous Sketch. By EVERETT MCNEIL.

place twenty years ago," said the old hunter, an he poked a fresh bowl full of tobacco could pump a bear as full of holes as a down into his pipe with his finger and re- sieve with this here gun of mine afore he sumed his smoking and his story telling, could touch you. The magazine holds six-"In them days these mountains an' valleys teen shots,' an' he smiled. were covered with a heavy growth of timan' sharp teeth. I lived over on Dog mountain, just across Sass'fras valley from here, because I had in mind that old she bear, an' in as snug a little log cabin as you would knowed enough about bear nature an' man to keep me in tobacco an' powder an' balls | two collided. guiding the hunters, who came up from New York an', Boston to kill bear an' deer. But they weren't no real hunters, leastwise not many of them; an' if they got a bear or deer It was usually my old rifle what killed it. But I suspect they didn't tell it that way when they got back to the city; an' as they blown down, an' where she had been keepin' always paid me well I kept mum. But that

"One day, as I sat on a log in front of the door of my house, shaving the fat off a bearskin, I heard some one yellin' down in the woods.

" 'Hello, there!' the yell said.
" 'Hello, yourself!' I shouted back.

"Come down to the road. I've got a

************************** "The funniest hear hunt I ever had took "Where I goes in these woods my gun goes. "'O', he said, 'you needn't be afraid. I

" 'Goldarn your old pump,' I says back. ber an' full of bears an' wolves an' wild- 'When I shoots bear I shoots them with cats an' such like criticus with long claws balls. I don't pump holes into them.' I was consierable rited; but I didn't say more, want to see, an 'used to carn more'n enough | nature to know there'd be trouble when them

> smelled sweet and fresh, with just a touch of pine in it, an' the sky was as clear as a whistle. I felt sure I could walk right onto the old bear, nestlin' down under the roots of a great tree, which the wind had house for the last month. As we went deeper into the woods, an' the rocks an' trees an' air began to look more wild like, I could see Mr. Reporter was beginin' to get nervous, an' the way he kept fingerin' the trigger of his gun made me mighty careful how I walked in front of him.

"Well, after about an hour's hard tramp we came to the spot where the bear ought guest for your hotel,' an' then I knowed it to be. It was a wild lookin' place, down in a was old Dave Utter, who sometimes drove deep gully, all overgrown with great trees the hunters up to my place from Cats Eye an' thick with underbrush. I told Mr. Re-Mills, rine miles down the valley. He porter that I reckoned we were near bear. couldn't come no nearer to the house be- He cocked his rifle an' began to look scart; cause of the trees an' the rocks, so he yelled. but, with a desperate show of courage, he



"I went down to the road to see what again cautioned me not to do any shoot 'Here's a feller that's after bear. Can you take him?' Dave shouted the moment

he caught sight of me. 'I reckon. Let him jump out with his "The man was a tall, thin specimen of a

city chap, with an uncommon large mouth an' a long, thin nose, a-loomin' up between two high cheekbones. He warn't old, not more'n 22 at the most.

'Are you Luke Jones, the bear hunter?' he asked, lookin' at me. " 'That's my name,' I answered, 'an' I

'Can you find a bear for me to kill?'

" 'I reckon."

"'All right. Help me with my traps up

"He had a great handbag that weighed about a ton, containing am'nition enough to kill all the bears in the state of Pennsylvania, an' the first magazine rifle I ever were stuck in a broad belt around his mid-Sure, an' he was loaded for bear. "Within ten minutes he had told me, con-

fidentially, that he was a reporter on a big

FIND THE BEAR AND I'LL DO THE

New York daily, an' had run up just to kill a bear, so as to tell his readers exactly how it was done. I soon discovered that he knowed more about bears in one minit than I had learned in all my trampin' up an' Nown the woods. Leastwise he thought he did, an' I didn't care, for it gave him a whole lot of satisfaction, an' I knowed that tomorrow was a-comin' an' I had in mind the identical old she bear I would turn him

"That night, after turnin' in, he cleaned his rifle at least a dozen times, an' every time he told me just how he was a-goin' to kill the bear, an' cautioned me, under no circumstances, to do any shootin' myself.

