HOLDREGE FIENDS CAUGHT

Two Men Arrested at Guide Rock Believed to Be the Murderera.

WERE TRAVELING EAST WHEN CAPTURED

Gave Their Names as Frank D. Brown and Thomas Gorden-Many Features that Point to Their Guilt.

RED CLOUD, Neb., July 6 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-The two men wanted for the Drummond murder at Holdrege were arrested at Guide Rock early this morning by Sheriff Runchey and Constable Miller, and are in jail here. They are undoubtedly the right men. They had with them a copy of a daily paper containing an account of the murder and a Chicago paper of June 13, which was stained with bl-They call themselves Frank D. Brown and Thomas Gorden, and say they were in Superior on the day of the murder. were traveling east when caught. smoke cigarettes, which they roll them

selves, as did the men wanted.

GUIDE ROCK, Neb., July 6.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Sheriff Remeley and deputy arrested in Guide Rock this morning at 10 o'clock two men answering the descriptions of the parties who com-mitted the murder of E. E. Drummond in Holdredge Sunday night last. The sheriff has started for Red Cloud and will hold the men until officers arrive. The men answer to the names of Brown and Gordon. There is a reward of \$1,000 for the capture of the The two men suspected of the crime are described as follows: larger, five feet eleven inches tall, weight pounds, long hair, light complexion long, slim face, blue eyes, no beard, dark clothes, slouch hat, ill at ease, hard to his eye. The other five feet eight solidly built, dark brown eyes, catch his eye. smooth, round face, dark clothes, soft hat

TO ADVERTISE LINCOLN.

State Band Arranging for a Tour of the

LINCOLN, July 6 .- (Special to The Bee.) -The state band is making arrangements for a tour over the state, giving concerts and advertising the city. The proposed trip was called to the attention of the city council at its meeting last night and an appropriation will probably be made to assit in defraying its expenses.

At the meeting of the city council last night the Board of Education filed a report stating that \$44,000 would be required for the support of the schools during the coming

The State Board of Health at the meeting held yesterday afternoon revoked the li-cense of Dr. B. L. Wanzer of Dixon county for unprofessional and dishonorable conduct. He was accused of obtaining his certificate by a habitual drunkard, and all the charges were sustained

Simon P. Roundtree, a colored preacher over 90 years of age, has filed a petition for a divorce from his wife, Amanda, alleging infidelity. His wife is about 45 years of

Brevities of the Fourth.

LYONS, Neb., July 6 .- (Special to The Bee.)-The Ancient Order of United Workmen held a picule Wednesday in Fritts' grove. There was a large attendance. Speeches were made by Dr. Hildreth, R. A. Rock and M. G. Merrell. One of the leading features of the day's entertainment was the game of base ball between the Fats and Leans of the town. The Fats won, the score

YORK, Neb., July 6 .- (Special to The Bee.)—The Merchants hose team made some good time in the contest Wednesday. They run 100 yards, laid five lengths of hose and nocked down the first flag, then took out out two lengths and knocked down the second

FULLERTON, Neb., July 6 .- (Special to The Bee.)-The Fourth was almost a perfect day, being cool and pleasant, with no dust to mar the pleasures of the racing which was fine, many noted horses being in attendance balonging to the Woodline string from Woodline farm. There were horses of Gould & Miller, W. H. Bowman and Frank from Fullerton, and others from a. St. Edwards, Albion, Cedar Rapids,

St. Paul and other places.

M'COOL JUNCTION, Neb., July 6.—(Spe cial to The Bee.)—The excellent program at Blue River park brought a large crowd here to celebrate the Fourth. The 100 yards run ning race was won by Charles Warren eleven seconds. Long distance diving F. M. Galloway won. One-eig-ming race, won by Joe Stone. One-eighth mile swin

Fremont Chautauqua Work.

FREMONT, July 6 .- (Special to The Bee.) -The crowds at the Chautauqua assembly were highly entertained by S. Wright Butler, D. D., last evening, who delivered his lecture, entitled, "Your Chance." This afternoon he delivered his humorous lecture. entitled, 'Life on the European Pian. Both interest and attendance is daily in creasing at this popular annual resort, and e morning class work, conducted by Rev. C. Brunner, Mrs. S. T. Corey and T. L. Mathews, were better attended this morning than heretofore, and the double tion of good weather and Dr. Butler's oratory brought out a large crowd this afternoon, most of them remaining to hear Rev. F. C. Brunner in the evening, and were well repaid for so doing, becoming much interested in the Woman's Christian Temperance union school of methods during interval between the lectures of the afternoon and evening.

The artistic arrangement of the art studio by Mrs. Munah of Omaha and Miss Lina Lombard of Fremont places that institution first among the attractions of the grounds. The bathing and boating afford amusement during the intervals between the exercises in the auditorium and the hotel, and re-freshment stands are conducted in a manner please all. It is more than probable that Hon. Roswell G. Horr will again address the assembly during the season. John G. Wooley, a brilliant crator from Chicago, will speak on Sunday afternoon.

Frightful Accident at Tecumseh.

