## HUNTING BIG GAME.

CHASED BY A COUGAR-HUMAN NATURE IN BRUIN-STORY OF A GRIZZLY.

fells, and that is the animal list above mentioned. Is has received many trivial appellations. Among the early American marc's bones left on the trail, picked clean trappers and hunters east of the Mississippl river he is called the panther, or, in their patola, painter, in the Rocky mountains

and California, the "California fron." There are few wild animals so regular in their color as the country very little variety has been abserved among many specimens The cougar of mature age is of a tawny red. color, almost uniformly over the whole body, though somewhat paler about the face and the parts underneath. Through considered the representative of the lica in America, his resemblance to the royal beast is but slight; his color alone entitles him to such

tree with the agility of a cat, and, although his claws, not by hunging, after the mounter of the bears and oposiums. While climbing a tree his claws can be heard cracking along the bark as he mounts upward. He sometimes lies squat along a horizontal branch, a lower one, for the purpose of epringing upon a deer, or such other animals as he wishes to feed upon. The ledge of a cliff is also a favorite haunt and such are known among old hunters as "pasther ledges."

chain of mountains on the vast Pacific slope was the habitat of the cougar or mountsin lion, as everybedy out there called the ferocious beast. The cougar rainly ventured out of the great forests, however, the deer and mountain sheep furnishing them their

In 1867 I was stationed at Fort Sincoe, in the valley of the same name, in then Wash-ington Territory. One afternoon in June of the year mentioned I started for Fort Dalles. sixty-five miles from Fort Simcoe, on the

Columbia river.
There were no wagon roads in those early There were no wagon roads in those early days. Everything had to be carried on pack mules, because of the rough, rocky and precipitous character of the country. The majority of the mule trails were what are called "zig-zags," that is, angling from right to left up the steep side of the mountains, it being impossible to make the ascent by going straight up their scarped faces.

I mounted by beautiful coal-black mare, Petaluma one of those strong indian popies famous for their endurance and ability to climb the fearful narrow pathways only by

I left the post without carrying any arms. not even a revolver, a careless habit of mine, for which I was reprinted more than once by my commanding officer, but one becomes indifferent to constant danger in a wild country, and I never was cured of the fault. I reached the foot of the first "zig-zag" at the west side of the valley where it this arabist the rape of moni-

detour of some miles out of its way. The whites, however, still traveled the older and much shorter route. I arrived there just as my watch indicated midnight. Seat-ing myself on one of the granite bowlders ing myself on one of the granite bowlders scattered over the ground, after cinching up my saddle again, I lighted my pipe and was about to enjoy the delicious fragrance of some Latakia tobacco which had been given to me the day before by an officer lately arrived from the states, when my mare, which I was holding by the rein, gave a convulsive shudder and nearly broke again. a convulsive shudder and nearly broke away I could not for a moment divine what had caused her trepidation, for when with me, although a most highly mettled animal, she was usually as docile as a

moon was nearly over my head, and I gazed around in wonder for some mo-ments to learn the cause of my pet animal's the uncanny vision, when contemplating the story of the crime which had been con-summated there, but in another instant all sense of possible superstition vanished as I saw the bushes move and heard the dead twigs lying on the ground crack as if under the foot of some heavy ani-mal treading on them. In another instant I saw a monstrous cougar stealthily crawl out of the tangled mass of brushwood in a crouching attitude, her tail slowly oscillating, as does that of the domestic cat when

watching a mouse hole. The beast evidently then saw me for the first time, and, as is natural to the species, instinctively drew back, as if to fly from the presence of man. It was my beautiful mare the cougar coveted, but seeing me she deferred the fatal spring which she had contemplated at the moment her eyes

It soothed Petaluma as best I could, but her trembling was not in the least abated, though she rubbed her nose against my coat sleeve, as was her wont whenever I caressed her. She seemed a little more passive; that is, she did not attempt those frantic jumps in her efforts to get away that at first characterized her terrible fresh. frantic jumps in her efforts to get away that at first characterized her terrible fright when she smelled the cougar, or by son instinct she became aware of its proximity.