'Find the bear, an' I'll do the rest,' he said. "The next morning the dog-goned idiot woke me up at 3 o'clock an' told me to get a move on me, as bears were uncomearly risers an' would be a nosin' round for their breakfast long before sunrise, an' he wanted to kill his bear an' he back in New York in time to get his story in the paper that night. I never saw a feller so all-fired hot for bear as he was. Well, we had our eat an' were ready

to start by 4 o'clock. 'You might leave your gun here,' he said, as he saw me pick up my rifle. 'I'm to do all the shootin', you know.' "Well, I won't,' I replied, shortly,

into the hole under the roots, I stopped an' picked up a great stone. " 'Get ready,' says I. "'Where! Where!' an' he looked wildly

in'. When we were within about two rods

of the fallen tree, an' where I could look

"'There, an' I hurled the great stone with all my strength right into the hole. "Jininey! You oughter see that her come flyin' out of that hole an' make straight for the reporter. She was growlin' like a thunder storm an' her hair stood on end all over her body, so that she looked as

big as an ox.

"Mr. Reporter threw his rifle wildly to his shoulder an' fired. As luck would have it, the ball struck the bear somewhere in the side an' made her madder than ever. For one desperate moment Mr. Reporter tried to pump her full of holes, but he was so flustered an' scart that he couldn't make saw. A big horse pistol an' a long knife the blamed old pump work. The bear reared up on her hind legs right in front of him. I could see his face grow white as milk, and then, with a mad yell of terror, he flung the rifle at her head an' bolted for a tree. The condemned idiot didn't know enough to climb a small tree, but scrambled up the trunk of a great oak what the hear could climb as quick as he could. The bear wasn't more'n ten feet behind him, an' growlin' an' gnashin' her long white teeth awful to hear. She went up the tree so quick that the reporter didn't dare to climb up high, but crawled out on a great limb, thinkin' that the bear would fear to follow. When the bear came to the limb she paused an' began to growl more terrible than ever. Mr. Reporter sat straddle of the limb, a-holdin' on with both hands, an' swore at the bear. He was that scart he had plum forgot all about the big horse pistol an' knife he had in his belt. The bear began cautiously to creep out on the limb.

" 'Shoot her! Shoot her! For God's sake, shoot her quick!' yelled the reporter, hitchin' back further an' further on the

"'I'm not to do any shootin', you know," I says back. 'You're to kill the bear. You was a goin' to pump her full of holes.' 'The reporter did some more swearin'

"The bear kept crawlin' nearer an' nearer an' the reporter kept hitchin' back further an' further an' swerin' harder an' harder. The limb began to bend an' to shake, an all of a sudden the reporter lost his balance an' went down, but held on to the limb with both hands. The jar tumbled the bear off, but she, too, caught the limb with her fore paws an' there they hung, a facin' each other an' kickin', not more'n six feet apart. Neither could get back on the limb, because when the bear would try to swing her body up the man would kick her in the stomach an' knock her back, an' when the reporter tried to do the same trick the bear, with one vicious kick of her hind legs, ripped the pantaloons an' drawers clean off his legs an' took a lot of skin along with them. The limb of the tree had bent considerable with the weight of the man an' the bear, an' the reporter's feet wasn't mor'n six feet above the ground, but he was too scart to know it an' didn't dare to let go, thinkin' that every bone in

his body would be broke by the fall. 'For a moment they hung there this way, reporter yellin' to me to shoot an swearin-gosh, how he could swear!-an' the bear ki-kin' and growlin' an' gnashin' her teeth fit to make one's blood run cold; then, all of a sudden, the limb broke, an' bear and man went to the ground together, the limb fallin' on top of both, with a crash like thunder.