TECUMSEH. Neb., July 6 .- (Special to The Bee.)-Roger Knowles, the 18-year-old son of T. W. Knowles of Elk Creek, a village nine miles southeast of here, was the victim of what will prove a fatal accident on the Fourth. With a number of companions he had bored a hole in a log, filled it with blasting powder, attached a fuse to it the fuse burned off and no explosion folwed young Knowles advanced to examine He got down on his knees, with his head directly over the plug, when the delayed on occurred, sending the plug into his terriffic force, fracturing the skull, tearing his head open until the brain was exposed and horribly disfiguring his face. Knowles is still alive, but no hope is entertained for his recovery.

Netigh Brevities.

NELIGH, Neb., July 6 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-Prof. J. M. Conklin, superintendent of the local public schools, returned today from Jefferson, Ia., with his bride, Miss Fannie Wilcox, a former teacher in the schools. Mr. Conklin has been re-elected superintendent and will make his future home here. Late rains give hopes of a good crop of

The reunion here proved a grand success All tents and accourrements were shipped to Omaha and Lincoln today. It is expected to locate the reunion here for the next two

Company H Divided.

TEKAMAH, Neb., July 6 .- (Special to The Bee.)-A row of some pretentions took place in company H, Second regiment, of the Nebraka National guards of this city at the election of officers, which will probably end in the disbanding of the company. The captain, W. B. Thomas, handed in his resig-nation, and Dr. W. L. Pierce was elected in his place, but without taking the eath of office or receiving his commission. Feeling on both sides is at a fever heat over the

Craig citizens asked that the commis- having the Gibbs sailed for home.

sioners of Burt county be restrained from entering upon the tax list of 1894 the levy as made by them on the basis of the returns of the property made by the several as-seasors of the county. The court denied the petition.

Montana Wealers at Nebraska City. NEBRASKA CITY, July 6 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-The Montana contingent of Commonwealers arrived here this afternoon 300 strong, under command of Gen eral Edwards, and are camped just north of town. This evening the army paraded the streets, led by the band, and a mass meeting was held at the court house square Speeches were made by General Edwards Henry Huckins, editor of the Independent and others. Citizens contributed liberally both in money and provisions, and the army will continue its journey tomorrow.

Indian Summer Festivities. LYONS, Neb., July 6 .- (Special to The Bee.)-The Winnebagos and Omahas have pitched their tents on the Omaha creek, about ten miles north of town. They have invited the Poncas and Sioux, who began to arrive yesterday. Their feasts will con-tinue until the middle of next week. Several hundred citizens from Bancroft, De-catur and Lyons will visit the Indians dur-

ing their celebration. One Indian bought

six dozen tin cups a few days ago to present as presents to the visiting Indians. Fatally Injured by a Freeclous Bull. MURDOCK, Neb., July 6.-(Special Telegram to The Bee.)-Mrs. H. Kleme went to the corral this morning at 8 o'clock to drive he cattle out and was attacked by a buil She was found by her 9-year-old boy at 3 p n., with the animal tramping her. dragged her out into the pasture and went for a physician. Her left cheek bone was crushed, left hip dislocated and all of the

little chance of her recovery. Demented Man Commits Suicide. KEARNEY, Neb., July 6 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-Joe Klinkacek, who was adjudged insane and committed to the county fail until arrangements could be made to take him to the asylum, committed suicide in his cell. He accomplished self-destruc-tion by tearing his clothing into strips and making a strong rope of the strips, and hung himself to the cell door. When dis-

covered by the sheriff he had been dead for some time. Clerk Converse Hangs Himself. FAIRBURY, Neb., July 6 .- (Special Tele gram to The Bee.)-Ex-County Clerk John Converse committed suicide this afternoon by hanging himself in a barn. He has been ill for several months, and a few days since returned from Excelsior Springs, where he sought better health. He left a note saving he had lost his mind, and preferred to be out of the way. He was an upright man

Fairbury's New Odd Fellow Hall. FAIRBURY, Neb., July 6 .- (Special to The Bee.)-The contract for the erection of the Odd Fellows hall was let to W. M. Clifton, a Fairbury contractor. The buildng will cost about \$10,000. The school census of the Fairbury district enumerates 1,924 children of school age.

and an expert accountant.

Friends Fight While Drunk. WAKEFIELD, Neb., July 6 .- (Special to The Bee.)-During an altercation yesterday in a saloon at this place William Willer was so badly pounded about the head by David Longnecker that it is feared congestion of the brain will result. The before the trouble were firm friends. The men Crop Situation Improved.

FULLERTON, July 6 .- (Special to The Bee.)-Rain fell here Tuesday, continuing for three or four hours. Corn is now in most excellent condition, the pastures are rapidly improving, the late sowed millet is looking fine and there is an assured crop of potatoes.

Elkhorn Brakeman Killed. SEWARD, Neb., July 6 .- (Special Telegram o The Bee.)-P. W. Murphy, brakeman on the Elkhorn, was instantly killed at Beaver Crossing this evening. He was struck by a bridge while going up a ladder on the side of the car. The body was taken to his home

Wilber Water Works Contract Awarded. WILBER, Neb., July 6 .- (Special to The See.)-The contract for constructing a complete system of water works has been let to Messrs. Promerene & Cooper of Lincoln for \$17,575. The \$17,000 bonds were sold to Dale of Lincoln for \$126 premium.

Lincoln Commercial Club Organizzd. LINCOLN, July 6 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-About 200 business men tonight perfected the organization of the Lincoln Commercial club, with N. S. Harwood as president and a board of fourteen directors.