I cursed my luck for not bringing my re-volver with me, or some sort of arms by which I might have killed the impudent which I might have killed the impudent beast, and vowed that I would never again be guilty of such stupidity. There was no nee, however, of indulging in vain regrets; what I had to do, and do quickly, was to get away from there as soon as possible, for I did not know how soon the ferocious brute, nearly famished with hunger, maybe, might make as effort to fasten its horrid claws into the flanks of my mare, ignoring my presence entirely. So I hurriedly knocked make an effort to fasten its horrid claws into the flanks of my mare, ignoring my presence entirely. So I hurriedly knocked the tobacco out of my pipe, and stroking Petaluma on the shoulder, mounted her as rapidly as I ever had before in my life, and was no sooner scatterd firmly in the saddle than, without a word or other impulse from she made a bolt down the trail that

saw those great green eyes but a few rods behind me, following my trail with a sort of crouching, crawling motion, all ready. evidently, to spring the moment it had covered the right distance.

covered the right distance.

About twelve miles ahead, on my trail, from where I had first seen the cougar, in a light an then I dropped out o' that stump narrow valley, surrounded by lofty moun onto the groun like a bundle o' ole clothes, ness.

The only indigenous long-tailed cat in talls, heavily timbered, the government had corral, in three legs and limped on the one foreleg. This leg wux crooked as ef it hed him broke. The little is the cougar, says a writer in the St. Louis Republic. The wildcats, so-called, are lynxes with short tails, and of these there of the same three distinct species. But there there are three distinct species. But there the cougar had cutered as a factor in my the cougar had cutered as a factor in my the cougar had cutered as a factor in my the cougar had cutered as a factor in my the cougar had cutered as a factor in my the cougar had cutered as a factor in my the cougar had cutered as a factor in my the cougar had cutered as a factor in my the cougar had cutered as a factor in my the cougar had cutered as a factor in my the cougar had cutered as a factor in my the cougar had cutered as a factor in my the cougar took him use it." A PART PROPERTY

if I reined in my horse and made her walk it would impress the cougar with the fact that I was there as well as the animal it true to its instincts, it was really ald of me, I succeeded, with great difa slow walk, the effect of which resulted, as I surmised it would. The cougar ceased, at

trand Petaluma Into a quick lope, my faster than a walk and during the whole murmur about the species of the bear and the man rose up to explain:

multiplication of the block house as long as the man rose up to explain:

"Did I say grizzly b'ar? Wall, it was to

not try to spring toward us, After continuing in that tiresome manner for about four hours, I at last entered the little valley, and just as I rode out of the heavy timber into the bright moonlight the terrible beast gave one awful roar and turned back into the forest, a sal and disappointed cougar.

I changed animals at the block house and rode on to the river without further adventure, happy in having saved my beautiful Petaluma, and possibly myself, from the jaws of the hungry beast, which had been my unwelcome companion for so many

Human Nature in Bruin.

Black bears are not always the vicious fellows that most people believe them to be. Bruin is a firm believer in the adage that "one good turn deserves another," and the wilds of central Pennsylvania are full of stories that go to show where bears have befriended human beings in times of danger climb the fearful, narrow pathways only by buring the severe winter of 1892-95, relates which communication was between points a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, a made possible. in the Kettle creek wilds, was caught in blizzard, and, after struggling around to many hours and becoming almost dead from exposure, chanced upon a small but that had been used by trappers. He was horrified on cutering, however, to find that the place was occupied by a big black bear. He was where it juts against the range of where it juts against the range of the ascent, dismounted and cheeled my saddle. In a little more than three hours I arrived at the summit, making frequent almost paralyzed Kileben with surpressal blowing heavily in struggling up the grads.

When I started on again, after restling twenty or thirty minutes, the moon, which was at its full, now appeared at the verge of the horizon way below me at the lower end of the valley, and began to light up the trail on the summit of the range as that in the clear, cloudlers sky objects were as distinctly visible as at noonday, though the atmosphere and all nature seemed tinged with a silver sheen.

The trail on the summit of the range range and then entered the deep pine and cedar of white clovet and bushens bushens and then entered the deep pine and cedar the other extremity of the chain. Twuss long in the late 70s, bean the load man. I strived the clear and was down to the clear the other extremity of the chain. Twuss long in the late 70s, bean the load man. I was fight for a big swarm of beas and the nan who wears his colors openly and the man who wears his colors openl too weak to try and escape, so, concluding that it was no worse to be killed by a bear than to be frozen to death, he lay down on

before, A. J. Bolen had been most brutally murdered by the Yakimas, whose special agent he was. He was shot in the back by a relative of the chief, Kam-i-a-kin, who then cut his throat, killed his horse and burned both bolles, together with whatever other property was attached to either.

