## Pulse of Western Progress.

MANY STREET, ST. TO.

time of the discovery of promising gold quartz in the desert region in the southeastern part of Kern county, east of the placers at Goler, which caused the rush two years ago, and which still continues to yield well, says a Healdsburg special to the San Francisco Chronicle. The most recent discoveries are quartz ledges, which promise permanency. The center of these discoveries is at Camp Randsburg, sixty miles east of

Two brothers named Ashford came in for supplies and reported the discovery by themselves and associates of an immense ledge of quartz of marvelous richness. The Ashfords are Englishmen, who have been farmers here, but being unsuccessful, started out nine weeks ago to prospect on the desert. They were totally unused to mining, but preserved, and for nearly eight weeks did not get a "color." Then they stumbled on

ne ledge, which promises them a fortune. It is about a mile from Camp Randsburg. and as far as traced is exposed 2,500 feet and is two feet in thickness. Next to th hanging wall there is six inches of rock that will average \$5,000 to the too, and which seems a distinct layer by itself. The rest of the vein, eighteen inches in width, will run \$50 to the ton. From the six-inch streak specimens have been taken out that will run \$15,000 to the ton, while one can stand a distance of ten yards from the ledge and

actually see free gold. As open as the news became known a big rush of miners set in, and for several miles in every direction the country has been located. Experts have examined the mines located. Experts have examined the mines and pronounce them very rich. It is thirteen miles to water, but a well will be bored at once, and machinery is already being contracted for to work the ore.

At Rudsburg several mines are now being worked and producing good results. Actual working of the ore on a large scale

shows the average in free gold to be over \$180 to the ton. These reports come in no case from men with mines to sell.

SUCCESSFUL IRRIGATING SCHEME. The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad contractors are getting their sup-plies and grading materials together pre-paratory to the construction of additional reservoirs along the route that cattlemen use in driving their beef cattle to the railroad loading pen here, says a Belle Fourche, S. D., special to the Minneapolis Tribune.

Up to two years ago the cattlemen had considerable trouble on their drives owing to the distance between watering places. There was great abundance of water in the creeks, but they were too far apart. To obviate this the railroad company built two experimental reservoirs in 1894. These were such a success that more were put in last year, and now they are preparing to put in two more, making thirteen in all.

But little expense is attached to the con-

struction of these reservoirs, a site being selected at the head of some dry ravine and an earth dam thrown up, and experience has demonstrated that these dams are equally as permanent as inexpensive.

During the freshets in the spring these

reservoirs are filled, and they retain the water, clean and pure, owing to the high altitude, until after the cattle shipping sea-

The experience of the railroad company enpraged the farmers in that locality to try this system of storing water for irrigation purposes. A few made a beginning last purposes. A few made a segunning las year, and their success was so pronounce that many are putting them in this year.

It is thought that the general adoption of
this system would result in less loss from floods along the main streams, and greatly increase returns from the soil, and it is urged that were the general government to take hold of it all over the watershed of the Mississippi river the necessity for the expenditure of immense sums of money for the

protection of the low lands in the south would be obviated, and millions of acres of now unproductive and worthless lands would be made fertile and valuable. BOTTOM LINED WITH GOLD.

Alaska advices received by the steamer Willapa, which has arrived in port from the north, says a Scattle dispatch to the San Francisco Call, that enterprising Sitkans intend to drain a lake back of that staid old town and gather by the wagon-load gold bul-lion and dust that for centuries has been brought down and accumulated in the bed brought down and accumulated in the bed of the lake by glaciers. The project is a grand one, and commendatory of the worthy spirits behind it. The outside world will watch with as much interest their progress as some Christian folk have done for the end of the world. The tunnel will not be an end of the world. The tunnel will not be an end of the world. end of the world. The tunnel will not be an extraordinarily long one—only about 1,000 feet—and it will run water from the lake, whose bottom is believed to be paved with gold to a great depth. The feeders for the lake are believed to have been ancient glaciers which in their slow process of travel, have which, in their slow process of travel, have ground up the mountains into debris and precious metal along with sediment in the lake bottom. Claims have already been taken up and preparations for unlocking the secrets of glacier and lake are to be

pushed forward. bit of sensational news from Alaska is that the great ice-bound region is being made aware of Prof. Andrie's proposed aerial trip to the north pole, and that the natives from Point Barrow to Greenland are looking forward with keen interest to his appearance. The Pacific Geographical so-clety has in hand the dissemminating of the news, and letters have been sent out by the commercial companies doing business in Arctic Alaska, with the request that the information be imported to all accounties. formation be imparted to all accessible na-tives, in order that they may render assist-ance when Prof. Andrie and his balloon

come their way. The Indian mail carrier, "Jimmy" Jackson, who left Seattle early in the winter with mail for the Yukon, has, it is reported by Robert Insley, who has just made his way out of that country, probably met the fate of the two newspaper men—Hodge and Mc-Nelis—whom he deserted and left to perish. When last seen he was off the trail and cold and hunger had apparently unbalanced his mind. His two Indian companions he had also left behind, and he had thrown away

much n.ail matter.