Injured in a Runaway at Hebron. HEBRON, Neb., July 6 .- (Special to The Bee.)-Wednesday a wagon upset, throwing Mr. Curran and his son and the daughter of John Sawyer to the ground. All were very

THE DEADLY CIGARETTE.

Why it is More Injurious than Cigars or the Pipe. The question is asked, says the Chicago Tribune, why the smoking of cigarettes is so much more injurious than the smoking of cigars or of tobacco in the pipe. It may

1. The cigarette is smoked by many thou-

sands of boys, few of whom would indulge in the pipe or the cigar. The one is too clumsy and the other too costly for the average boy. The use of tobacco in any form does far more harm to the person who has not completed the growing process than to the adult. It tends to stunt the growth of the boy, even affecting the texture of the bones as well as of the muscles and skin, and seems to take hold of the system in direct proportion to the activity of the assimilating processes of the frame, which are most rapid in youth and most feeble in old age. Hence the constitution of the growing boy may be ruined by the smoking of the same amount and same kind of material that uld be used with impunity if the stuff were let alone till an age which varies with the

individual from 22 to near 30 years.

2. Cheapness being an essential to large patronage by the juveniles, the poorest kinds f tobacco are used in their manufacture, and the taste and smell have to be disguised by the use of drugs, added to which the juvenile appetite for sweets has to be catered to. Hence the employment of sugar and glycerine, perhaps harmless apart, but forming a noxious coalition when smoked together into the system. Hence, also, the sprinkling of the to-bacco with optum infusions to an enormous extent, while the doctoring of cigars with pium is comparatively rare, and the quan-ity used so small as to give but a trace of drug to each cigar that is thus doctored. And it may be possible that cheapness is obtained or increased in some cases by the use of other material, jimson weed being one of Also the peculiar the things mentioned. make of the cigarette-it being open at the mouth end-gives free access of the noxious material to the system, while a perion is arrested by the more closely wrapped mouth end of the cigar and in the stem of all but the shortest pipes of the "dudeen" class.

3. The peculiar fashion in smoking the Civilization for Africa.

Captain Moore of the brigantine Mary Gibbs, which dropped anchor at pler 40, South wharves, Philadelphia, tells an amusing story about his last outward trip. It was from Boston to the gold coast of Africa. and his cargo consisted of New England rum for the savage inhabitants of that littlevisited region. Oddly enough he also took passengers two women missionaries, who had been sent out to exert a civilizing nighted people. The brigantine stopped at thirteen ports to unload the cargo of rum, which was received with wild enthusiasm by the natives, while nobody seemed to want the missionaries. The latter semed discouraged, but, nevertheless, went stoutly to work to counteract the effects of the rum. Be-fore he could tell what success they were

FROM THE FIELD OF MARS

A Young Jerseyman's Daring Charge Up a Steep Embankment.

FORREST'S ASSASSIN COWED AND KILLED

A Georgian's Body Converted Into a Literal Pin Cushion-Iowa's Soldiers' and Sallors' Monument-Strange Incidents of the War.

On June 5, 1863, the Second brigade of the Second division of the Sixth army corps was opposite Deep Run, two miles from Falmouth. It was a bright, sunny day. A Florida brigade was enscoused in the rifle pits on the opposite side of the river. A United States battery took a position on the bunk of the river on a dead level with these pits. There was furious cannonading, no guns from the confederates making any reply. In fact, they had no guns, writes Congressman Amos J. Cummings in the New York Advertiser.

The demonstration was made to cover the aunching of pontoon boats, used afterward to transport the Twenty-sixth New Jersey across the river. The bullets from the cannon ricochetted toward the sunken road to Richmond, filled the air with puffs and sent the wanderers of the Florida brigade to the pits for protection.

Down the steep bank of the river went the

wagons carrying the pontoons. They were launched amid a shower of bullets and quickly filled with Jersey troops. The oars semed to be from fifteen to twenty feet long. The Jerseymen themselves handled them ribs on the left side broken. She is a mass of bruises from head to foot. There is but As they pushed from the shore some men in the boats refused to work the oars. Throwing themselves on the bottom of the boat hey remained there deaf to all entreaties to bear a hand.

In one boat there was a thin young fellow about 18 years old. He had entered the army out of pure patriotism. He tugged at the long our for all he was worth. Having some knowledge of a boat, he kept her from drifting sidewise on the current of the river. The shots came faster and faster from the onfederate rifle pits and several men were

The young fellow cursed at every sweep of the oar. His licutenant in the bow was officer of the day and the red sash was drawing the fire of the enemy. His boat was the second to make the landing on the opposite side of the Rappahannock. The bank was quite high and the rifle pits some distance The high bank shut off the confederat

As the men stepped ashore, the young Jer seyman found himself at the foot of a path leading up the steep bank of the river. There was neither time nor space for a formation While others at their paths were disputing who was to take the lead, the Jersey boy did not hesitate. He could not have weighed 117 pounds. Shouting "Mohawks to the front," he started up the path. The nervous effort required was so apparent in his face that he was as white as a sheet and fairly frothed about the mouth. Up the path he went with the agility of a squirrel, followed by Corporal Bill Brown, Jakey Drew and other members of company A of th Twenty-sixth, known as the Mohawk Gang.