Here, I had day euttin' cross a ledge of rocks to gi! over to what the fire wuz a rounin' on tother side. It wuz almighty fierce over that an' I kep' purty close to the rocks as I worked my way 'long. 'Bout ball' way over the ledge, jist what the rocks hung over an' formed a sort o' cave under other property was attached to either.

The trail ran right through the accursed place, but the Indians themselves, after their crime, always superstitious, made a detour of some miles out of its way. The whites, however, still traveled the older superstance in the sunded for the world like a man moanin. I stopped an looked aroun, an whites, however, still traveled the older superstance is present to see, but ten feet away from me as as I peesed under this yar ledge I was s'prised to see, not ten feet away from me, a half-grown bear. Its black hair wuz a smckin' I'm havin' bin in the fire, fer the poor cuss hed crossed the creek I'm t'other side, whar the fire wuz a crackin' an' a black.

"I med up my min' that the poor devil had

blazin' fer dear life.

never hurt me, an' I calkerlated on how I'd Jist do a good turn. Fillin' my hat with water from the creek I crawled into the cavern. The bar seemed to know what I wuz about, fer he never moved to hurt me nor ter get away. I doused the water on him an' put the fire outen his hair, an' then discivered that the poor feller waz a crip-de. He hed been shot in one of the fore logs an' the durn leg wuz broke. He held it up agin his body, an' when he shuffled around he went on three feet. Then I known strange action. Presently, on looking at as how 'twas he cum to git burned, for with the very center of the cluster of blasted cedars, where it was alleged the cruel murder of Bolen had been committed. I saw, not without some feeling of awe, at least two great research. saw, not without some feeling of awe, at fer the cuss to stay, fer the fire couldn't git bim thar. I filled my hat with water agin, an holdin' it up to the bar's nose the feller poked his snout into the hat, gave one or the uncanny vision, when contemplating two wriggles 'roun' in it, then guiped a mouthful or two down his throat. Wish ye could a seen that bar's face. Ef ye ever sees anythin' thet looked thankful an' couldn't tell ye of it, ye'd a'seen it then I hed a slice or two o' bread in my pocket couldn't tell ye of the could an' I chucked the stuff over whar he could an' I chucked the stuff over whar he could an' I chucked the stuff over whar he could an' I chucked the stuff over whar he could are personally and the property of the stuff over what is, if it is the most artistic button that the ravine agin, arter a bee tree thet I knows must be in thet neighborhood. I knows must be in the arternoon, an' the tree, long in the arternoon, an' the tree, long in the arternoon, an' is one of the few buttons that are really cramen'al. There are numerous buttons that has become most of them being the could are personally the colors. One of the colors on a white background. One of the colors of the colors on a white background.

burned stump. I c'd feel the blood a rushin' to my head, an' at last I got sort a queer like an' I guess I kerflunked, fer the next th'ng I knows wuz when suthin' hegun a tuggin' at my breeches to git me out. Now, I allus made it a point to whar breeches made outin' stuff as 'd stand the weather nearly three me over her head, at the same instant sceming to shrink convuisively in a frantic effort to look behind her.

I sympathetically turned my head around and gazed at the bare hill top, this side of the blasted cedars, and to my horror saw those great green eyes but a few rods behind me, following my trail with a sort feller, whoever he wuz, got a little deeper then jist the breeches, an' I hollered like a school boy as hed gone down suddent on a

as limp an' soft like as ef I hed been put through one o' these yar newfangled thrashmachines. But I sot up to look roun at my presarver, when stid o' seein' one o' my neighbors, as I hed expected. I saw bout two rods away a durn big black b'ar. He wuz a settin' on his hunkers a lookin' square at me, an' then I knows as how it hed bin the b'ar as julled me out. As the b'ar started to shamble off he walked on hisself-I'd never rob him uv it.'

Story of a Grizzly.