A disease similar to hydrophobia is rapidly carrying off the dogs taken to Alaska. Many have been shot and the loss falls heavily upon their owners, owing to the diffi WHALING AT MONTEREY.

The new whalery of Captain Pedro and Louis Schaufele at Monterey will have an opportunity to show what it can do with

PEN PICTURES

north with their young, and recently a school of ten or more stopped in Monterey bay. Captain Pedro's men sighted them, started in pursuit, and succeeded in killing one of the youngsters and a large whale. They put weights on the big fellow and anchored him out in the bay, but they towed the 'baby' in. It will be landed soon and the men will begin to remove the fate, ready for

boiling out at the whatery.

The big whale was harpooned, and towed the boat through the sea at a tremendous rate. Shot after shot was fired whenever the whale appeared above the water. About a mile north of Lover's point the final struggle occurred. The monster, in his dving agony, lashed the water into foam.

The old whale will be left anchored for days, and then he will be brought to the whalery. Several hundred dollars are expected to be realized from the first catch. The fishermen are hoping to be able to harpoon or shoot another before the school leaves the bay.

AN AGGRESSIVE COYOTE. W. A. Burt Campbell is a hunter and trapper of many years' experience in Wasco county, says the Portland Oregonian. Many trophies of the chase adorn residences and business houses on The Dalles, which are from wild sulmals killed by Mr. Campbell. He invariably receives county scrip for bountles at every session of the county court, and prizes every fall from the fair as-sociation. One day quite recently he had a most unusual experience, and one which has probably never before been duplicated. While making the rounds of his traps he

came upon one about 3 o'clock in the after-cioon which held a coyote.

The animal watched Mr. Campbell's approach without fear, and, indeed, tugged at its chain in the effort to reach him. When within about fifty feet the coyote succeeded in extricating his foot, and instead of fleeing, made for the trapper, determined upon giving battle. Campbell was so thoroughly surprised he stood motionless waiting its approach. No one ever before had heard of a coyote that would attack a man under any cir-cumstances, and Campbell supposed it would surely turn and run before reaching him. But not so. The coyote soon reached Mr. But not so. The coyote soon reached Mr. By in order to be on the ground when the Campbell and fiercely atacked him. As it snow melts to commence active operations jumped for him he threw an arm around at the earliest possible moment.

its neck and tried to strangle it. The animal Parties recently down from the proved too strong for these tactics and Camp-bell loosed his hold with one hand in order to get a knife from his pocket. While doing this the coyote bit his leg, through a pair of chaparajos. If it had not been for the 12% per cent copper, five ounces silver and leather garment the wound would have been \$1.20 in gold. From 100 to 150 holes for asmuch more severe. But Campbell now got his knife out and quickly closed the battle by plunging it repeatedly in the animal's ribs and cutting his throat. He at once went to town and had the wound dressed. Mr. Campbell will probably save that bell will probably save that pelt, as men orable of the only coyote fight ever recorded

WHY THE SPRINGS ARE HOT. A wonderful and interesting discovery has been made near Arrowhead Springs by Thomas Hatten, a pioneer resident of San Bernardino, and the owner of a big ranch near the foothills, says a San Bernardino dispatch to the San Francisco Call. He has found the probable source of the warm water

in trappers' history

n and about Arrowhead Springs. Hatten started in quest of sheep that were missing. Following an old trail over Water-man canon he came upon a natural basin formed by rocks. While gazing about the little valley he saw at a distance of about 350 yards a thin white column of smoke issuing from behind a boulder. Believing it was a campfire, he went toward it to ascertain if the campers had seen his sheep. When Hatten reached the rock he found no eign of life and the smoke had disappeared.

Hatten determined to investigate.

big boulder was in the way, and he went to a quarry some distance away and pro-cured dynamite. One of the quarrymen Big Horn country. named Burke accompanied him back. They put a big charge of dynamite under the rock and it was blown to atoms. From the spot where the boulder stood issued a sheet of flames, throwing out intense heat. After the flames subsided the men approached the spot and discovered a cave of some depth, at the nottom of which

there appeared to be flowing lava. It will probably be some time before the cavern can be fully explored, owing to the intense heat issuing from its mouth.