It requires superlative nerve to head the column taking the path. The confederate pits were not fifty yards from the edge of the bank above. The first man to show himself on the plateau was almost sure to be riddled with bullets. The boy kept on As he neared the top of the bank he made a spring. preparatory to landing on the level, and made a rush on the pits. He miscalculated the distance, faltered and fell back in the arms of Corporal Brown. "Shot dead," said Brown. "Sure, Jakey,

The cannons were roaring behind on the other bank of the river, and the spiteful sputter of musketry was in front. "Not much," the boy responded, "let's go

for the pits. With an enthusiastic yell he led the rush. Not a bullet touched him. The Floridians saw that there was no escape and ceased firing. In less than a minute the troops were in the pits, while a few of the confederates took their chances of escape by scattering over a wheat field. Several hundred Floridians were taken prisoners.

This was as brave an incident as I saw during the war. The boy simply nerved himself to do his duty, while many of those around him were flinching. ROGUE OR COWARD?

It is not justifiable to call those acts bravery which are done under the influence of excitement or emotion. Cowards fight desperately when driven into a corner, and sometimes brave men will hesitate to rush into a danger that a man of small courage desnises writes General Thomas Gordon in the San Francisco Call. I consider that an act is intrinsically brave when it is performed almly, with a due appreciation of its danger and an absence of the stimulant of emotion During the war I recall a signal instance of true courage. General Forrest (who prior to that had, single-handed, rescued a young man from a mob of infuriated lynchers) ceived several complaints from the captain of one of his artillery companies regarding the conduct of a young officer, on the score of deficient courses. Finally, he felt com-pelled to issue an order relieving the young man from duty with that company; but out of regard for his feelings no mention was made in the order of the general's reasons for issuing it. There could be no doubt in the officer's mind, however, as to his commander's reasons for this step and General Forrest was well aware that the young man

He was therefore rather surprised to receive a visit shortly afterward from this same officer, and he asked for an explana-tion. In angry tones the officer demanded to know on what grounds the order had been issued. The man evidently meant mischief. His right hand was in his coat pocekt and the general was unarmed and but he did not flinch. "Because, sir, you have been reported by your commanding officer repeatedly for cowardice," he said. With that he turned to go, but had not moved a few paces before the man shot him down. A surgeon was close by and examined the wound. He found that the ball had entered the spine. "I recommend you to settle your affairs, general," he said, "you have not

ong to live. Forrest had been lying in a dazed condition on the ground, apparently helpless. When the surgeon had uttered these words he jumped up and rushed to pursue his assassin. Disabled as he was the fleeing man uld not escape him. General Forrest caught him and killed him

with a penknife, the only weapon in his pos-session, although the man had several barrels of his revolver still loaded. Another instance of bravery that I noticed on many occasions during the boment of Fort Sumter was the replacing the flag. The heroes in this case were men whose family traditions might of the flag. act as an incentive to gallantry. They were recruited from the poorer classes of Richmond, Baltimore and other cities much

plan of the enlistment. After the works on Effis Island had fallen into the hands of the federals the fire on Fort Sumter, which was within easy range, became quick and continuous. did the cannonading become not an unusual thing for the the lefty staff at the end of the fort to be shot away. Whenever this happened the men vied with each other in being first to replace it. They would expose them-selves to a shower of missles, and then one of their number would climb up the flagstaff and replace the colors.

A HUMAN PIN CUSHION. Another pin has been taken out of General Clement A. Evans of Georgia. South-ern people. Georgians particularly, have frequently heard the general referred to as "the Pin Cushion." That nickname, "Shanks," which the newspapers have used, probably belonged to some other Evans-certainly not to this one, his friends say, not because it is inappropriate, but because the other is more appropriate. The gen-eral is literally a pin cushion. His body was once full of plns, and for several years he was greatly annoyed at intervals by the "working out" of pins, head foremost, point foremost, and all sorts of ways. Most of them have been taken out now. He hopes that they are all out now. He was rather surprised recently, in fact, to learn from the familiar symptoms that there was still another one. It was fortunately a The incident that gave the general his

nickname occurred oh the battlefield, says nickname occurred on the battlefield, says the New York Adventiser. He held a new paper of pins in a breast pocket. In leading a charge he was shot off his horse. The builet had struck the paper of pins and gone through his body, carrying a number of, pins half way. Most of them, of course, were bent-some like fish books. The general was thought to be fatally wounded. He recovered, however, in time to do more fighting, by His convalescence. to do more fighting of His convalencence was retarded by the pins, of course. Some of them had been picked out by the surgeon soon after the wound was inflicted, others necessitated subsquents operations before the surrender, and others still have straggied out at discretion. The general is tell and spare in figure, long-legged enough to suggest the name "Shanks" to a stranger who never heard the story of the pin cushion. He was a lawyer before the war How strange it seems that a remnant of and has been a Methodist minister ever since. He is in no sense a politician, be-ing as frank and affectionate as a child and as modest as a woman. He is not and as modest as a woman. He is not an eloquent preacher, nor adeeply learned one, but is earnest and true in his religion and is universally popular among his neigh-bors and the old soldiers. His rank in

the rebel army was won by the hardest sort of fighting. He was promoted, step by step, after John B. Gordon. The per-sonal bravery of the preacher-candidate made him the idol of his men. IT RAINED "BREAD." The lines of the confronting forces at the crater front were about 170 yards apart, and so accurate were the sharpshooters that a hat raised on a ramrod ever so slightly above the crest of the parapet was sure to be soon per-forated with balls; indeed, ceaseless vigilance was the only guarantee against injury at any point along these lines, and incredible as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, says Blue and Gray, that soldiers facing to the front. and with the earthworks between the enemy and themselves, were frequently struck in the back by bullets just grazing the edge of the parapet in passing over with downward nation, striking some hard substance be hind and glancing diagonally forward. Hence there was not always discredit in being wounded in the back while serving in these

Danger became of such hourly occurrence that its presence made it jocular with the spidlers. When a broadside would issue from a federal battery, and the heavy missiles come hurtling toward our works, the cry "More bread," would go up from the near-by soldiers, which meant that as soon as night or a flag of truce allowed the fragments with the junk dealer and baker from Peters burg; and these leaves were indeed a relief from the monotony of hardtack and coarse corumeal, called "grits," and often sour. A COSTLY STATUE.