When we reached Summit station the train switched in to wait for the eastbound out that we had two hours to wait. The passengers were strolling about, relates the

"Ladies and Gentlemen: A few rods down below I her a grizzly b'ar as captive. I am now about to feed him. All of you her heard of the savage ferocity of the grizzly and how he kin never, never be domesti-cated. Kindness is throwed away on a

shambling sort of a gait, dropping further behind me at the memont, lessrous of knowing for a certainty liestrous of knowing for a certainty state, but it will cost you a quarter a head to see the show. Thar will be whisky ou hand for anybody with cold chills and sich is the aid of my quirt, and the instant as faint away will be bring back yere on a name at noticed the mare's renewed ef-

gin you an agreeable surprise. The cin-namon b'ar drinks a gallon of blood whar the grizzly drinks a pint. He's got the ferocity of the lion and tiger rolled into one. Behold his savage specif as he smells this frash man and this fresh meat?

The young bear simply sat up and cocked up his ears. The men had about a pound of beefsteak, and this he threw to him and Now watch him! See his eyes blaze with fiendish ferocity, his claws work and his fangs stand out amidst the froth!"

All the cub did was to reach out for the meat and bolt it down and lick his chops "Is that all?" 'asked one of the kickers.
"That is all, ladies and gentlemen. It ost you a quarter a head to come in, but

'A swindle! Great God, but hear the man talk! You have seen the most ferocious denizen of the Rocky mountains. You have seen him seize his prey. You have l'arned more about b'ars in two minutes than you ever knowed in all your lives before and yet I am called a swindler' Stand back, everybody! Five hours hence I release this tiger of the mountain from captivity, and if he che-aws up men, fearts on wimin', and sucks the blood of innercent children den't blame me-don't say I didn't gin ye yer money's wuth!"

plain buttons bearing a very imperfect like-ness of the one or the other of the presidential candidates and no inscription except his name. As they met with a ready sale, the production was increased and the methods improved until some of the more recent de-signs are very ornamental. It is noticeable that there is a much greater variety in the McKinley buttons than in those that bear Bryan's name. The reason for this is found fryan's fame. The reason for this is folded in the fact that the demand for the first named is three or four times as heavy as the demand for the firyan insignia. Even in Nebraska, where it would be expected that the demand for Bryan buttons would be above the average. McKinley seems to have the call. Dealers who handle the articles the call. say that they sell three McKinley buttons to one Bryan, and recently the proportion is becoming even greater. In fact, for the past two weeks there has been scarcely any trade at all in Bryan buttons. One dealer who has handled the bulk of the business has his placed piled full of boxes of Bryan but tons, for which he gays there is scarcely any call, while he has been obliged to replenish his stock of McKinley inscriptions. If the

McKinley would have a majority of 10,000 in Douglas county. There are only two Bryan buttons which are generally seen on the streets. One is a simple portrait of the free silver candidate and the other is without a picture but bears the words, "No Crown of Thorns, No Cross of Gold." It is a peculiar circumstance that the background is yellow.

In the McKinley buttons there is an end-

sale of buttons could be taken to indicate the sentiment as between the two candidates.

variety. One of the first is still popu-it bears the portraits of both McKinley traits is not much larger than a pea, they are perfect likenesses. The portraits are disped with the colors of the American flag on a white background. One of the most recent styles is the most artistic button that has appeared in Omeha. It represents the property of the provided of putting up a hut rent free or at a merely nominal charge. crnamental. There are numerous buttons which exhibit some phrase that has become famous in the campaign, most of them being oak an' the place whar the bees wuz a working wuz up purty high. Jist below the overhangin' part o' the tree wuz the stump uf what wuz once a whopper of a hemlock tree. It had blown down, a crackin' from the stump probably ten feet from the ground. The tree wuz holler, an' the woods' fires comin' long burned the inside out nice and smooth. The hole in the stump wuz list about biz enough fer a man's body to fit saugly. Waal, sir, I made my way up the bee tree till I wuz jist about over this hemlock stump. All of a suddint the limb thet I was standin' on gave way, an' afore I could ketch my hold I found myself a shootin' down through space. An' durn