"I don't know who was the most scart, the man or the bear; but I guess it was six as-good-as-you-are and hasn't lost his digof one an' a half dozen of the other. The reporter jumped to his feet an' ran yellin' through the woods, the thick underbrush going on there would be lots of individuals that American manufacturers are superior scratchin' his bare legs at every jump; an' the bear, with a yelp of fright, bounded away up the mountain side.

"I picked up the reporter's rifle an' started out to track him up. I found him a roostin' in the top branches of a tall hick'ry tree an' a shiverin' so I could feel the ground it tremble near the trunk.

"'Come down, quick!' I yelled, 'or the menta."

'Dash-it-ta-dash! Dash! blank! Blank! Blank the bear!' he remarked. Then seem' the monster wasn't in sight, he began slowly an' painfully to crawl down the tree.

"When he reached the ground I offered

" 'D-m the gun!' he said, shortly. 'You

can have it. Take me to your home.' He was that glum all the long way back that not another word could I get out of him. I tried to put him in good humor by tellin' him how funny it all really was an' what a good story it would make for his paper. "When he came to my cabin he grabbed

his bag, took out a new pair of trousers, an' put them on.

"'I'm goin' home. Goodbye,' an' he started down the path leadin' to Cat's Eye Mills, nine miles down the valley. 'Be you in such a hurry to tell your readers how to kill bear that you can't wait no longer?" I called out after him. "' 'No,' he answered, savagely. 'An' if

ever hear of your tellin' any one about this

bear hunt, I'll send a prize fighter up from

New York to knock your teeth through the back of your head, an' he was gone. "That was the most fun I ever had huntin' hear," finished the old hunter, as he knocked the ashes out of his pipe and refilled it with

BILLY EMERSON IS ILL.

Man Who Has Made Thousands Laugh

is Now Sick and Alone. Sick and alone in a little stuffy room in a third-class Clark street hotel, Billy Emerson is still "as happy as a big sunflower," relates the Chicago Times-Herald. He is not looking for sympathy, and as for money, he says there is \$250,000 awaiting him in San Francisco any time he wants it, and all he would have to do in the words of the song would be to "telegraph his baby" if he

News that the hoodoo that theatrical people believe in was in hot pursuit of the noted black-face comedian caused sorrow in the profession here, and friends have been dropping in and offering to do all sorts of things for the sick man's comfort. One of them began telling funny stories and jokes upon the theory that Billy was down in his luck and needed cheering up. The song and dance man stood it for a time and interrupted his friend as follows: "Let up on that funny business. It isn't in your line and I don't need it. All I want is a little

Emerson is suffering from a fever and has een compelled to cancel all his summer dates. While not exactly stranded, he is not surrounded by the luxury in which he rolled for years, and the trunks full of swell and dapper suits that used to delight the hearts of his female admirers are not in evidence. Three months ago in Evansville

ind., while with W. S. Cleveland's minstrels he sprained his ankle and had just recovered from it when his present sickness came upon him. People who recall the time when Billy Emerson set all Chicago, and the country for that matter, crazy with his songs and dances, and who know of the hundreds of thousands of dollars that poured into his pockets, shook their heads and looked sad when they saw the untidy room where the comedian is confined, and told of the days when he bet his money upon a horse race like a prince and won and lost thousands at the gaming table without giving the matter i