Up in the loft of the Woman's temple culptor Carl Rohl-Smith has just finished the models for Iowa's monument to her soldiers and sallors. Governor Jackson, D. N. Richardson and Mrs. Cora C. Weed came to Chicago to inspect the models and pronounced them satisfactory in every respect. The monument is to be erected at Des Moines at a cost of \$150,000, says the Chicago Herald. Sculptor Rohl-Smith, who made the cele brated statue of the Fort Dearborn massacre for George M. Pullman, will be constantly employed on the lows monument for two years or more. The monument is to be 133 feet high. It is an imposing gray granite shaft, surrounded by heroic bronze figures At the base of the monument are four fig ures, each eight feet high, representing soldiers of the navy, infantry, artillery and Unlike many sculptors, Robl-Smith has put life into these figures. The naval figure represents a sailor swinging back a flag, which sways behind his athletic frame. The infantryman is a young soldier, apparently just home from the war, and crowned with a laurel wreath. The cavalryman bears an upraised sword, entwined with flowers The artilleryman, with cap doffed, holds a swab aloft. One one side of the base a statue of Iowa appears. The figure represents a young mother, with hands clasped to her breast. The coat of arms of the state and other emblems are appropriately arranged about the figure. The figure History, a stern old man with a child at his knee unrolling the blank scroll, appears on the

opposite side of the monument. Above these groups and surrounding the base of the shaft proper are four equestrian figures, Generals Dodge, Crocker, Curtis and figures of Generals Belknap, Hatch and Winslow, the fourth space being reserved for the coat of arms of the state. There are two bas-reliefs on the base of the monument, one portraying the battle of Fort Donelson and the other the battle of Shiloh. About this base are arranged thirty-two portrait medallions of Iowa officers. These have not

The granite shaft is ten feet in diameter At the base it is sixty feet. Above all a heroic figure of peace, twenty-two feet high is to be raised. This figure rests on a capi tal twelve feet high and thirteen feet wide.

FARRAGUT AT MOBILE. A great deal has been written relative to the position of Farragut in the Mobile fight, and the incident of being lashed to the rigging has occasioned considerable versy. Certainly no question concerning the post occupied by Farragut could arise among those who were on board the flagship and witnessed the engagement.

In the port main-rigging, a few ratlines above the sheer-pole, where he could clearly bserve all that was transpiring about him, stood Farragut. As the smoke increased. rolling above and around the admiral mounted the main-rigging higher and higher, until his head was on a level with the but point Captain Drayton, fearing some accident might occur, sent Knowles with a piece of new lead line to make the admiral more This honest old sailor, in speaking of the incident in 1880, at which time he was quartermaster on the United States steamer Phlox, stationed at the naval academy, ex-pressed himself as follows: "Pilot Freeman, who was apt to talk too

uch, I know very well; but that man Baldwin, who yarns it about the admiral and puts im in the starboard main-rigging, under the top, he does not know what he is writing about. I was chief quartermaster of the Hartford and the man that lashed the admiral to the rigging, and I ought to know

something about it.
"When we got close up to the forts I heard Mr. Kimberly, the executive officer, tell Mr. Watson, our flag lieutenant, to have a rope passed around the admiral. I was busy at the time with some signal flags for the r itors, when I was ordered to go up the port main-rigging and put a rope around the ad-I cut a fathom or two from a new lead line which was lying on the deck, went up the ratilines to where the admiral was standing, with field-glasses in his hand, just under the buttock shrouds, and made the forward end of the line fast. As I took the after end around the admiral he passed the remark that the rope was not necessary, but went on and made the after end secure. don't think he noticed the rope around him as we were square abreast of Fort and it was pretty hot work; but when the ships got clear of the forts the admiral had to cast the rope adrift before he could come down.

ROUT OF THE BANNOCKS. On the wall near me hangs a recently published map of Wyoming on which Big Horn county stands out as large as life and twice as natural, as the saying goes, writes the editor of the Bonna Rustler. Away up toward the Montana line, well within the boundaries of the basin, the draughtsman of this map has located General Miles' battle with the Bannock Indians, leaving out the date of its occurrence. This battle took place in 1878 on the east bank of Clark's Fork, a short distance from where Bennett's creek empties into the former stream. In the winter of 1877-78; a. Bannock Indian known as Bald Face was stopping with his family on the Shoshope reservation. spring he was advised to return to his own reservation at Fort Hall and go to work. Bald Face did not fancy the idea of going to work and immediately upon his return to his own kinsmen began to organize rebellion With quite a band that he had gathered about him he started out on a raid, heading in a westerly direction. General Howard who was in Command of the Departs the Pacific, took the field against Baid Face and his warriors, who succeeded in eluding him and doubling on their trail back easterly. They passed through the Yellowstone park, meeting many thousands whom they did not molest, and were making their way along amouthly through the basin when they were intercepted at the point mentioned above by General Miles and completely routed, most of the band being taken prisoners of war.