In various parts of the mountains in the vicinity of this discovery are lava formations. Scientists have been trying for some time to fathom the origin of the many warm springs in and about Arrowhead, but the

honor of the discovery has fallen to Hatten. THE DAKOTAS. The Claremont creamery is to be put in operation again.

Shipments of young cattle for the range at Pierre have already begun.

Report comes that the ferryboat at Fores lity struck a sandbar and was sunk on its The cattle and horses swam first trip. The cattle and horses ashore and the people came in skiffs. The owners of the Egyptian mine at Key-

stone have closed a contract with the In-gram custom mill for an extended run on their ore. The development crosscut in this mine has opened up a large vein of ore run-ning \$6.50 free milling and \$6 per ton in concentrater. The cost of mining and mill ing being but about \$2.25 per ton, the ore will pay a handsome profit.

The Deadwood and Delaware Smelter company has notified the contractors at their limestone quarries near Englewood that in the future it will require just double the amount of rock it has been having. This rock is mixed with ore before the charge is put into the stacks and the additions cunt required has been necessitated by the recent increase in the capacity of the smelters.

The Ladies' Round Table club of Deadwood literary organization, has received its charter as a member of the National Federation of Clubs, of which Mrs. Ellese Henrotin of Chicago is president, and has elected ita president, Miss Clara D. Coe, as delegate to the convention of the federation, which will be held at Louisville, Ky., this month. This club is the only one in South Dakota holding membership in the National Federation.

The deal on the fuller's earth deposit, near Buffalo Gap, has at last been closed. Owing to time required to make thoroughly practical tests of the earth, there has been considerable delay. It is understood that the deal is made in the interest of the Big Four packers of South Omaha and Chicago, they being the largest consumers of the product.

In view of the fact that this can be delivered

PLEASANTLY AND

Francisco Chronicle, for two have just been the imported has cost them, this being the shot and killed in the bay.

Every year at this season whales start work, the deal is quite an important one. The owners of the Danielson mine,

Squaw creek, near Lead City, are now working four different ore chutes. The ore is yellow carbonates of high grade, some of it running \$200 per ton. They are now regular shippers to the smelter at Deadwood and Kansas City. The experience of these people has encouraged mine owners in that district push their development work, with the re-

Buildings are being erected at the new camp called Torrington, near Manitou park. Work on the April Fool mine, near Pioche being pushed in anticipation of the arrival

suit that new strikes are of a daily occur-

of the machinery. The Huron Gold Mining company at West Creek has arranged for the driving of a tunnel for a distance of 2,500 feet on the Single Tax lode.

The lessees of the Colorado City lode, adjoining the Blue Bird on Bull hill, Cripple Creek, are sacking ore running from \$80 to \$100 to the ton as fast as it comes out. The Highland Chief claim of the Mayflower ompany, one and a half miles west of Gillette, has opened up an eight feet vein of ore from which assays of \$50 per ton have been obtained.

A strike of twenty-one faches of solid ore that samples \$200 a teu in gold has been made in the Curlew mine at Yankee, A large plant of machinery will be put on this nine this soring.

The Gold Dollar at Lawrence is making a good showing. The shaft has been sunk 130 feet and a drift extended fifty feet west rom the eighty-foot level. Assays on the ore have been obtained as high as \$30 per It is estimated that at the present time the

Portland company, Cripple Creek, has over

\$2,000,000 worth of ore to sight, and those

who are in position to know claim that its output for the present year will exceed \$2,-500,000. Quite a large number of prospectors are en route for Hahn's peak. It is rather early in the season, but those going now are doing

Parties recently down from the new town Ellis in Riley's peak mining district report having received returns from a mill run from the Eleandor claim showing a value of \$22.38. The ore is said to carry pessment work have been sunk within a radius of three miles of Ellis. The town

WYOMING.

Development work is about to commence on the placers in the Blue Grase district. Wonderfully rich dirt has been discovered and the owners of the claims are expecting a bonanza.

W. A. Dodge has had a number of assays made on dirt taken from the placer claims in the Dodge City fields, the returns showing values of from \$9.15 to \$10 per cubic yard. An assay made of some black cand returned \$14 per ton.

There is a great deal of snow in the moun tains, about six feet, and the creeks are not yet open in the vicinity of Laramie. The warm weather, however, is melting the snow rapidly, and it is believed that inside of thirty days work will be under way in all the placer fields.

The Big Horn Rustler says that the com panies constructing ditches in the basin are not to be allowed all the credit for enterprise, and cites a large number of cases in which private capital and enterprise are promoting the agricultural possibilities of the

The prospecting for coal on the Richards claim near Laramie has been abandoned. The hole was drilled 280 feet, but caved so badly that in order to drill further casing would be required. The company did not have the means to do this and abandoned the enterprise. Coal was encountered at a depth of eighty feet and again at 190 feet, not in paying quantities, however.

