The Cheyennes of Today Unlike Their Warrior Sires.

SOME OF THE WARS THEY WAGED

General Forsythe's Description of the Famous Charge of the Indians on Army Scouts Encamped on the Republican River.

The difficulty between the Cheyenne Indians, located on Tongue river, Montana, and adjacent ranchmen, appears to have been of short duration. Prompt action by the agent and the military quelled without bloodshed what little turbulent spirit was manifested. It was not always so. It is evident that the Cheyennes of today are not the same warriors of twenty and thirty years ago whose wars on the advancing whites were carried on with savage vindictiveness not surpassed by any western tribe. General George A. Forsythe, lately retired from the army, had many a bout with the Cheyennes on the plains, and on one occasion himself and his command narrowly escaped the fate of the brave Custer. General Forsythe describes, in the New York Herald, some of his experiences with the Cheyennes as fol-

"To really appreciate these people it is necessary to study their history and glance 1867 when I first knew them, they wielded a great influence among the wild tribes, and were a power on the plains. They were leaders in the uprising in Minnesota in 1864, had been among the hardest fighters in the cam paign of 1866, and were now again aggressively determined that the Union Pacific railroad should not cross the plains through their hunting grounds. In order to under stand their claims it is necessary to go back a little. In 1825 there was only one well known tribe of Chevennes, and at that time they had no permanent villages, but were a wild and roving tribe, who subsisted solely by the chase, whose habitat was all that country lying between the North Platte and the Arkansas rivers, north and south, and they hunted the country as far east as the Cimarron crossing of the Arkansas river, and as far west as the crest of the Rocky mountains, from the Red Buttes on the north to the headwaters of the Arkansas river on the south, and laid claim to all of this im mense stretch of country as their own especial hunting grounds.

this claim was not always re spected by the Sioux the Poneas, the the Shoshones or the Comanches, who hunted within these limits as opportunity offered. but who were careful to steer clear of the Cheyennes, whom they well knew would not hesitate to promptly run them out of the country had they interfered in the slightest degree with the game anywhere within ordin ary hunting distance of the Chevenne camps. Somewhere about this time—1825—a portion of the Cheyennes, who had, by intermarriage with the Arapahoes, become closely affiliated with that tribe, split off from the main body of the Chevennes, and, going further north, the tribe gradually divided, and they became known as Northern Cheyennes, the main tribe becoming Southern Cheyennes, or simply Cheyennes. In 1865, in a treaty made be tween the United States and all the northern Indians, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes to have been regarded as one tribe, and their claim to all that country claimed by the Cheyennes in 1825 seems to have been to a certain extent conceded by the commission. The second article of this treaty 'set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the tribes who are parties to this treaty and such other friendly tribes as they may from time to time agree to admit among them, the country lying between the Arkansas and the Cimarron rivers, extending as far west as a line to be drawn from the mouth

HUNTING PRIVILEGES CUT OFF. "Again, on October 28, 1867, another treaty seems to have been gone into by the United States government with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, barring out the Apaches-a Indians 'all land bounded on the north by the Kansas state line, on the south and west by the Cimarron river and on the east by the Arkansas river,' with a guarantee of enlargement if, upon survey, it should afford less than 160 acres of tillable land to each perit should afford son authorized under the treaty to reside This treaty cut off the hunting conceded these. Indians in the treaty of 1865, which had authorized them to hunt between the Platte and Arkansas rivers. On May 10, 1868, another treaty was conthe Northern Chey-Northern Arapahoes, and hat time were with the had never confederated with that ruary 28, 1877 by an act of congress, an agreewas ratified between the United States

ent tribe and not as Sloux, still refusing to be absorbed in the Sioux nation. "In all these years, however—I mean be-tween 1837 and 1877—they had been making wonderful war record, and it is of this that I shall write. In the year 1867 the country west of the Missouri river was practically frontier, once one had passed west of river, and was an Indian paradise, for within a few miles of the advanced settlements the traveler urged his horse along the trail, plover, quail and grouse sprang into the air with a starteld whirr and fluttered away cover in every direction. Wild fowl of almost every variety nested and raised their young fearlessly among the reeds that bordered the rivers and amid the lakes and swamps of the south and west, while great flocks of wild turkeys feasted and fattened on the hazel and pecan nuts in Indian Territory and northern Texas. The mountain streams were filled with fish, and among the oothills of the Rocky mountains were black. brown and grizzly bear in abundance; bands of elk and antelope and herds of deer ranged at will along the streams, while at times the great plains were fairly covered with vast of buffalo as far as the reach. So vast were these herds that I was five days in passing through what was

and the Sloux tribes, and in this agreement

Northern Cheyennes signed as an independ-

known then as the great southern herd. bly have destroyed them? It was simple enough. Up to 1869 only sufficient buffalowere killed to supply the demand for hunters' use and for buffalo robes. Then some one made the discovery that buffalo hide made capital sole leather. Instantly the demand for hides sprang up. The Kansas Pacific railway was ready with transportation to the eastern tanneries. The people were poor, the buffalo were easily slaughtered and and from one station on the line of the railroad it is said that 210,000 hides were shipped east in one year. It is easily seen what became of the buffalo.

INDIANS IN GOOD CONDITION. "At the present time of which I write the Indians had every advantage in a campaign. They were weel mounted, the plains were full They were weel mounted, the plains were full of game—in fact, they could easily subsist country-they knew they were well and and had an abundance ammunition. Their partial successes in 1864 and 1866 had made them confident and arrogant, and the construction of the Union Pacific railroad through their hunting grounds exasperated them to the highest de In 1868 they started on the war path and harried the entire northwestern frontier The troops were promptly thrown forward struggle for supremacy on the plains

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

began. For at least two years prior to the

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, amarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes that fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shee stores. By mail 250 in stamps. Trial pagkage FREE. cas, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

FIGHTING DAYS ARE OVER time of this general outbreak much trouble had existed between the settlers and the indians. Murders of sectlers by roving war parties of Indians, reprisals by the settlers and engagements now and then between the Indians and small detachments of the troops. with varying successes and defeats on both sides, had developed bad blood and no small amount of hatred between the whites and the aborigines.