Billy Emerson has undoubtedly made nore money than any comedian in his line, and yet he has not a dollar of his own to day. Married to a very rich woman of San Farnelsco, he prefers traveling about the country and appearing on the vaudeville stage to living at home in ease and luxury Such men as Tom Foley, Harry Powers and Jay Riah tell of his halcyon days and declare that he was the king of them all in the song and dance line, and that he has made in his time several million dollars. Only the old-timers remember Billy Emer son in the days before the great fire, when was in partnership with Billy Manning in the Dearborn theater, on Dearborn street, between Madison and Washington streets. Summer and winter he and Manning

whose reputation was second to none, ran

a minstrel show, and Tom Foley says there was not a night when the standing room sign was not hung out in the little play house. This continued until the fire swept the building away and left Billy as poor as he was before large box office receipts be gan pouring into his treasury. It was Billy Emerson who originated artistic dancing in connection with singing, and his every move upon the stage was full of the poetry of motion. His stage career began when he was almost too young to remember. In Baltimore, in 1862, under the management of John Riah, he was singing "Willie, We Have Missed You." Soon after he took up minstrel work he came to Chicago, and port manufacturer, and will be known as with the late R. M. Hooley organized the Megitharian Minstrels, which toured the country in opposition to Rice's Mastodons Emerson was end man and got \$500 a week and a generous percentage of the receipts. Later Tom McGuire, the "Napoleon of the coast," took him west and gave him \$1,000 week. McGuire's "El Dorado" is said to have got the major portion of the salary while Billy was in San Francisco. Those were the days of Kimball, Bob Hart, John Kelly and Dan Bryant. Emerson considers his greatest success the song, "I Am as Happy as a Big Sunflower," for the public kept him singing it for over ten years. Even now it is frequently called for, and "Morlarity," "Mary Kelly's Beau" and "Love Among the Roses" have nearly as great a charm as ever. Emerson has made three successful trips to Australia, and, while he does not dance with the same grace as of yore and his voice has lost some of its sweetness, he is still a card that vaudeville managers do not overlook.

HE LECTURED TO CLERKS.

A Young Man's Bright Scheme to Pay

His Vacation Expenses. "A young friend of mine made his vacaion expenses in rather a peculiar manner this year," said a gray-haired New Orleans merchant to a Times reporter. "He is a department manager in a big New York retail house, and conceived the idea of getting up a lecture to clerks. The talk was devoted to practical advice in regard to everyday life behind the counter-how to address ustomers, how to make suggestions without being offensive, how to avoid disputes, how to meet complaints, how to refuse credit diplomatically when a refusal is ordered, and hundred and one other things on which an Franklin institute, two commercial bodies employe is apt to go wrong without intending to. The lecture was such a success that he was invited to repeat it at other the project. For the local advantages exestablishments, and he has done so a numher of times, charging a fee of \$50. It's a good idea. The average merchant hardly the city of Philadelphia has donated \$200. ealizes what a menace to his business an ill-mannered clerk is likely to be. There have subscribed an additional \$150,000. are two kinds of bad clerks-the rough, robust, bulldozing type and the pale, ratfaced snarling type. The last is the most dangerous to trade. A clerk of that kind is generally a young fellow who feels it nec- the shipbuilder. William L. Elkins and essary to assume a belligerent attitude to- Thomas Dolan of the street railway syndiward customers in order to show he is just- cate, and others as well known. nity by waiting on folks. If proprietors pose of the exposition: knew how much of that kind of thing was "While practical demo without a job tonight. Still it's largely due to those of foreign countries in most lines to ignorance and false pride, and for that of production, it is true that European naeason the lecture scheme strikes me as tions, like England and Germany, for extip-top. It wouldn't surprise me if the gen- ample, enjoy a certain advantage over our tleman of whom I speak found it profitable own exporters through their greater familgive his whole time to the work. When larity with foreign markets and trade conbecomes known he will certainly be dition. deluged with invitations to make engage-

Philadelphia in September.

Practical Hints for Manufacturers

and Exporters Desiring to

Compete for the Trade

of the World.

The exposition will be marked by some

notable gatherings. It will be formally

opened by President McKinley. Official

foreign countries. President Diaz of Mexico

has accepted a special invitation to attend,

and it is expected that he will be present

some time during the month of October. About the middle of October a great inter-

national trade congress, the first of the kind

ever held in this country, will assemble in

Philadelphia. It will be composed of dele-

gates from all parts of the world, and all

sorts of questions relating to international

trade will be discur ad by authorities in the

Notwithstanding the great gathering of

foreigners that is expected to attend the

exposition it will be distinctively an Ameri-

can display. There will be no foreign ex-

hibits. Foreign goods will be on exhibition,

but they will be displayed as samples and

The primary object is to show the Ameri-

can manufacturer and exporter exactly what

he must produce in order to compete with

foreign nations in the markets of the world.