OREGON. The proposition to ctart a pine-needla fac-tory in Grant's Pass has again taken on life. The promised land in Wallowa county fast filling up with settlers from outside

The little town of Waterville, on the Mc-Kenzle river, has been having a building boom lately. The Rochester quarry, near Elk City, Ya quina bay, is getting ready to begin operations at an early date. A complete quarry

plant has been ordered. The Santiam Lumbering company of Mill City has purchased 15,000,000 feet at Berry, on the North Santiam, and U. S. Berry has he contract of logging. The Grande Ronde Lumber company's mill

t Parry started up on the season's run. The aw mill will be run to its full espacity, and will turn out between 80,000 and 100,000 feet of lumber daily. The acreage of oats on the Siletz reservaon will be largely increased this year over st. There will be many acres sown by new

settlers, and the Indians are also greatly increasing their fields. Duncan Berry killed a fat she bear in Fox valley, while she was after him on two feet. Two cube that were with her escaped, but Berry dried out one and a half gallons of

crease from the old lady. Prof. Lloyd of Forest Grove, before he made his recent trip to Tillamook to study the rock oyster, was of the opinion that the sollusk bored a hole in the solid rock, to be turned into his home, by means of his shell, to which a grinding motion was given by the muscles of the oyster inside. After his study, he has changed his theory. He finds that the oyster bores the chamber into the rock with his foot, and when the hole is

large enough the foot drops off or is ab

corbed. WASHINGTON. The Asotin Sentinel states that the daily output of the placer mines between Asotin

and Salmon river is \$125 per day. A. H. Kellogg has just completed planting 1,400 cherry trees, and now has perhaps the most carefully planted orchard in Island county. The trees were planted on what is known as the circular system, in rectangles 16x18 feet. By planting in this form about

POINTEDLY PUT.

one-seventh more trees can be put upon an acre, while the rows, radiating from every in the orchard, present a very pleas

ing effect. Whatcom lands are said to yield four tons of flax straw to the acre. This quantity of straw makes one and one-third tons of Animal Pavorite of Same Vind

cutched fiber. The new sawmill of the Rell Lumber co pany, at Everett, started up recently. It has a capacity of 75,000 feet, a day, and gives employment to thirty-five men.

A Pennsylvania syntifehte, owning 5,000 acres of land in Skaget county, has had it surveyed, and established a camp for the

purpose of logging off the land. The Skagit News says a fish hatchery is to be established on the Skagit river. There was a strong pressure brought to bear to select the Nooksack instead of the Skagit

in favor of the Skagit. The Cornwall mill, Bellingham bay, shipped last month five cargoss, four coastwise and one foreign. The total cargoes equalled 2, 100,000 feet of lumber and 350,000 lath.

The big ground squirrels . of Whitman ounty are said to be leaving for the south, while their places are being taken by the little stub-tailed equirrels from the lower hardship and peril as well as the rest. Victor Paul, the clerk in the Blaine hotel,

has this winter shot and taken over 800

ducks and brant in Semiahmoo bay,

over 300 wild pigeons and others birds in the woods. With the exceptions of liberal presents to friends, the fowls were consumed Range cattle seem to be in demand. Buy ers are in the country about Walla Walla and the countles along the Columbia valley below Wallula. The prices paid are in ad-

vance of those that ruled last year. The buyers are mostly from Montana and Minnenota. MISCELLANEOUS.

De Lainor's gold mines, in southern Ne

vada, are yielding \$45,000 per month.

Farmers in the vicinity of Hesseltine, are polsoning squirrels with concentrated lye. At Seward City, fifty miles north of Juneau Alaska, there are some extremely rich gold

Big Seven mine, in Calaveras county, Callfornia. The DeLamar Mining company at DeLamar

Idaho, is using coal for fuel instead of wood, as an experiment. Fruit buyers have already put in an ap

prarance at Healdsburg, and are contracting for cherries at 4 cents. The Confidence Mining company of Inyo unty, California, has started up its mill in Death valley. Twenty-five men are employed. At the Oneida mine, north of Jackson, Cal he sinking of a shaft is progressing rapidly The ledge will be struck at a depth of 1,800

For the week ending March 28 1,551,240 bounds of freight were shipped overland rem San Jose, including 571,850 pounds of irled prunes.

Assays show the recent strike in the Yan kes Girl, at Silver City, Tintic, Utah, to be one of the richest of the series that have been made the present season

The Secastopol cannery will be operated this year on a larger scale than ever before, and from 250 to 350 hands will be employed during the entire spason. Crop prospects in Sonoma county never coked better, and farmers are feeling in good spirits. Grass on the ranges is fine end stock is in splendid condition.

