PIRATE TREASURE

Captain Edward England and the Treasures He Did Not Win,

BY HOWARD PYLE.

By this time the West Indies had ceased and to suffer alone.

The battle between the two pirate vessels The power of Spain was waning and pass-ing away. No longer did great treasure as Captain Mackra says in his letter, "most forest paths along which treasure-laden mule trains used to pass soon became overrun with dense tropical growths.

richer. Now the stream of commerce passed from west to east and from east to west, around the Cape of Good Hope—from Europe which the Cassandra was lost. And now to the East Indies and from the East Indies comes Captain England's one gleam of gen-

For centuries and centuries the far distant themselves. Whatever treasure had been brought into them had been accumulated,

wealth, chiefly in jewels and precious stones.

As this east began to open to the west,
as Europe began sending her merchandise

—her woolen and cotton goods and manufactured wares-to that far away land, bringing back those treasures which had there been accumulated, all the tide of commerce began to ebb away from the western world, flowing toward the far away East Indies. Every one who went there grew enormously rich in a short time, amassing in a few years huge fortunes which would have taken them generations to gather at home. Those fortunes they brought back to their native land to spend. Ships which went thither laden with bales of goods and chests of merchandise, came back laden with other treas-ures of silver and gold and Jewels; all this great stream of wealth coming and going, flowing from every point of the European world, condensing along the eastern coast of Africa, passing up and down between Madagascar and the mainland and between the islands to the northeast—Junana, Monilla, the Mauritius and others. So it was now the Indian ocean and not the West Indies that swarmed with pirates, their ships numbered by hundreds and their men by thousands.

island of Madagascar, in the Mauritius, in Junana and Monilla, as they had one time found in the West Indies; and in the one place as in the other cunning merchants. Jews and evil men and women grew rich upon the bloody spoils of their wickedness.

But it is a curious fact that these pirates. though they preyed upon the commerce of the East Indies, still continued to fit out in the western world. The island of Providence

rate, after the capture of his lit- great. At any rate, after the capture of his little vessel, he drifted to the island of Providence and thence, after a little while, sailed in command of a pirate sloop of his own which went openly to cruise in the East Indies. He sailed directly for the coast of Africa, capturing between the West Indies and the island of Madagascar no less than twelve prizes—ships, galleys, brigantines, scows and sloops. Some of these prizes were very rich, and England must have gained a great booty even before he reached

One of the largest and most powerful of these vessels which he captured—a ship— he refitted and armed with cannon, calling It after Blackbeard's famous pirate ship,



MAROONED.

"Queen Anne's Revenge." In this vessel and with another he cruised about the Indian ocean for over six months, coasting along the shores of India, capturing peace-ful merchantmen, burning and destroying and carrying devastation everywhers. Now and again he returned to Madagascar to refit his vessel and allow his men to spend their money as the pirates always did, in wild debauchery. Then to sea he would go again. and again the smoke from burning ships would rise to the sky.

Captain England himself seemed always to have looked forward to some time ending his pirate life, "after he had earned his fortune," in comparative peace and quictness at home. He never did earn it—how he missed it shall be told.

But first it must be told about the famous fight between his two vessels and the East India company's ship Cassandra, in the har-bor of Junana, in which after two or three hours' battle Captain England captured the East Indiaman and her great and valuable cargo. For after this one battle he showed that one glean of mercy, that one spark of generosity by which he missed that great fortune which he had always hoped to at-

The commander of the Cassandra was one Captain Mackra, who has preserved an account of this battle in a letter written to the East India company in the year 1720.

"Captain Mackra," says he, "had put into the bay of Junana to refresh his men, finding the bay of Junana to refresh his men to the bay of Junana to refresh his men to the bay of Junana to refresh his men to the bay of Junana to refresh his men to the bay of Junana to refresh his men to the bay of Junana to refresh his men to the bay of Junana to refresh his men to the bay of Junana to refresh his men to the bay of Junana to refresh his men to the bay of Junana to refresh his men to the bay of Junana to refresh his men to the bay of Junana to the bay of the bay of the bay of Junana to the bay of ing in the harbor two other vessels, the ship Greenwich, commanded by Captain Kirby— a vessel of some 600 or 700 tons burden, and

well armed Ostender vessel, also large and

"About 8 o'clock in the morning of the 17th of August Captain Mackra says that he discovered two ships standing into the bay of Junana, one, he says, of thirty-four and

One of the most notable pirates of his day was Captain Edward England. He flourished toward the close of the hey-day of piracy, that is, some time along in 1722 or 1723.

to be the great treasure house of the world. and the Cassandra lasted, with varying sucordered all that could to get into the long boat under cover of the smoke of our guns, so swimming most of us were able to get ashore at the market price and pay therefor in treas-by 7 o'clock." at the market price and pay therefor in treas-ury notes, which were redeemable on de-

Such was the fierce and bloody battle in mand in coin, and reissued when redeemed, which the Cassandra was lost. And now The holder of these notes would at once re-

erosity that cost him so dearly.