COLUMBIA, Mo., Sept. 1.—A brutal and perhaps successful attempt at murder occurred here last night at the home of John Hunt, who has borne a bad reputation for several years. Hunt went home drunk and in an ugly mood. His daughter came from the house to meet him. Without provocation Hunt drew a revolver and opened fire on the girl, who, after receiving the bullet in her right side just above the hip, fied to the house. Hunt then began firing at his bruth for the house. Hunt then began firing at his bruth for the house to be seen and clothes for six included that he will come as mear like states. Rice furnishes a dish that is growing in popularity with Mexican labor. It can be bought in New Orleans for \$1\tilde{\text{ten}} and 3e in bond, and is sold here for 7e and 8e a pound. On his meat, his beans and rice, and his bread, made from corn soaked and mashed, the Mexican laborer lives, as the considers it, pretty well on \$10 a month, house rent and clothes for six included. And this \$10 is Mexican money, worth today. tion Hunt drew a revolver and opened fire on the girl, who, after receiving the bullet in her right side just above the hip, fied to the house. Hunt then began firing at his wife, who escaped without injury. The frenzied husband then ran to his stable, mounted a horse and escaped. Officers captured him some distance from town this tured him some distance from town this tured him some distance from town this afternoon. Minnie Hunt, the wounded girl, who is 17 years of age, is in a serious condi-

with Hood's Sarsaparilla and thus avoid that tired, languid feeling and even serious ill-

WHERE CHEAP DOLLARS RULE

Pictures of Life in Mexico, "the Model" Free Silver Country.

MONEY MEASURED AS A COMMODITY

Its Purchasing Power Determined in London and New York-Wages Inchanged by Fall in Value... An Interesting Study.

epondent, for many years chief of the Wash-St. Louis Republic, when a man mounted a interesting pen pictures of life in a free box and began silver country, the measuring of money as a commodity, and the wages paid to workingmen. Writing from the two Laredon on the Rio Grande, he says:

These two Laredos present fascinating op-ortunities for entanglement in coinage inricacies. Here is a fine American city of 12,000 or 15,000 on the Texas side of the river. Linked with it by bridges spanning the Rio Grande is the Mexican Nueva Laredo, with not so many people, but of considerable commercial importance, having the third largest custom house in the republic. Laredo does business for a great scope of country on the basis of the Ameriecuntry on the basis of the Mexican dellar, larger and heavier than the American dellar, but worth today 51 cents if you want. cauntry on the basis of the Mexican deliar, restricted the marcs renewed et litter.

Of course we all went down. He had a larger and heavier than the American deliar, rocky gorge feared in and in the center of lar, but worth today it could be preceded by intense satisfaction, the courar once the gorge was a pole about twenty feet larged behind renewing its slow breenents and scened to be now watching the was not only a grizzly, but gother closer than it did the marc.

It did not again dare to let Petaluma go put on exhibition. Several men began to make the frowziest scrawniest looking bear ever in favor of the United States adopting free and heavier than the American deliar, but worth today it would be a preceded to make any to the American deliar, but worth today it to sell it, and 33 cents if you want to buy the American money. Many Mexican money. Many Mexican concept that it would be pretty hard to find five the frowziest, scrawniest looking bear ever business much in the Texas Enredo who are in favor of the United States adopting free. in favor of the United States adopting free Americans. The Mexicans are patient. The

> "Well, let's count 'em," said the lawyer. American stores as years go by, but the One named and the other tallied. They men in Laredo who are in favor of the Chi-

told why this is so.
"Nearly all of our business in Nueva

Laredo is done on a credit system. Our merchants buy their goodes on time. 's se'l for silver. When settlement day en around it goes pretty hard with the Mexican merchant to have to pay \$189 or \$19) in his mency for every \$100 he owes in New York or St. Louis or Chicago. Then, too, all of his freight rates, from where he buys down to the Mexican border, are on the same gold basis as his debt to the fereign creditor. The business men of Nuova Laredo would like to have the United States point from eliver, for them they would pay

GAUGING SILVER PLUCTUATIONS. In the waiting room of the Laredo station in big letters and figures;

> 1.88% for one U. S. Currency.

today. Tomorrow the figures may I changed. They may be 1.88, without il ben't safe to bet against this game Mexican national train coming up from the heart of Mexico draws in on the east

Twice a day international travel flows brough the waiting room. It is northward bound at noon and southward bound at night. It slows up in the waiting room, Before that blackboard, with its strange device, the gold standard and the silver standard meet and learn "where they are at." The numbers tell the relation of the money of Mexico to the money of the United States for the day. They are telegraphed from New York every twenty-four hours. Tolay's numbers notified the stream of was the equivalent of \$1.88½ Mexican money. This scems plain enough. And yet there is behind the window in that waiting room a man who is growing thin and bent try-ing to keep track of the two standards for himself and to make other fairly intelligenpeople comprehend the shifting relations of two kinds of money.