A southern California train was struck by a heavy gale of wind at Alessandro and the sheet iron roof of one of the passenger oaches was completely blown off. Winemakers throughout Sonoma county

are already contracting for next season's grapes at ?15 per ton. This is an advance of from. \$3 to \$4 over the price paid has year. Carload after carload of wine is being

shipped from Healdsburg, Lyttons and Geyserville, and by the time the winemaking sesson is on again every cellar in he district will be emply. Prof. Blake, mineralogist of the Uni

versity of Atizona, has discovered in the Santa Rites an immense deposit of gyp-sum, or sulphate of lime, sultable for the manufacture of plaster of paris. The amount s practically unlimited The old gold camp of Florence, Idaho, that flourished in the 60's and produced much

placer gold, is now the scene of an "excitement," and hundreds of miners are rushing in, notwithstanding the snow is seven fee deep and will not disappear until May. The Chamber of Commerce at Santa Ans circulating two petitions for signature

one favoring the city ownership of the electric light plant, and the other oppos ing city ownership, and in favor of a vate or corporate regulation. So far sentiment expressed by signatures has been over 7 to 1 in favor of city ownership.

HEARD A STUTTERING CAT.

Misadventure of Soldlers Who Were

in Search of Whisky. During the late war Captain Smith of Richmond, with two friends, chanced to be in the vicinity of a certain farmhouse in the attic of which (so rumor stated) was stored goodly number of demijohns filled with fine old spirits. The captain, who had a stammering tongue and a weakness for the 'rosy," suggested that his companions and simself should stop at the house in question t such an hour in the evening as would el el an invitation to epend the night. The plan was accordingly put into execution, says a writer in Harper's Magazine. The three were assigned to the same sleeping apartment and after their host had bid them "good night" they preceived in one corner of the room a rough stairway, at the head of which was a trap door. This evidently led to the loft of which they had heard, and the captain seized the candle and ascended the oteps Unfortunately, however, when he reached the middle of the attic a sudden gust from some opening in the wall extinguished the light, and, in groping his way in the darkness, he struck against an object, which fell to the loor with a noise which sounded through th house. A moment afterward he heard a door on the first floor open, followed by the heavy tread of the farmer making hie way to the upper story.

Discovery and disgrace were imminent Eccape was impossible. In his despair a strategy suggested itself to the confederate and, in a manner unconveyable through this medium, he uttered three prolonged, agonized caterwauls. A momentary silence followed this effort; and then, to his infinite relief, the retreating steps of his host smote upon his ear. When quiet again reigned the officer signaled cautiously to his comrades. officer signaled cautiously to his comrades, and, guided by their voices, succeeded in getting back to his room and finally to bed. The next morning as they sat around the breakfast table their raral entertainer expressed a hope that his guests had rested well. 'Ye-ye-yes,' stammered the captain, "p-p-p-pretty well, but a co-confounded cat got in that loft over our heads and made a th-thunderin' noise, and waked us up." 'Yes,' said the farmer, dryly, "there are a good many cate about here, an' I often hear 'em hollerin' around, but last night was the very first time I ever heard a stutterin' cat holler."

Make it a point to see that your blood is purified, enriched and vitalized at this season with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Native Born in Cities. Regarding the population of great capitals M. Bertillon, the French statistic an, has made known some interesting facts. London has the highest percentage of na-

tive population, it being 65 per cent. In Vienna the native population is 45 per cent; in Berlin, 41; in St. Petersburg, 32, and in Paris, 36. greatest number of foreigners is in

Paris, over 181,000, including 26.863 Germans, while in Berlin there are but 397 French.

The greatest number of foreigners from any one nation in Paris is Beiglans, 45,000. Of other nationalities there are 13,000 English, 26,863 Germans, 9,000 Russians, 13,000 Luxembourgians, 26,000 Swiss and 21,000 Italians. Of the present population in Paris only 36 per cent were born there. For the past thirty years this percentage has remarked practically the same. ma'ned practically the same.

AN INFANTRY COMPANY'S COLLIE DOG

General Miles' Team of Fast Trotting Elks-Tale of a Pet Cub Bear and Its Mother-A Catamount and a Panther that Loved Men.