The crew of the Cassandra had been uneast—India, Persis, China and all the nations able to escape to the king's town, which lay of the far orient—had been nations within themselves. Whatever treasure had been Thence Captain Mackra wrote a letter to brought into them had been accumulated. Captain England asking for a conference, until certain rajahs, princes and nobles, bank- and finally obtained from the pirate comers and merchants in such cities as Calcutta and Bombay held sometimes inestimable wealth, chiefly in jewels and precious stones.

As this cast began to open to the west, as Europe began sending her merchandise—her woolen and cotton goods and manu—her woolen and cotton goods and manu goods that England had returned to him. But behind him he left dissension and turall those bales of goods—that was paying too dearly for generosity!

Mutiny began to grow among them and at last some of the ringleaders suggested that the East India company in the hopes of gain-ing a pardon for himself. So the mutiny fermented and fermented, until finally it broke out into open violence and Captain England was marooned with three others upon the island of Mauritius, "from which place," pirate history tells us, "he and his companions, having made a little boat of old staves and pieces of deal, left and went over to Madagascar, where they subsist at present upon the charity of some of their brethren who had made better provision for themselves than they had done

So Captain Edward England, by being merciful and generous for just once in his the western world. The island of Providence in the West Indies was especially a resort for them. There they provisioned their thips, enlisted the crews, armed themselves with guns and cannons and sailed away to day, for there is a story about his crew, and marconed him, that they, as life, lost even the fortune which he had. Africa.

Captain Edward England was, in the beginning, an honest man, the master of a sloop that, sailing out of Jamaica, was taken by a pirate named Winter. It was only after or 1700, gave him three cheefs, a salute of the governor thereof a present of some 1600 or 1700, gave him three cheefs, a salute of the governor thereof a present of some 1600 or 1700, gave him three cheefs, a salute of the governor there only a salute of the governor thereof a present of some 1600 or 1700, gave him three cheefs, a salute of the governor there only a salute of the governor thereof a present of some 1600 or 1700, gave him three cheefs, a salute of the governor there only a salute of the governor there or 1700, gave him three cheefs, a salute of the governor there or 1800 or 1700 or 1 by a pirate named Winter. It was only and the by a pirate named Winter. It was only and the eleven gyns each ship and threw ducations this that he really turned pirate—perhaps he eleven gyns each ship and threw ducations into his boat by the handsful for the men to scramble for. So that already the wealth the scramble for the gyns have been very of this lot of pirates must have been very

> Elward England missed; it was a far greater sum than any he had had the luck to take and which is yet to be told of.

Within a month or two after they had marconed Captain England his late crew coming into the harbor of the island of Maccarine, found a Portuguese ship of seventy tons at anchor. They immediately came up to and attacked her in the open harbor, and, after a little resistance, bombarded her, driving her crew down below, shooting, killing and murdering right and left. 'And a glorious prize she was," says the

historian, "having the Conde de Ericeira, viceroy of Goa, and several others passengers of note on board and a treasure that, in the single article of diamonds, was valued at be-tween \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000."

This was the fortune that Captain Edward England missed. If he had only not been

so merciful and generous!

"When the pirates," says the historian, "divided this treasure among themselves, each of the common sailors had for his share forty-two diamonds a man, or in less proportion, according to the magnitude of the come. An ignorant or a merry fellow," he who had only one diamond in his division—that a great big gem of excessive value—went and broke it in a mortar, swearing afterwards that he had a better share than any of the others, for he had beat it, he said, into forty-three sparks. Having so made their fortunes," the historian continues and not choosing to run the hazard of their necks, these men, each with forty-two diamonds, beside other treasure in his posses-sion, knocked off, some staying with their old acquaintances in Madagascar, the rest sailing away to the West Indies, where all their priceless treasure which was so hardly ome by was quickly spent in a few months

As for Captain England, he existed along in a state of poverty, and finally, it is said lied of yellow fever at New Orleans. I have often wondered if he wished that he had not been so merciful to Captain Mackra and that he had not been so generous as to give him back a part of his West India goods that he had captured in the Cassandra, for because of that one little spark of mercy and generosity in all of his wickel life he missed one of the greatest prizes ever taken by any pirate.

by any pirate. Didn't Mind the Fire.