Alexander's Crown. The Russian crown and other state jewels are valued at the enormous sum of \$11,-

occoon, taking United States money as a basis of calculation; the crown itself is reckened as being worth at least \$6,000,000. It is adorned with hundreds of diamonds, individual specimens of which are valued at all the way from a few dollars up to enormous sparklers worth thousands upon thousands of dollars. Besides the diamonds, which make this costly head dress look as if it had been buried in a shower of falling stats, there are fifty-four pearls, each without a flaw, set around the rim, a ruby of extraordinary size and brilliancy being used as a centerpiece. The crown was made by Panzie, the old-time Genoese court Jeweler. as a conterpiece. The crown was made by Panzie, the old-time Genoese court jeweler and was first used by Catherine the Great

THE PAMUNKEY INDIANS.

A Vanishing Remnant of Powhatan's Once Powerful Race.

he once powerful confederacy of Powhatan should actually exist at this day not very far from Washington! This last fragment of a nation which, at the time of the landing of Columbus, occupied all of the region hereabout, including a large part of Vir-ginia and Maryland, consists of about 110 individuals. They call themselves the Pamunkey, and dwell in what is known as "Indian town," which is situated on and comprises the whole of a curiously shaped neck of land 'extending into Pamunkey river and adjoining King William county, Virginia, on the south. The "town," says the Washington Star, consists of 800 acres, and is almost entirely surrounded by water, being connected with the mainland by a narrow strip. The comparative safety af forded by the situation in time of war is oubtless accountable for the presence o the tribe in this spet; very likely their sur-vival is due to the protection thus given. On the death of Powhatan he was suc-

ceded by Opechancanough, chief of the Pamunkey. The tribe was at that time the most powerful of the thirty warlike tribes which composed the confederacy. The entire nation had 2,400 warriors and com prized about 8,000 individuals. Of this population 1,000 were of the Pamunkey contin gent. The disastrous attacks on the early settlers of Virginia by the savages under gent. Powhatan are well known to history.

Powhatan was a chief of remarkable valor and judgment. The confederacy organized under the direction of his savage genius was one of the most notable among the many unions of native American tribes. The prominence of this aboriginal nation in the early history of this country is partly due o the fact that Captain John Smith was ; writer as well as an explorer. Opechan-canough himself was a man of unusual ability. His leadership in the massacre of 1622 made him the most dreaded enemy ever encountered by the colonists of that

The Pamunkey Indians, whose distinction t is to be the only Virginia tribe that has survived the encroachments of civilization has excited the interest of the bureau of thnology, which has just issued a bulleting escribing them.

Oddly enough, their number has varied hardly at all during the last century. Jeffer son, writing in 1781, est mated the popula tion of Indiantown at 100, and Howe, nearly seventy years later, placed it at the same No member of the tribe is of ful blood. While the copper-colored skin and the straight, coarse bair of the aboriginal American show decidedly in some individu als, there are others whose origin would be detected by the ordinary observer. There has been considerable intermixture of white blood and not a little of that of the negro though the laws of the tribe now strictly forbid marriage with persons of African descent.

The Pamunkeys have a great deal of rac pride. Though they acknowledge the whites as equals, they consider the blacks far be neath their social level. Their feeling toward the negro is illustrated by their recent in dignant refusal to accept a colored teacher who was sent to them to conduct the free school which the state of Virginia provides for them. They are very anxious to keep their blood free from further mingling with that of other races, and how to accomplish this purpose is a serious problem of theirs. inasmuch as they recognize the danger of too frequent marriages within the pale of consanguinity. To obviate this difficulty the chief men have been trying to devise a plan by which they may induce immigration from the Cherokees of North Carolina. The Indian blood in the Pamunkey tribe is estimated at from one-fifth to three-fourths of The Pamunkey Indians are not particularly

strong and robust, perhaps because of fre-quent marriages between relatives. They are emperate, moral and peaceable. good feeling between them and their white neighbors. They are exceedingly proud of their lineage, and love to tell how bravely and stubbornly their forefathers resisted the encroachments of the whites. Opechancanough is their hero. They take great de-light in reciting the familiar story of how this noted chief, when old and infirm, was carried on a litter to battle that his ence might inspire his men to deeds of bravery. Aside from their mode of subsistence, presently to be described, there is nothing peculiar in their manners and customs, un of gaudy colors in their attire. Their homes are comfortable and well kept. They all belong to the Baptist denomination and attend church on the reservation every Sun-

They obtain their living for the most part in true aboriginal style. Their chief occupa-tions are hunting and fishing, primitive dugout cances being used. Parming they do on a small scale, but for manual labor they entertain a truly aboriginal dislike, fre quently hiring negroes to attend to their little truck patches. Considerable numbers of raccoons, muskrats, otters, and even deer are captured on the reservation. The skins are sold in Richmond and Baltimore, as well as many of the fish they catch. They take shad, bass, herring and other fishes in large numbers by means of seines.
In the autumn they hunt reed birds in a

ery curious fashion. They have what they call a "form horse," resembling a peach bas-ket in size and shape and made of strips of Before they had iron, clay was util-as the material. The "horse" is ized as the material. mounted on a pole stuck in the marsh or placed upright in a boat. At night a fire is kindled inside of it. The light attracts the reed birds, and they fly around it, while the Indians knock them down with paddles Every year white hunters visit the reserva tion for the purpose of shooting reed birds, employing the Pamunkeys as guides.