A curious feature of military life is the but the difference in the two streams was fondness shown by the soldiers for animal pets. Nearly every regiment in the service, relates the New York Sun, has a pet of some kind, and the animal or bird, whichever it may be, not only lives in garrison on the fat of the land, but also often accompanies the men on marches and in the field, seemingly content to endure its share of Every one remembers that when the garrison of Cork marched out with colors flying enroute to the Crimea It was compelled by orders to leave its four-footed pets at home. All sorts of schemes were practiced to evade the order. When the drum corps was directed to beat a march not a single drummer appeared willing to obey the order. A stern command brought forth music and it also brought forth such a yelping and sparling that further concealment was im-The men had endeavored muggle their animal friends on board ship through the agency of the drum corps

While stationed at St. Augustine, Fla., one of the infantry companies had a bright little collie dog named Chico. He was almost as. well informed concerning the bugle calls as the soldiers themselves. There are all sorts of calls blown during the day at an army t, such as reveille, sick call, guard mount, drill, mess, fatigue, parade and retreat Chico had a special fondness for some, par-ticularly those that announced breakfast, dinner and supper, and those for the forma-tion of the company. When the bugle sounded mess, Chico was

promptly on hand, and gravely proceeded to the dining hall, where his portion of the meal was assigned to him; and should it occur that he chanced to be some distance away when the-call-was-blown, his keen ear would always detect its peculiar significance, and back he would come at full speed to take his place n line for the march to the mess hall. Chico's particular pride was that his company should how off well. At the first call for guard mount, drill, and parade the dog always cleared the company parade of interlopers. whether they were civilians or members of other companies. At St. Augustine the barother companies. At St. Augustine the bar-racks are located in an old Spanish monastery which contains a courtyard in the rear lead-ing into the street by way of an old-fashioned the little collie quickly leaped to the front, and acting as advance guard, exercised his good judgment by chasing small boys and hers cut of the line of merch. When parade was formed Chico again took his place in the rear, and as the bugles sounded the re-treat he raised his voice and accompanied he music in a series of well-meant howls. After the ceremony he preceded the company back to quarters, and when the men were dismissed, the little fellow fell out with the rest and jumped around in high glee, at the same time giving vent to joyous barks, as if to congratulate his comrades upon their successful performance of duty. When stationed at Fort Keogh, in the far northwest, General Nelson A. Miles, now ommanding the army, was the owner of a very pretty pair of pets that were the wonder and admiration of every one who saw them They were two young elks that had been thoroughly broken to harness, and behind this brace of beauties the general could often be seen spinning across the snow-covered prairie at a 2:40 gait. When not in use the animals were turned loose to roam at will, and remained on the very beat of terms with the hounds and a captive buffalo at the post. Occasionally they would wander off into the timber of the Yellowstone, but when nightfall came on the two were always to be found at the home corral awaiting their keeper's at-

capturing and taming animals "ferae natura. among others was the young buffalo abov referred to, who had somehow drifted in among the post herd, and, being rounded up with the others, was made a prisoner when quite a calf. The youngster was gentle and tractable enough at first, and playfully butted the soldiers right and left without the least attempt at being hostile; but as he grew older his belligerent cature began to asser tself, and one day, having had a person lifficulty with the king of the domestic herd. he chased all the rest of the animals out of the corral, and was himself chased so far up the Yellowstone valley by his big enemy that he has never been seen or heard of since. Another pet of Captain Baldwin's men was a black bear cub that had been captured in a eighboring canyon by a party of Cheyerne ndians. The little fellow was brought to the arracks and put into comfortable quarters. here he lost no time in making friends with the company cat. He was taught to do several tricks, among others those of boxing, juggling an empty barrel with his paws, and to the tune of a fiddle. As he grew older he had more liberty, the only restrain out upon him being a small wooden chair to hich he was chained. Pete, as he wa called, would go all over the post carrying the chair in his paws, and when he found a comfortable nook or shady corner that pleased him there he would sit for hours until his facey moved him o go somewhere else. Pete'e reputation as a trustworthy bear, however, was spoiled one day when he was caught red-handed in an attempt to escape. He was found far up the canyon, held by the chain and remnants of the chair, which had become entangled i the knotty problems of a bunch of gnaried oak. When his former comrades, as usual, familiarly approached hin., the hithertogentle animal knocked the first comer about ten feet with a sturdy blow, the result of the excellent boxing lessons given him, and he would have served the others in like manner had they come within reach. Pete was carried back in disgrace, a very unwilling prisoner, and chained to a stake in the rear the company street.