"The coolest man I ever saw," said a veteran fireman to the New York Sun, "I met at a fire in a dwelling house. We found him in an upstairs front room dressing to go out. The fire by this time was b'ilin' up through the house at a great rate.
"'Hello, there!' we hollered to him when we looked in at the door, 'the house is

'Would it disturb you if I should remain while you are putting it out?" he said, lifting the comb from his hair and looking around at us. He had on a low waistcoat, and his dress coat lay across a chair.

"Seeing us staring at him, he dropped his comb into his hair again and went on comb-ing. But as a matter of fact, he was about ready. He put down the comb, put on his coat and hat, and picked up his overcoat, "'Now I'm ready, gentlemen,' he said.

"We started, but the stairway had now been closed up by fire. We turned to the windows. The boys had got a ladder up on the front of the house.
"'Now, then,' we said to him, when we

came to the window. "'After you, gentlemen,' he said, standing back, and I'm darned if we didn't have to go down the ladder first and let him come last.

Chicago Tribune: "The growth of a few Chicago Tribune: "The growth of a few tiny rootlets," observed the teacher of the botany class, "has been known to lift a same. Whatever caused rilver to go down botany class, "has been known to lift a heavy rock from its place, and the root of a tree growing out under a stone sidewalk will ometimes push it up and break it. Other cases of a like nature showing the strong uplifting power of vegetable growth have oc I doubt not, within your own obsaid the boy with the faded hair. "I've heard my paw say his last year's corn crop lifted a mortgage off his

Prince Bismarck received a large delegation of teachers at Friedreichsruh recently, representing the higher Prusaian schools. In

FREE SILVER FALLACIES. II. This brings us to the question as to whether a government, by coining a metal, can give its value. Those believing in the free coinage of silver say because silver was demonetized in 1873 that by reason of that act silver began to go down. The most that can be said in answer to the question, first, is a denial that the act of 1873 demonetized silver. tan standard for the uses of trade. This was not done in 1873. By the act of that

grains troy (section 3520). The coinage of ing away. No longer did great treasure as Cathen Mackers and men posted on the quarter and all silver coins were a legal has already been said, having stamped the ships laden with gold and silver plate sail deck being killed and wounded, the largest tender in any amount not exceedfrom the towns of Carthagena and Vera Cruz ship making up to us with all diligence, bed ing \$5 in any one payment. Under that aller that sliver and Panama, carrying their precious freightage from the new world to the old. Spain age from the new world to the old. Spain became too poor and too weak to hold fast to the western world, which slipped little by the mines of Peru the western world, which slipped little by the mines of Peru the cassandra ashore. It is also that all all ways be worth 100 cents. But after that dollar shall all ways be worth 100 cents. But after that dollar somebody must bear the president's veto, the government was authorized to purchase not less than \$2,000.—

The mines of Peru the towns of Carthagena and Vera Cruz ship making up to us with all diligence, being \$5 in any one payment. Under that all all ways be worth 100 cents. But after that dollar shall all ways be worth 100 cents of the president's veto, the government was authorized to purchase not less than \$2,000.—

The mines owner is out of the wet and one violent enlittle from her grasp. The mines of Peru gagement han before. It lasted until 5 per month at the market price and have the clock in the evening, by which time, many of the men being killed and wounded many of the men being killed and wounded and legal tender in any amount unless and no one hoping of escaping being all mur-dered by enraged barbarous conquerors, I otherwise stipulated. The Sherman act of July 14, 1890, required