THE MEXICAN LABORER. The American vice consul general at Nueva Laredo, Mr. Valls, was asked for an stimate of the living expenses of a Mexican family of seven.

Ten dellars a month." he said. "Ten dellars a month," he said.
"Mexican money?" was asked.
"Yes, Mexican money," was the reply.
"The families of Mexican Inborers here in
Laredo live on \$10 a month."
"How can they do it."

"You've seen their little one-room jacals." The jacal, as you have probably noticed, has couple of poles in front or in rear of the main structure, supporting a roof of brush or boards. This gives so much additiona or boards. This gives so much additional shelter. When the weather is pleasant the whole family sleep out of doors under this roof. When the weather is bad they at

sleep in the one room of the lacal. They have no bedsteads. There are millions of Mexicans of the labor class who never sleep in a bed from one year to another."
"What rent do they pay for these little one-room huts?"

"Do you include clothing as well as rent in this estimate of \$10 a month for the ex-penses of a Mexican family of six or seven?"

"Yes. The clothing is mostly of the correct cotton, with a called dress for the woman and a pair of trousers for the man. It is a small item. The food is the chief thing."
"On what does the Mexican laborer's family live so cheaply-vegetables?" The Mexican laborer must have his

meat. But he makes a little of it go a

long way. If you will visit our market you will find the laboring people making their purchases just before closing time. They wait until these better off have supplied themselves. Then they go and bargain for what is left. In this climate the butcher must sell, and the laboring people wait until the last hour, so as to buy as cheaply as possible. This meat is cooked twice before it is cauen. It is boiled and stewed, and the zoup or broth thus made furnishes the dinner. Then the meat is taken out, cut in long strips and fried with plenty of pepter for states meat. per for another meal. The fijoles or beams and the bread make with the meat the siz ple articles of food for Mexican labor. Po-tatoes, as a rule, come too high. The Mex-ican laborer cannot afford to eat potatoes He uses verctables only when they are abundant and cheap. He is great on melons And this \$10 is Mexican money, worth toda; \$5.20 in American money."

WAGES DO NOT CHANGE. This fact about wages in Mexican money is of such universal acknowledgment on the Mexican border that it seems like a waste of good newspaper space to dwell upon it. The Mexican labor is the most patient in the world. It will endure that which will drive the negro to revolt. Perhaps some one will argue that it is the fault of Mexican labor that wages have not some up as can labor that wages have not gone up

silver has gone down. If so, what shall be said of the thousands of intelligent and independent Americans in Mexico who con-tinue year after year to give the same amount of toil for the same number of dollars, whether those be 95-cent dollars or 4s-cent dollars? These are the facts. Let the goldbug and the silver crank wrestle with them for conclusions.

The Mexican dollar commands the same

The Mexican dollar commands the same amount of labor at 5t that it did at 110. That labor may be of untrained muscle; it may be skilled; it may be mental. If you want a Mexican to shovel dirt you can get him for 30 cents or 40 cents a day, just as you could twenty years ago. That 30 cents or 40 cents is Mexican money, the same in face value, but of only half the actual value mow that if was then. The Americans who now that it was then. The Americans who have sought fortune in this foreign land are today working on alextean railrends as machinists, engineers, conductors, ticket agents, superintendents and presidents for the same amount of Mexican money than have been receiving during a period years in which silver has varied between 95 and 48. There are some Americans on the border who want to see the United States adopt free silver. There are more be a great calamity for their country. Bu all agree on this, as an evident proposition that wages and salaries in Mexican meney have not changed with the fluctuation of silver. Today, in verification of the propo-sition, an officer of the Mexican National railread brought out his books and showed that for ten years the wages and salute for various classes of labor, American and Mexican, paid in Mexican money, had rebooks, has fluctuated from % to 48, with the most of the fluctuation in the liminish-STRUCK FOR A RAISE.