By displaying thousands of samples of goods

now used it will show what is demanded in

these markets. By placing before him the

exact cost and selling price of these articles

it will show whether he can compete suc-

signed to be a great school of trade instruc-

tion and will impart its teachings by the

object lesson method. The enterprise will

undoubtedly result in giving a big boom to

The new expansionist display is to be held

under the patronage of the United States

government and under the auspices of the

Philadelphia Commercial museum and the

in the city of Philadelphia. At its recent

session congress appropriated \$350,000 for

pected to accrue from it the state of Penn-

sylvania has given \$75,000 toward it, and

000 to the same purpose. Individual citizens

The enterprise is backed by many promi-

nent financiers. Its president is P. A. B.

Widener, the street railway magnate, and

among the directors are Charles H. Cramp,

Mr. Widener says in explaining the pur-

"While practical demonstration has proved

"Such a condition of affaire is natural

enough. Great Britain, for instance, has

the cause of national trade expansion.

essfully against them. In short it is de-

for the purpose of comparison.

various lines of commerce and industry.

epresentatives will be sent by nearly all

the National Export Exposition.

the other European countries. AMERICAN GOODS FOR FOREIGN MARKETS

"The United States, on the other hand, is new to the business and is somewhat handi-

Beginning on September 14 a novel and unique exposition will be held in Philadelphia. It will mark a new era in the commercial policy of the United States, being devoted entirely to showing what trade expansion has done and can do for us. It will be a display for and by the American ex-

familiar with them. trade has grown and it has received a remarkable impetus from the events of the as well as to the seeker after practical inpast eight months. The superior producing formation. power of American machinery and American workmen makes it possible for us to compete with foreign exporters. But the competition is close and if the American is to take or manufacturer to study this matter independently would require a great deal of expenditure of time and money, but when done on a large scale and on the collective princi-

ple it becomes a simpler matter. What it Aims to Do.

pass and place at the disposal of American has frequently been made against American and the same amount of railway cars, \$8,000,producers and exporters all that our com- goods has been that they were not packed | 000 of oleomargarine and \$2,000,000 of boots

of experience. "That is to say the American boot and Goods sent to interior points in South shoe manufacturer will find gathered here America, where it is necessary to conall the kinds of footgear now sold in the vey them by pack mules, have been shipped countries affording a market for that class in 300-pound package cases. In other inof goods. He will see, for example, just stances goods have not been prepared propwhat kinds of shoes are supplied to Central erly to withstand the severe handling or America. He will see also the cost price of the climatic changes that they encounter, these articles and the price for which they able, therefore, to figure out whether he iar with transportation conditions in the can profitably make shoes to compete with different countries showing how goods are to will form a school of commercial expansion those of European manufacturers in the Cen- be prepared for shipment. There will be by which our exporters and manufacturers tral American market.

"Of course this is only one small phase of the work contemplated by the exposition, but it serves to show the purpose of the banks of the Schuylkill river well within

with the requirements of trade in all parts eign dealers who are prospective customers. of the world. They know just what is de- It will be no less interesting to the Amerimanded in South America and Africa and can producer and the American consumer as the Orient. Moreover, they have learned by showing what his own country and his felexperience the best form in which to ship lows are doing to meet foreign competition their goods to these countries. The same in the markets of the world. Unless all thing is true to a greater or less extent of indications are at fault the enterprise will benefit our trade to the extent of millions."