> deem them in gold, inasmuch as the government in the same act was pledged to main-tain the parity of our dollars. Any one can see what a snap the silver bullion owner had under the declining prices of silver under this act. A limit was only placed on ties of silver had to be purchased by the government every month. The government, for the purpose of protecting itself in not coining a metal which was on the down grade, and in order to save itself from loss argument or threats he induced Captain Eng-land not only to make him a present of the pirate ship, that had been very much shat-tered in the late engagement, and also to return to him 129 bales of the company's such a metal for the reason that after it had "though," as Captain Mackra adds, once placed its stamp upon the same it would not give me a rag of my own s." With the crippled vessel that of the dollar at a full 100 cents value. So England had given him Captain Mackra that the mine owner obtained from the governade the best of his way to Bombay with his crew, his wounded passengers and the 1000 in silver (less the cost of coining the same), and after the government stamped it a dollar each found itself compelled, by But behind him he left dissension and the bulence among the pirates. Maybe they reason of its promise or stamp, to make that might have forgiven Captain England for ling every year. But the free coinage adsparing Captain Mackra's life—but to return ling every year. But the free coinage adsparing Captain Mackra's life—but to return ling every year. reason of its promise or stamp, to make that dollar good, when, in fact, it was depreciatvocates say that the limitation imposed upon the free coinage of silver caused the price of the same to depreciate, and in thus saying they assume and have charged it repeatedly the pirate captain was currying favor with that the government, by coining a commodity can make value. Therein lies the whole fallacy. A government can no more create fallacy. A government can no more create value than an individual or a combination of individuals if the commodity has not intrinsic value. Value is created by a comtrinsic value. Value is Elist, the cost bination of three things. First, the cost of producing the thing; secondly, its relative searcity, and third, the human No. scarcity, and third, the human family wanting the thing. No government has ever coined platinum, yet, for a great number of years, platinum has been more valuable than gold. No gov-

ernment ever coined diamonds. What would a person rather have, a cube filled with diands or a cube filled with gold? The fact that governments coined gold has never made it more valuable than diamonds or platinum. for the reason that diamonds and platinum are minerals that are of such relative scareity and the cost of getting the same is such and the human family wanting these minerals that these three ingredients have imbued them with whatever value they possess. In discussing what the value of an article many make the mistake to ascribe it only to the cost of labor. That is only one of the ingredients. All three must combine to give it a present market value. This is well illustrated by certain articles which are very scarce, and it may be the cost of producing them is great, yet it has little value because the human family does not demand or want the article or thing. We have, also, articles where the cost of labor, if figured up, would be very great, yet, if the article is not scarce and if there is no demand for the same, it will bring very little value. We may illustrate this proposition in different ways. For instance, there is no doubt that Edison, the great inventor, has in his laboratory certain chemicals or certain bits of machinery which, to him, are of extraordinary value, yet, there being no demand for the same, people generally would not give a dollar for it. There are articles carved out of pieces of wood by laborers in various parts of the world which have taken as high as twenty years work to rfect, yet such articles may be of no value if the human family don't want them. So it will be seen that it is untrue for persons to say that the value of a thing is the cost of producing it or that the value of a thing is caused by its scarcity. There are many things that may be very scarce, as objects of mere curiosity, yet, if the people do not care for them, they can have no value. A demand for a thing and the need of a thing are more likely to create a greater proportion of its value than the cost of labor or the relative scarcity of the thing. Generally speaking, however, the three constituents which have been named above, to-wit, the cost, relative scarcity and demand for the thing, go

to making value. We now come to

question as to what caused silver to depreci-

ate and to fluctuate as it has so often done It has not gone down simply because of any

one cause. It has gone down because, first

it was being produced at a greater rate than

gold: secondly, because it was being found in

greater and easier quantities than gold; third, the cost of producing it was less than gold. When these facts occurred silver became unable to maintain an arbitrary ratio made by law. The greater law of supply and demand became operative the world over, and the human family began not wanting silver as a money as much as gold, because it fluctuated so greatly and was going down grade so fast that the last person or government caught with the metal would have to bear the loss. The author of Coin's Financial School, by a table which he says is correct, and which ought to be accepted as authority by the free silverites, shows that silver was going down every year up to 1873, and it is not true that it began going down slowly since the alleged demonstization act of that year It is only true that it went down, maybe, more after the act of 1873 than it did prior o the passage of that act, but nevertheless its tendency prior to that time was down-ward, according to the tables cited by Coin. By Coin's tables it began going down from the year 1866. In that year it was worth 100.5, in 1867 it was 99.7, and from 1868 to 1870 it was 99.6. In 1871 it was 99.7, in 1872 it had dropped to 99.2, and in 1873 to 97.4. It did not take a very wise man to see that the government, at this rate of decrease, was owing money; on every \$1,000,000 it lost \$20,-100. It had stamped the silver dollar with its national emblem of credit, and had pro-claimed to the world that the silver dollar

was worth one dollar, and by reason of that act the good faith, honor and integrity of the government must stand by the silver dollar, even if the difference of loss had to be made up by taxing the people for it. The government, did what any individual would have done have the second to the seco have done having in his possession a metal the value of which was depreciating every year-it unloaded on the market the de-preciating stock. If a man Were to pur-chase stock of a railroad, paying \$100 for each share, and thereafter ascertained that the stock was going down and would likely the government without ultimately the government making up the deficit. Those who believe in free silver say that the more silver is coined the greater will be the benefit to the public generally. Have