CALAMITY YARN.

Coats Spring, a Prophets of Evil, Again Active. The people of Bridgeport, Pa., are

perturbed over what is believed to be a cer-

tain indication of war, which manifested itself on Tuesday, says a dispach. A spring on the farm of Samuel Coats, in Upper Merion township, near the borough line, has been sending forth a copious flow of water after being dry for nearly thirty years James Henderson is the tenant of the Coats farm, and on the spot where the spring is bubbling he had some wheat, as he did in the rest of the field. The land sides from the top of a high hill, on which is the reservoir of the Bridgeport Water com-pany. Supposing, when he first beheld the gush of water, that the reservoir was leaking, Farmer Henderson ran to Bridge-port and notified his landlord, who is superintendent of the water company. The when he learned that "a big spring of water was flowing in the wheat field," did not feel the least concerned about the water com-pany's property, but he did become alarmed for the safety of the nation. Landlord Coats, who is now a justice of the peace, carried a gun during the rebellion. The year before the war began the spring flowed then as it is flowing now. When the civil war was over it became as dry as a powder horn. 'Squire Coats' father, when he saw the water burst forth in the wheat field one day late in the fall of 1859, remarked to the neighbors that there would be war, and war there was. The elder Coats, whose Christian name was indsay, saw the spring flow once before, and then his father told him that there would be war. That was in the year 1811. At that time, too, the spring flowed freely until after the battle of New Orleans, when It again became dry.

The reason why Lindsay Coats predicts

war with such unerring certainty is that there is a legend in the family that the periodic gushes of the spring are precedent to and continuous with a hostile clash of the armed nation. The squire's father is now deceased, but the squire remembers hearing him tell of the spring's action in 1811. Coupled with that is the direct evidence of his own eyes in 1860. In 1869, during the great rain, the spring remained dry. Coats is telling his neighbors to prepare for any emergency which may arise.

Instingly Ending the Strike.

HE WOULD SIMPLY OVERAWE THE STRIKERS

To Do This He Would Call to Life the Armies of Grant and Lee and Take Them to Chicago in a Body.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. 1407 F Street, N. W. WASHINGTON, July 6.

Senator Davis of Minnesots, who sent the

telegram to Duluth strikers warning them against the commission of the overt act of treason, today said: "The situation at Chlcago could be relieved in twenty-four hours without bloodshed. We have a standing army of 25,000 men. Every military post might be practically abandoned, and all regular troops centered in Chicago. The governors of the several states could be requested to place the military posts under protection of companies or battallons of tate militia. The centering of the regular army in Chicago would give ample force to control the situation. Then, to avoid bloodshed, by overawing the strikers, the vet-erans of the union and confederate armies could be requested to form into regiments inder their surviving officers, and be quartered at some point near Chicago. in ide of six hours after such a presidential proclamation 200,000 veterans of both armies north and south, every man well drilled and disciplined, might be mobilized and take pride in thus closing their military careers in the preservation of law and order n the republic FOR HEATING FORT DODGE BUILDING

Bids for furnishing and placing the heating and ventilating apparatus in the public building in course of erection at Fort Dodge ia., were opened in the office of the super-vising architect of the treasury today, as follows: Bayley Heating company, Milwaukee, \$f.493; Ferendeen Manufacturing com-pany, Geneva, N. Y., \$4,842; Sanitary Heat-ing and Ventilating company, Peorla, III., 34.870; Charles S. Kruse Heating company, Peoria, Hi., 44.870; Charles S. Kruse Heating company, Milwaukee, \$4.490; Samuel I. Pope & Co., Chicago, \$4,729; Tunstead & Moore, Minneapolis, \$5,283; Charles Baxter, Omaha, \$4,866; J. C. Bixby, Council Bluffs, \$5,283; Iowa Construction and Manufacturing com-pany, \$5,283; Sproul & McGuerrin, Cedar Rapids, Ia., \$5,127; John Collis, Des Moines, Shaffer & Becker, Cleveland, O.,

IN A GENERAL WAY. J. C. Barnard and wife of Omaha are in Washington for a few days. They expect to

end the summer at the seashere. Senator Allen today offered an amendment o the Indian appropriation bill appropriating \$5,000 for the purpose of a resurvey and replatting of all lands in fractional town-ships 31 and 32, north of ranges 6, 7 and 8 vest, in Knox county, Nebraska, known as eart of the Ponca Indian reservation. Senator Allen also presented with the amendments resolutions of the County Board of Supervisors, adopted at a meeting held at Niobrara, asking that this appropriation be

E. F. Ostlund has been appointed postmaster at Clay Point, Clay county, S. D., vice G. A. Anderson, jr., resigned.

Patents have been issued as follows: To Nebraskans-Edwin P. McCollom, David City, penholder; McClellan Mitchell, Omaha, derailing block; Cornelius Von Riesen, Beatrice, band cutter and feeder; Albert Shearer, assignor one-half to W. Felker, Will C. Omaha, water tube steam boiler; Wittman, Lincoln, bridle bit. To Iowans-Carl Brandt, Cedar Falls, grate; William Lyon, Burlington, wood working machine; William Morrison, Des Moines, assignor to American Battery company, Chicago, III., electrode for secondary bat-teries; William Raab, Cedar Falls, pneumatic type writing machine; John L. Reid, Davenport, heating drum or radiator; Samuel C. Wherry, Des Moines, portable folding bed.