Character of Exhibits. capped by that fact. Until the panic of 1893 will be unique and highly interesting in in collecting and distribut ug commercial inthis country was of small importance in the character. They will all be articles of com- formation for American exporters and in callcommerce of the world, except in supplying merce. Side by side will be shown, for ex- ing attention of foreign buyers to American food products and raw materials to the man- ample, the various forms of headgear worn ufacturing nations. The surplus manufac- in different parts of the world. Each distures left on hand by that period of depres- play will be marked by a card indicating displays all the trade products that are likely sion naturally sought a foreign outlet. Our where it is produced, what the cost of pro- to be of practical interest to Americans. For manufacturers found that in certain lines duction is and for how much it sells. The example, its wool exhibit contains over 1,000 there was no question of the superiority of cloth manufacturer will see exactly what specimen fleeces, including samples of every American goods. In other lines, particu- styles and qualities of print cloth go to variety grown in any part of the world. larly those sent to South America, Africa adorn our new subjects in the Philippines and the Orient, the particular form or ap- and whether they are sold at a price that he pearance or preparation of our goods preju- can meet in competition. On account of the of the principal dealers in all foreign ports, diced them in the minds of buyers not divergent character of the exhibits and the with all available information as to his credit worldwide area which they will represent "In spite of these drawbacks our foreign the display will be highly interesting to ness. This information is at the disposal of the curious visitor and student of customs

Even in the efforts to make the exposition's displays attractive to the ordinary visitor the practical is not lest to sight. Instead of a midway and similar attractions and hold a foremost place he must know there will be a Chinese street reproduced stantly on foot show that there is a steady, his markets thoroughly. For each exporter exactly with people, customs and costumes. rapid and healthy growth in the export of There will be a Filipino village and other up-to-date features calculated to be of value will be surprised by the statement that we to the persons interested in the possibilities shipped abroad \$82,000,000 worth of iron and of traffic with these countries.

"It will bring together within small com- to different countries. One complaint that \$13,000,000 of oil coke, \$2,000,000 of carriages petitors have learned from their long years properly to meet local conditions in the and shoes. This list is sufficient to show that countries to which they were shipped. To remedy this a practical demonstration With a very little effort he will be will be made at Philadelphia by men familmany other features of an equally practical

nature in the progress of the exposition. The exposition grounds are located on the

TEACHING TRADE EXPANSION been a great exporter for half a century. In already received we know that it will attend that time her dealers have become familiar tract to this country a great number of foreight acres. After the close of the exposition the principal building will be used as a permanent home for the Philadelphia com-

The exposition is in fact an outgrowth of the work of the Commercial museum, of

which Charles H. Cramp is the president and Dr. William P. Wilson the managing director. The museum has been actively in The exhibits displayed at the exposition operation for two years. Its work consists products. The museum maintains a permanent exposition in Philadelphia, where it

> Another part of the institution's work is the investigation of credits. It keeps a list trustworthinese and the extent of his busi-American shippers and is of great convenience to them.

The museum collects and keeps on file all current information regarding the progress of our export trade.

Dr. Wilson says on this subject:

"The investigations which we keep congeneral manufactures. For instance, nobody iron manufactures last year, but it may occa-One of the most practical of the exposition | sion some surprise to know that we also exfeatures will be a display showing how goods ported \$9,000,000 of agricultural implements. should be packed and prepared for shipment \$9,000,000 of chemicals, \$7,000,000 of bicycles, there is considerable variety in the products that we send abroad.

"American manufacturers are likewise making inroads on fields which the British or lermans have heretofore had exclusively to themselves.

"American manufacturers are pushing out n every direction. What they most need at present is information as to foreign markets and products. The museum and the forthcoming exposition will furnish this and can profit to the extent of millions."

"What might have been"-if that little cough hadn't been neglected-is the sad reundertaking. From the letters and inquiries the city of Philadelphia. They comprise Minute Cough Cure cures coughs and colds. flection of thousands of consumptives.

MAIN BUILDING OF THE NATIONAL SXPORT EXPOSITION.