fit to the public generally. Have they ever explained to the thought-ful laborer how he was going to get any of this silver without giving his labor return for it? Have they ever explained the laborer why he should be paid in a in which is of a depreciated character when he has done a full day's work? It would seem just and reasonable that the laborer who has done \$1.50 worth of work of Junana, one, he says, of thirty-four and the other of thirty guns. They were the two pirate crafts under the command of Captain England. There was no wind in the harbor and so the pirates were able to stand in through the passes and to come up to the national feeling among mothers foater the national feeling among silver bought from them by the government

they could unlead on the government this depreciated metal, getting 100 cents on the dollar for the same at its market value, when they sold to the government and relieve themselves from all chances of a decline in the market value of the metal in future years. By such an operation the government is caught and the mine owner escapes all chances. When we say that the mine owner, under a free coinage act, rells to the government we mean that what is done in tantamount to a sale. It is true that under the guise of having his metal coined the mine owner avails himself of a coinage To demonetize a metal is to refuse by act and has his metal coined by the of law to stamp it and to make of it a cernot true. He is virtually paid by the government for his silver, by the issuance to was not done in 1873. By the act of that him of treasury notes, which notes can be year any owner of silver bullion could have redeemed in gold, and gold being the only the same coined into trade dollars of 420 metal which, by reason of the demand of the grains troy (section 3520). The coinage of the standard silver dollar of 412 grains troy was prohibited by this act (section 3516).

The coinage of the demand of the demand of the dollar, the holder of the note always demands of the government that metal in payment for his silver. The government, as but when the loss has to be made up some body in the nation must be taxed to mak up the deficit. Hence it is that the laborer, echanic, merchant and in fact all those living within the country must bear the proportion of the loss, for, after all, a gov But as the West Indies became poorer and under cover of the smoke of our guns, so the secretary of the treasury to purchase ernment is nothing more nor less than the poorer, the East Indies became richer and that what some did with boats and others with 4,000,000 ounces of silver bullion per month ow because the deficit has not become sufficiently large for the government to call upon the people to make up the same, but if such a system is kept up it does not require much wisdom to see how the matter will end and who, ultimately, must bear the loss. The withdrawal of coinage of silver will, necessarly, cause a contraction, but such a con-traction is based more closely to the value of the commodity than it was formerly. And the quantity which should be bought by the government, and, as is well known, until avoided, nevertheless it will place values the repeal of the Sherman act large quantiupon a more stable foundation than they have heretofore existed in this country. The have heretofore existed in this country, laboring man and citizens generally are in no position to complain because if the pur-chasing power of a dollar is more today than it formerly was they can obtain more with their dollar than they formerly could. What difference does it make to you or me if with \$5 today you can purchase as much as you could with \$25 several years ago. You are obtaining five times as much, and though you must bear in mind that the \$5 accom-plishes as much today as \$25 did formerly.

POKER IN ALASKA.

The prices of commodities adapt themselves

An Experience that Makes a New Yorker

is with the dollar.

Want to Return to Juneau. "A select little poker party was on in Juneau the night before I left," said a man who has just returned from Alaska, to a Sun man, "and the game sweetened up in good shape in a few rounds. Poker is the same in Alaska as it is in New York or Florida, only perhaps it's oftener. In the course of the game a jackpot assumed ample proportions, and a noted local player opened it with a bang. One after another laid down and only one man stayed in to fight it out. He drew one card to fill a straight flush, while the opener stood pat. The opener pushed out a little stack of chips after the

een you and raised you clear to the ceil-'Well, here's your man, said the opener. handing him the desired ace of spades, 'and

now go ahead with your bluffing."
"The other player looked at the opener in amazement. The straight flush man, for that was his hand, bet a stack of reds. The opener saw him and raised at the same time remarking: 'Take back your chips, old man. I don't

do it without a gun. I've got a royal flush and nothing beats that but a six-shooter.'
"The opener looked dazed, and then throwing down an aree full on kings he said:
"'Dashyty-blank-blank. Of course you have. I'm the oyster and I've been opened

"My friend: Mr. Goodplayer had to set 'em up for the rest of the evening. Wasn't that a soft target? I'm going back to Juneau

Cummings' Story of Horace Greeley. Washington Post: "While I have the floor," said Amos Cummings, "I might as well tell at story about Horace Greeley. I worked with Greeley for years. He always called me 'Asa;' never could remember Amos.' One day I went out to see Greeley at Chappaqua about the newspaper business. The old gentleman saw me coming as he stood looking out the window and opened the door himself.