Captain Baldwin's company, then at Fort

Keegh, Mont., was extremely successful in

All attempts at reconciliation utterly failed, and the men were at a loss to understand the change in the animal's disposition, until one night the reason was discovered by accident. Pete had a midnight visitor. A soldier returning pretty late one evening al most rap into the arms of a second bear, who was apparently holding an earnest conversation with the prisoner. The stranger was a large customer, and upon being discovered immediately turned and fled up the canyon. The next night a watch was set, and sure enough back came the same intruder, ap-parently on a visit to Pete. This was kept parently on a visit to Pete. This was kept up for some time, the larger animal never failing to call at the usual hour. But it was noticed that these midnight visits had a very bad influence upon Pete. So it was decided to set a trap to catch the larger bear, and this failing, the brute was to be shot. The trap didn't work, but three or four rifles did, although the monlight was a little uncertain; and then the truth was made apparent that the larger animal was in all probability the mother of Pete. She had evidently been trying to persuade her cub to come away with her, for Pete was not ten menths old at the time, and she paid her life as the forfeit of her faithful affection. Pete afterward grew so savage and dangerous Pete afterward grew so savage and dangerouthat it became necessary to kill him also but he is not yet forgotten, for his gloss; black hide is still preserved, and adorns on of the walls of the company room. Perhaps of all the wild animals that may

at least partially civilized or tame Rocky mountain lion or catamount offers the least promise; and yet in the writer's experience one specimen was as gentie and as docile as human kindness could make him. The one in question was so completely controlled by his master that he followed the

son except at the master's bidding. Often would be accompany the buck into the postrader's store, where his entrance was the signal for all dogs to get out and for bipeds not acquainted with the situation to lose no time in taking to the counters. The officers of the post finally persuaded the Indian to part with his pet for a consideration, and the lion, after being securely caged, was shipped as a present to the National museum

A somewhat parallel case to the above

came under the writer's observation while stationed along the Rio Grande border opposite Old Mexico. At the hacienda of a don, few miles distant from Ciudad Juarez, he a few miles distant from Ciudad Juarez, he formed the acquaintance of a fine Mexican panther or ocelot, that was used by the owner in hunting and chasing down game. One day while enjoying the hospitality of a midday meal, consisting for the most part of tortillas, tamales and chili-con-carne, the writer was nearly startled out of his senses by the appearance in a window opposite of a tremendous panther that must have measured seven feet from tip to tip. The host smillingly reassured him and told him not to be alarmed, as it was only his pet hunter, that always had the freedom of the house and grounds by night as well as day. The ocelot was a beautiful specimen, and at a word from his master came bounding to the floor and sought caresses. The don explained that previous to the Spanish invasion during Montezuma's time ocelots were as common as cats all over the empire, and each Aztec nimrod always kept one or more of the beautiful creatures, which were thoroughly tamed and trained to the requirements of the chase. In those days the animals were common all through Mexico, but civilization and other influences have since crowded them south, until now the only wild specimens are formed the acquaintance of a fine Mexican and other influences have since crowded them south, until now the only wild specimens are to be found in the states of Chiapas, Quere tara and Tabasco, as well as in the jungles of Yucatan and Central America.

This pet of the don's was a beautifully painted creature with spots from tip of nose to end of tail, and the markings along his spine were of a deep, velvety black. In chasing down deer or coursing jack rabbits, Van, as he was called, took as much pleasure and delight in the sport as his master; and while he was ferocious and bloodthirsty enough when trailing game, at home he was just the opposite, for he had acquired the gentle confidence of friendship ,and his faith in his master seemed to be unbounded. In Texas they have all sorts of snakes. The best of them all is the king snake, for this little monarch is entitled not only to the respect of mankind generally, but also to the wholesome fear and respect of every cisonous ophidian with which he may chance o come in contact. The king snake is not venomous, but he is a terror so far as venomous snakes are concerned. Soldiers in camp always welcome his presence, for it is a pretty sure thing that when he is around no poisonous snake will venture near the camp

A troop of cavalry not long ago was encamped among the chaparral of the Pecos bottom, and scarcely had the saddles been scores of king snakes came forth to investigate the condition of affairs. Fortunately an officer, recognizing the good qualities of the intruders, explained the benefit of havsallyport Here the company usually formed ing their kingships around. Even the horses and Chico promptly fell in with the men of probably from instinct, showed not the least his own squad, taking his place among the uneasiness or alarm at the presence of the file closers. When the company broke into column of fours to march out of the sallyport, that a horse usually exhibits the greatest fright and excitement when in the presence of a poisonous snake. Remaining for some little time in the vicinity, the soldiers became more or less familiar with their legless visitors, and one old sergeant soon found out that he received constant calls from a certain king snake that had his home in rotten tree stump not many feet distant The serpent would often crawl in and out of the tent, but his favorite diversion appeared to be winding himself around some one of the tent cords, where he would remain for many hours sunning himself. After a while man and visitor came to be on the best of terms but when camp was moved the strange friendship came to an end. The snake was carried along on the first day's march, but when turned loose in the afternoon from his box he lost no time in making his escape in the bushes and probably started on a back journey to his old home in the stump.