WILL GO TO CONFERENCE TODAY. Two Hours of Very Lively Debate Are Anticipated.

WASHINGTON, July 6 .- The ways and means committee met at 2 p. m. and took up the tariff bill. Chairman Wilson and his democratic associates endeavored to report back to the house at once in favor of a disagreement with the senate, but Mr. Reed and his associates insisted on reading the senate amendments. The session of the committee lasted through the afternoon and Mr. Wilson was compelled at last to abandon the hope of reporting back the bill today. During the discussion Mr. Reed poured hot and bitter criticism at the bill and its supporters. He moved at the out-set that the house collar and cuff petition in book form be laid on Chairman Wilon's desk as a protest to the bill, a means of obscuring Mr. Wilson himself The chairman did not like the jocular mo tion, and refused to entertain it. son's plans were made clear late in day when he introduced the following special

Resolved. That after the passage of this resolution the committee on ways and means shall be discharged from further consideration of house bill 4,868, with senate amendments thereto, and the same shall se considered in the house; that after two jours of general debate it shall be in order concur to the senate amendments to said bill and agree to committee of conference as asked for by the senate on the disagreeing votes of the house, and the house without further delay or motion shall proceed to vote on said

The committee on rules meets at 11:30 clock tomorrow morning to consider this ule, which will be reported promptly. The ways and means committee meets at 10:30 tomorrow, and unless Mr. Wilson secures a vote in committee to report the bill back the special rule will operate to take the bill away from the committee. The two hours allowed by the rule for debate insures a brief but very animated tariff debate before the bill goes to conference to morrow.

Tariff Bill Referred.

WASHINGTON, July 6 .- The bill for state taxation of green-backs occupied the attention of the house all day, and it was passed by a very large majority. The only point of interest in the day's proceedings was the taking of the tariff bill from the speaker's table and its reference to the committee of ways and means, but this was unattended Several unimportant bills were passed. The house took a recess until 8 o'clock. The evening session was devoted to private pen-

Senate Adjourned Until Monday. WASHINGTON, July 6.- The senate held short session today and adjourned at 1:35 until Monday without having transacted any usiness of importance.



distribution of the state of th

SENATOR DAVIS' GREAT PLAN NO VACATION FOR

Minnesota Statesman Has a Way of Ever- Employers Plead that the Times Are Hard.

> When Escape from Debilitating Summer is Not Possible

Thousands Will Follow the Example of Mable Jenness.

Vacations are in sight-for some. But there are myriads of overworked men and women who will get no vacations this year, who will stay at home and

simply work and suffer. Employers plead hard times.

But these tired out, too often uncomplaining men and women need to be told how poor they, and not their employers, really are. They endure the worst kind of poverty, as if it was something there was no use struggling against-poverty of blood and nerves, and it is not until their bodies and brains break down that they complain and seek help.

Continued headaches, poor appetite, a constant tired feeling and nervousness should convince any reasonable person of the need of a tonic and restorative for exhausted



MISS MABEL JENNESS.

blood and nerves. The ideal invigorator and reconstructive remedy for a "run down,, system, for thin, poor blood and diseases of liver, kidneys and stomach is Paine's celery compound. It feeds worn out nerve centers and builds up the strength and clasticity of the body. One takes on new weight with its use; pale cheeks gain color, and the skin, undoubtedly the best index of health, is cleared up and freed from the disfiguring signs of the bad humors that are in the blood. Miss Mubel Jenness, who is celebrated

the country over for her successful crusade for physical culture among the gentler sex, has set them a good example, as appears in a letter written by her from Wash-I was induced," writes Miss Jenness, "to try Paine's celery compound at a time when I was suffering from overwork and

the effect of an accident. I began immediately to realize tonic and ble ishing effects. I take pleasure i I take pleasure in saying that, although opposed to medicine in eral, I really consider this an excellent preparation. 'I have not been able to take one day's rest since I returned from my long, hard

western trip. I am sure were it not for Paine's celery compound, which has a tonic effect, I should not be able to keep up and work hard. 'I recommended Paine's celery compound to a friend who dined with us yesterday, and on leaving here she went and bought a bottle. I shall do all I can for it, for I believe in it.'

grace are famous the country over, and who is in a position to command the best medi-cal advice, finds in Paine's celery compound the same relief from the effects of overwork and illness that the poorer, harder working woman finds.

So the society woman, whose health and

And it is within the reach of all. THE GREAT HUDYAN This extra-Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sen-sations, Nerr-ous twitching ordinary Re-juvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been en-dorsed by the leading scien-tife men of of the eyes pa.th Strengthens tific men of Europe and in vig orates and tones the America. Hudyan is Debility, purely vege-Emissions, and developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the Hudyan stops Premalureness of the dis-charge in 20 back, losses by day or night stopped MANHOOD

quickly. Over 2,600 private endorsements.

Prematureness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for \$1.00 a package or six packages for \$6.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

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