"'Come in here, Asa,' he said, in his high, mealy tones, as he led me into a fashion of

was only going to remain a moment, laid my bat, gloves and cane on a center table. Gree-ley and I had just immersed ourselves in a talk when Mrs. Greeley swept into the room. Now Mrs. G. was what one might call a spirited woman. The moment she entered the door her eyes fell indignantly on my trousseau as I'd piled it up—hat, gloves and stick—on the table. Without a word, and before I could speak to her, she swooped on the outfit like a fishhawk, and the next moment threw them out of the window. "Then she left the room without pausing

for speech, as one who had taught somebody that the hall was the place for hats and canes and similar bric-a-brac. I was inclined to get a triffe hot; a man naturally might who sees his hat pounced upon and cast into the shrubbery. But before I could get up or say a word Greeley stretched out his hand in a deprecatory way and cheered me with the remark:

'Never mind, Asa; she thought they were mine. "Afterward, however," concluded Cummings, "when I recall what Greeley's hat used to look like I had my doubts."

Was a bure Cure. Women are intolerant of their own weakness, however trifling or grave. Men love women for the very faults and folbles of the The other evening an immense crowd got jammed in a theater lobby and some women grew hysterical. "Oh, I shall faint!" exclaimed a stout

blonde, looking piteously at her escort.

Men on all sides glanced at her sympathetically, and those nearest made a frantic effort to give the stout blonde more room. Her escort looked down into her face tenderly. "I am going to faint!" she cried, and she t ready to fall gracefully into his arms. "Well, faint!" shouted a robust lady her elbow. "For heaven's sake, faint and be done with it, for the rest of us want to get

out! Some people glanced at her indignantly and others tittered; but the stout blonde who was about to faint braced up suddenly and concluded she wouldn't. No snift of salts could have done the business quicker or more satisfactorily. -

A Few Advantages.

Offered by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul railway, the short line to Chicago. A clean train, made up and started from Omaha. Baggage checked from residence to destina-Elegant train service and courteous Entire train lighted by electricity and heated by steam, with electric light in every berth. Finest dining car service the west, with meals served "a la carte, The Flyer leaves at 6 p. m. daily from Union

City Ticket Office, 1504 Farnam street. S. Carrier, city ticket agent. The Financial Debate.

in my financial communication. Managing Editor (bluntly)-What? Mr. Goldbug-I started out by saying my highest ambition was to be a "thinker" in financial matters— Managing Editor—Well?

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Mr. Goldbug-My

dear sir, you have made a frightful mistake

Mr. Goldbug-Your compositor left the "h' ut of "thinker!" Managing Editor-Will?

Mr. Goldbug-What can I do to correct it?

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA, GA

PICTURESQUE AS A MEMORY

An Interesting Phase of Western Life that is No More.

THE REAL COWBOY AND HIS IMITATOR

Characteristics of the Vanished Kings of Trails and Round-Ups Contrasted with Their Successors-Changes Wrought by Steam and Iron.

There is little in the life of the cowboy of today to recall the heyday of his predeces sors. He is a reminiscence, a melancholy reminder of what was. He is a relic of former greatness who plods wearily over the diminished prairie, awaiting the summons of early doom.

Comparatively brief was the career of the picturesque cowboy of bygone days. Twenty years spans his existence as a fac-tor in western development. He sprang into 'sing with the freedom and abandon of his surroundings, played his role with charac-teristic dash and recklessness and vanished into history as a unique and unequalled phase of plains life.

Memories of that life are awakened by dainty brochure published by the Cudahy company, which too briefly sketches the vanished heroes of the ranch and trail. "From the Ranch to the Table" is the title and from its dainty cover in blue and gold t the concluding chapter it is chockful of meaty facts, attractive illustrations and charming sketches. Its production was no small task calling for the highest grade of the "art preservative," and was turned out from the press of the Burkley brothers of Omaha after competition with New York houses. The pages are adorned with drawings of familiar scenes-the range camp, the schack the roundup, the bucking broncho and the cutting out process.