SILVER MINING IS PROFITABLE.

fortunes Are Rapidly Made by the Owners of Nearly All the Leads. Silver mining is a paying industry today n spite of the claims of the advocates of the remonetization of silver, writes the Salt Lake correspondent of the New York Times. Fortunes still are being made in it and will e made so long as the price of metal ranges above 50 cents. The proof of this assertion is not difficult to obtain. A person may go anywhere in the silver-mining country and he will find a great many properties being operated at a great profit. The contention is praticularly true as regards Utah, for within the last few months there have been many evidences that mining for silver was not dead.

The great Ontario mine, in Park City, which has been one of the largest dividend payers in the country, having given out over payers in the country, having given out over \$13,500,000, has resumed its payments, having declared two more dividends since the first of the year. The mine was practically shut down after the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act and the closing of the Indian mints. It followed in the wake of a number of Colorado mines, which were closed at that time. Since then the Ontario has been using all its profits in driving a long drain tunnel through the mountains in order to relieve the necessity of pumping to the surface the large underground stream that runs through it. That tunnel was finished during the last summer, and some additional work has been done since. Now that it has succeeded the mine is beginning to pay

In the same mining camp, the largest silver camp in Utah, there are a number of other rich properties, chief among which is the Silver King. The strike on the silver veln was made in this mine only two years sgo, and yet now the owners are becoming very rich. David Keith and Thomas Kearns, the largest shareholders, were common min ers at the time of the passage of the man act. They are now accounted to be millionaires. One of the heaviest dividend-paying mines of the present day is the Horn Silver, in southern Utah. In order to work this it is necessary to take the water to 'Frisco over the mountains by train. The mine was recently gutted by fire, and a heavy expenditure for repairs was made necessary. Yet this silver mine has paid up all the losses and etill continues to give

very large payments to its stockholders.

These are only examples. They are suffi-cient to show that silver mining is not dead. Strikes of silver mines are constantly being reported, and silver ore bodies are constantly being opened throughout the whole mining region, while almost as many fortunes are being made by silver as by gold. The im-proved processes of mining have made it possible to mine and treat silver ores at a cost of from \$2 to \$4 per ton. It is a very poor mine that will not give values of from \$10 to \$100 per ton. Some silver mines give values far higher than this. From 100 to 500 tons are often taken out in a day. There-fore, where the ore body is immense, or even where it is small but rich, it is possible to make great gains.

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## RAILWAY TIME

Leaves (CHICAGO, BUILLINGTON & Q. Arrives Omaha Union Depot, 19th & Mason Sts.) Omaha 5:00pm Chicago Vestibule.

9:48am Chicago Express.
7:50pm Chicago & St. Louis Express.
11:25am Pacific Junction Local Fast Mail Leaves | CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC. | Arrives Omaha | Union Depot, 19th & Mason Sts. | Omaha EAST.

0:40am Atlantic Pxpress (ex. Sunday) 5:35pm 6:25pm Night Express 8:15am 4:50pm Chicago Vestibuled Limited 1:35pm 4:50pm St. Faul Vestibuled Limited 1:35pm WEST. Leaves C., ST. P., M. & G. Arrives Omaha Depot, 15th and Webster Sts. Omaha 8:15am. Sioux City Accommodation. 8:15pm 12:15pm. Sioux City Express (ex. Sun.). 11:55am 5:34pm. St. Paul Limited. 9:10am 6:15pm. Sioux City Acc'm'n (ex. Sun.). Leaves F., E. & MO. VALLEY. Arrives Omaha Depot, 15th and Webster Sts. Omaha

 
 Leaves
 MISSOURI PACIFIC.
 Arrives

 Omaha
 Depot, 15th and Webster Sts.
 Omaha

 10:40am
 St. Louis Express
 6:90am

 8:30pm
 St. Louis Express
 5:33pm

 5:90pm
 Nebraska Local (ex. Sun.)
 9:90am
 Deaves | BIOUX CITY & PACIFIC. | Arrives Omalia | Depot, 15th and Webster Sts. | Omalia 5:55pm......St, Paul Limited..... .. 9:10am SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC, Depot, lith and Webster Sta. 7:05am......Sioux City Passenger... 5:45pm......St. Paul Limited.... .10:40pm 9:30am

Cayes UNION PACIFIC
Omaha Union Depot, 10th & Mason Sta.,
9:30am. Kearney Express
8:20am. Gverland Limited,
1:30pm. Beat'ce & Stromsb'g Ex. (ex Sub),
5:30pm. Grand Island Express (ex. Sub),
5:30pm. Fast Mail. 

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