"There's where you are wrong," said a first, why it takes more and more of the "Well, let's grown, and the said a first, why it takes more and more of the money to carefuse the said of the money the said of the money to carefuse the said of the money the said of the money that the

From the beginning of things at Laboth hands to count 'cm," commented the bas been 25 cents a load. That 25 cents lawyer. charges for Mexican service. Gradually the reversed. It is doubtful if in that business loss of the purchasing power of their mone; community seven men can be found who with the American feed store man became are not heartily in favor of the adoption by impressed upon the Mexican draymen the United States of a policy which would Meetings were held. The subject was demake "the cagle dollar," as they call their peso, worth a premium over the American dollar. Vice Consul General Valls, whose relations to the business men of Nueva agitation was an agreement that thereafter cilver question. The conclusion of the agitation was an agreement that thereafte Laredo enabled him to speak with authority, the charge for every load should be 25 cents told why this is so.

Ancriesn money. And the Mexical dray men of the American Laredo stand by that

> EASY WAY OF PAYING A DEBT. A man of Laredo borrowed \$6,000 ten years go. The town was in Mexican money, and the note stipulated Mexican money in pay years. He paid the principal a few weeks since. When he calculated the interest and added it to the principal he discovered that was worth almost dollar for dollar at that time. It was worth 48 cents on the dollar when the debt was paid. A note of \$6,000 at Equidated with \$2,880. The interest at 10 per cent in Mexican money cost the debtor for the entire for years \$2,920. The total raid to the creditor was \$5,890. The details of this transaction are vouched for by the firm rial experts who sit out in front of the Lareds hotels after money and discuss the aredo hotels after supper and discuss the

day and made the night joyous. VEW OIL PIELDS IN THE SOUTH Standard CH Company Acquiring Transessee and Kentucky.

if have carried away the heat of the

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.-In the new oil elds of Tennessee and southern Kentucky Standard Oil company the past week completed two large storage tanks on the Ohey river, thirty-five miles west of Rugby Read station on the Queen & Crescent rail road, which will hold nearly 40,000 barrels. Oil lines are laid to the wells within a few miles of the tanks, which include the Bobs Har we'l, which opened up the field by making a flow of a barrel a minute of oil worth \$1.15 per barrel. The other wells are the Lacey, the Rockhouse, Bolles, Azole and Stones Nes, 1 and 2. The field has its cen-ter at the junction of Rickett and Overton for at the junction of Riccett and Overton counties, and rans across the Kentucky line into Wayne county. Kentucky, and adjoin-ing counties. The Standard Oil company, operating under the names of the Forest till company and the South Pennsylvania Oil company, leased 800,000 acres of land and has 200,000 in fee. It has surveyed a pipe line from this field to the West Virginia lines. The Cudahys and the Henry Oil com-pany of Chicago are largely interested, also Duke and Appleby of Duke's Center, Pa. L. C. Corbin of Findlay and other oil men.

FIGHT WITH GUNS AND STICKS. Race War in Alahama in Which Sev

eral Meta Are Killed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 1.—Reports
from Camp Hill, Ala., indicate that a miniature race war is in progress there. Some officers arrested several negroes and started with them to jail, when a large body of ne gro sympathizers attacked them. Neighbor-ing whites came to the rescue of the officers, and a spirited fight took place, in which uns, fence rails, rocks and sticks were recly used. The negroes were finally repulsed. Four or five men, most of them be-groes, are said to have been killed or fatally njured already.

TOM ROOT SHOT AT INDIAN DANCE.

Surviving Member of the Cook Gang Found Dead Near Waggoner, WAGGONER, I. T., Sept, 1.—Tom Root and an unknown man were shot and killed at an Indian dance a few miles went of this clace yesterday morning. Roof's body was brought here last night. He was a Creek Indian and was a member of the Cook gang. When the Cook gang was broken up he cyaded capture for a long time, but finally made arrangements to surrender and turn state's evidence. His testimony convicted two or three of the gang. No one seems to know who did the shooting.

Physicians and druggists are cordially in vited to call and inspect the laboratory of The Mercer Chemical company, manufactur of standard pharmaceutical preparations 1112 Howard street, city,

Many Zaute Currents Coming. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- Consular Agen crowe, at Zante, has notified the State department that large shipments of Zante curants are being made to the United States swing to the change of local tariff laws, in-duding this, with other grades of currants

vented their shipment.

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## GREAT SILVER ...DEBRTE...

WILLIAM J. BRYAN EDWARD ROSEWATER.

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## Great Silver Debate

## WILLIAM HOPE HARVEY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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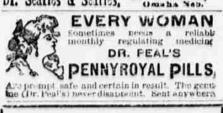
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