The brochure traces the development of the cattle industry in the west, the hardships and privations endured, the fortunes realized and the gradual, irresistibe movement of eastern packers to the source of supply. "The great cattle barons own ranches as large as a New England state; thousands of smaller ranchers have occupied the fertile valleys and 'parks' of the mountains, and the live stock interests of Colorado, Wy-oming, Montana and New Mexico are of you may complain at the inception that when ou were paid only \$5 in former times you oming, Montana and New Mexico are occurred have obtained \$25 for the same work, greater value than their mining wealth, proligious as the latter is. Perhaps 200 mile of wire fence mark the limits within which thousands of cattle bearing one owner's brand may freely roam. Fences and cattle rices of commodities acapt that so it law of supply and demand, and so it O. C. alike have enemies, from which the range-rider must protect them by constant watch-fulness. The enclosure of great tracts of land is bitterly opposed by all but the great cattle owners, and a wire fence is apt to suffer from the exasperation of a defiant plainsman, who must ride forty mile around it or else cut it. He usually cuts it and as every man in the cattle country is prepared to defend his actions with his ever-ready revolver, the controversies between fence-cutters and range-riders are frequently

exciting.

"A more serious and more dangerous duty of the range-rider is guarding the herds against 'rustlers' or cattle thieves. An annoyance to the owners of large herds, and constant menace to small ranchers, thes desperadoes frequently cause losses to the former and complete ruin to the latter, with occasional murder and general terrorism as an accompaniment. Rufflans and desperadoes drawn from the worst elements of draw. His opponent threw down a bobtail frontier life, reckless of danger, mocking at flush exclaiming: ish exclaiming:
"If I had caught my man I would have excitement of violence. Occasionally they gather in gangs in some part of the cattle country where inhabitants are so few and so widely separated as to be helpless against the ready Winchesters of a dozen despera-does. Their progress resembles a Highland raid, and they sweep before them every 'bunch' of cattle not safely corralled and guarded by a rifle barrel. Many a rancher has seen his whole wealth of forty or fifty steers 'rustled' before his eyes by men who claimed them as stolen from some distant want to rob you.' ranch; his rifle has cracked to defend his property; deadly shots have replied and the robbers passing on, have left behind them : dead man with his face to the sky and a bullet in his heart. In his encounters with 'rustlers' the range-rider frequently risks his life, and he risks it bravely and readily, for the wild justice of the plains does not wait on the slow and uncertain processes of the law, but punishes the evil-doers

sight. The roundup now, as in former times, i the great event in the life of the cowboy. It means days and weeks in the saddle, dash of excitement and ever present possi bilities of danger. If a thunder storm come up there is trouble ahead. A stampede is certain should the storm come at night. There must the cowboy follow the frightened herd. If he knows the country thoroughly he is reasonably safe. Otherwise, he is in danger of death with every plunge of the broncho. These night stampedes are dreaded most of all, because the darkness is made more im-penetrable by fitful lightning flashes. The rider tightens his hold and trusts his horse ther tightens his hold and trusts his holds. Up and down hill, over rocks, prairie dog holes and cooleys. Thus for hours the run s kept up unless the storm abates quickly, or the animals are turned and run in a cir

A genuine winter blizzard was dreaded in former times because of the remoteness of habitations. Now that danger is modified with regard to human life, but the oss of stock is considerable, notwithstanding

he precautions taken. As a picturesque phase of western life, the real cowboy has passed away. It is twelve years since the last great drive of cattle from Texas to Nebraska. Steam and Iron have revolutionized the business, banished the catle trail and its attendant hardships, and ransformed into peaceful plodding villages the old shipping towns where the cowboys exchanged lead for whisky and ran the government while the jag held out.

Stage Too Small to Be Elevated. Chicago Herald: "Ther stayge is too small fer me act," said the lady with the blendined curls to the man with a black mustache, as they rode home on the grip of a North Clark street car after the perfor-"I told ther manager so ternight when he kicked. I says, says I, 'The stayge is too small, an' I can't do me steps without a-bumpin' agin ther scenery. That's the way with them museum stayges-dey don't give a serio comic no chance at all. An one week's all you're good for in 'em. I tol Mamie she'd be a frost if she stayed another week. 'They're onter yer,' I says to Mamie 'an' they'll give yer the ha-ha nex' week. I'm glad it's Saturday and me last night done. What's ther use of tryin' on a stayge no bigger'n this car? Art ain't in it, is what I says; an' nex' season I'm goin' wid Jim. He's goin' ter boss a comp'ny hisself, he is.

An Unfortunate Present, New York World: "No, I never see any-thing of him now," sighed the girl in blue, stirring her chocolate mournfully. "He hasn't been to see me since Christmas, and I don't understand it, for I sent him a lovely pres

"What was it?" asked the girl in gray. "I'll tell you all about it," said the first girl, with the air of one eager to impart conidences. "You know he writes poetry; he sends the girls he knows sonnets and things. Well, I wanted to give him something literary, you know, as a sort of tribute to his talent. But I didn't want to send him a volume of poetry. It would have seemed to suggest a comparison, you know. I thought long time and finally sent him-"What?" demanded the girl in green, as her friend hesitated.

"A rhyming dictionary! Now can you see why he hasn't called? What are you laugh-

TO YOUNG WIVES "MOTHERS' FRIEND" ROBS CONFINEMENT OF ITS PAIN, HORROR AND RISK.

easily and quickly relieved; is now doing splendidly.-J. S. MORTON, Harlow, N. C. Sent by express or mail, on receipt of price, 11.00 per bettle. Bock "TO MOTHERS" mailed free.

"My wife used only two bottles. She was

A week of Triumph

Week of MORSE Bargains

We're growing bigger every dayevery department filling up-but all being sacrificed for the sake of making a name for ourselves. If you're wiseif you're of a money saving turn you'll take home some of these bargain lots. MORSE

First of all is the entered sample Line of ladies' underwear and hosiery, probably the largest and certainly the best purchase ever made. These samples were shown a few weeks ago in New York-had never been on the road -and sold to us at a discount of about 50 per cent. Among them are the best and finest goods made in Europe. don't hesitate to predict that Saturday's sale of this underwear and hosiery will be the greatest ever conducted in

this western world. Ladies' Jersey Vests. Ladles' Richelieu ribbed Jersey vest, goods that sell for lic, our price 5c..... Balbriggan Underwear. Liste Thread Tights. Ladies' lisle thread tights.

\$1.50 goods for 90c Children's Pantalettes. 15c Balbriggan Drawers. Ladies' fine French balbrig-gan drawers, \$1.25 goods, 75c Steeveless Vests.

50c

25c

12c

25c

11c

15c

Ladies' Underwear. Ladles' fine Richelleu ribbed low neck, crochet neck and sleeve, with fancy taped front, regular 25e goods for Ladies' Striped Vests-

Ladies' high neck, sleeve-less vest, 50c quality for

Ladies' fancy colored Rich-elieu striped vest, low neck, sleeveless, these are 35c goods, you have them for V Shaped Vests.

A line of ladies' vests, including low, square neck, and V shaped both back and front, silk finished neck, 50c goods for half price 25c.

Ladies' Black Hose. Ladies' absolutely fast black hose, the kind that Omahan's pay 20c for, go tomorrow at 7½c... Children's Hose.

Children's Hermsdorff dye hose, fine ribbed, spliced heels and toes, double knees, worth all of 25c, tomorrow, 11c...... Misses' Tan Hose. Misses' tan hose in every shade, regular 25c quality, for 15c. Ladies' Liste Hose.

Ladies' lisle hose in fancy colors, nearly all of them 50c stockings, at 15c..... Ladies' Black Hose. Ladies' extra fine quality fast black hose, worth 35c a pair; we sell tomorrow two pairs for 35c..... Ladies' Russet Hose. All the late things in fast russet shades of hoslery, worth 35c, go at 25c.....

Cloak and Suit Dept-We have bargains that cannot be du-



\$3.45

Silk Waists made of either Kai-Kai or Taffetta Silk, 12 colors to choose from, latest style, large sleeves, tuffted belt and collar, regular value \$5.50; for Saturday we offer the \$3.45 choice of these waists for .

Special bargains in Duck Suits and Lawn Wrappers at 98c and \$1.68.

Linens—Special Sale MORSE We make this special for tomorrow to convince the people that ours is the stock that will reveal to you the most for your money and the best.

Tomorrow we cut the price of our 55-inch heavy bleached damask table linen, sold all over the United States at 62½c.... A 53-inch extra heavy cream damask, regular 59c quality

60-inch cream damask, worth 75c for.....

64-inch satin finish bleached damask, \$1.00 goods for........ Napkins at 50c, 65c, \$1.00. Towels at greatly reduced prices. Large damask and huck 25c towel for......

Hemstitched huck towels ... 2 for 25c Extra size Turkish towel, worth 25c for

Pure linen toweling, worth se for..... 3c yard Good crash for..... Kid Gloves-5-hook glace, tans, browns and blacks, a regular \$1.25 Ladies' silk gloves in blacks

25c 25c

50c

35c

55c

70c

15c

5c

MORSE