"At this late day it is useless to discuss the causes that led to this state of affairs. there were faults in abundance on both sides there is little or no doubt, but taken in its entirety it was the advance of civiligation against barbarism, with the result of the survival of the fittest-a harsh, cruel, but seemingly inexorable law, that has obtained since the dawn of creation. Placed command of a body of frontier scouts, it feil to my lot in this campaign to encounter the northern Cheyennes on the Arickaree fork of the Republican river, in a fight that lasted three days. They were led by their great chief, Roman Nose, a man who seemed to embody in himself all that was great a savage warrlor. A personal descripti of him, written by General J. B. Fry in his ok, entitled 'Army Sacrifices,' lieve, the finest description of an Indian warrior ever penned, and I copy it entire. was written by a reporter on the occasion of a council held between the Sloux and Cheyennes and General Palmer of the United

States army, at Fort Ellsworth, in 1866;

ROMAN NOSE.

'Roman Nove moved in a solemn and majestic manner to the center of the chamber. He was one of the finest specimens of the un exaggerate his superb physique. A veritable man of war, the shock of battle and the scenes of carnage and cruelty were as the breath of his nostrils. About thirty years of age, standing six feet three inches towered giantlike above his companions. He had a grand head, with strongly marked which were lighted by a pair o features. black eyes, a large mouth, with thin lps, through which gleamed rows of atrong white teeth, and a large Roman nose, with dilated nostrils like those of a thoroughbred horse, attracted fixed attention, while a broad chest, with symmetrical limbs which the muscles under the bronze of his skin stood out like twisted wires, were some of the points of this splendid animal. Clad buckskin leggings and embroidered moc casins, with a single eagle's feather in his buffalo, beautifully tanned, thrown over his naked shoulders, he stood forth the great war chief of the Cheyennes.

"I met this warrior, as I have before stated, while I was in command of a body of fifty frontier scouts, with which I had been pursuing the Indians for more than a week. They had planned an ambuscade for me. which I had avoided by encamping earlier than they expected, and accordingly they attacked me by an attempted surprise at dayight, while I was encamped on the bank the Arickaree fork of the Republican river. Realizing that they were too strong for me-they numbered nearly 1,000 warriors-I took refuge on a little island in the mids of the stream, tied by horses in a circle to the

bushes, threw up rifle pits and prepared to defend myself as best I could. "Within the limits of this article I can only give the details of Roman Nose's aplen-did charge, and I copy nearly verbatim from an article written by myself for Harper's Monthly in June, 1895: We had not long to wait. A peal of the artillery bugle, and a a slow trot the mounted warriors slowly into view in an apparently solid mass at the foot of the canyon on the opposite side of the river from which we had emerged the preceding day. I had placed my firmly against the little My rifle lay across my chest and my re volver lay on the sand beside me. Closely watching the mounted warriors I saw their chief facing his command, and, by his gestures, evidently addressing them in a impassioned words. Then waving his hand in our direction he turned his horse's head toward us, and, at the word of command, they broke at once into full gallop, heading straight for the island. I was right in my surmise. We were to be annihilated by being shot down as they rode over us

A SUPERB CHARGE. of Buffalo creek, on the Cimarron river, north to the Arkarsas river.'

'In this treaty the Apaches were received by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes 'on an equal footing' with members of their own tribes.

A SUPERB CHARGE.

"'As Roman Nose dashed gallantly forward and swept into the open at the head of his superb command he was the very beau ideal of an Indian chief. Mounted on a large clean limbed chestnut horse, he sat wall forward. barebacked charger, his knees passing under a horsehair lariat that twice loosely encircled the animal's body, his horse's bridle grasped in the left hand, which was also closely wound in its flowing mane, and at the same time clutched his rifle at the guard the butt of which lay partially upon and across the animal's neck, while its barrel, crossing diagonally in front of his body, rested slightly against the hollow of his left arm, leaving his right free to direct the course of his men. He was a man over six feet three inches in height, beautifully formed, and save for a crimson silk sash knotted around his wakst was perfectly naked. His face was hideously painted in alternate lines of red and black and his head was crowned with a magain cent war bonnet, from which, just above his temples and curving slightly forward, stood up two short, black buffalo horns, while its ample length of eagles' feathers, and herons plumes trailed wildly on the wind behind him. And, as he came swiftly on at the head them as part of their tribe, and signed as of his charging warriors in all his barbaric Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and retained their strength and grandeur he proudly rode that distinct Cheyenne characteristics. On Feb-ruary 28, 1877, by an act of congress, an agree-rior it has been my lot to see.

'Turning his face for an instant toward the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes were who, literally by thousands, were watching the fight from the crest of the low bluffs back from the river's bank, he raised his neluded, but in signing said agreement the right arm and waved his hand with a royal gesture in answer to their wild cries of rage and encouragement as he and his comman down upon us. And again squarely toward where we lay he drew hi dy to its full height and shook his clinched flat defiantly at us. Then, throwing back his head and glancing skyward, he suddenly struck the paim of his hand across his mouth and gave tongue to a war cry that I equated in power and intensity Scarcely had its echoes reached the river' bank when it was caught up by each and every one of the charging warriors with an energy that baffles description, and answered back with blood curdling yells of exultation and prospective vengeance by the women and children on the river's bluffs and by the Indians who lay in ambush around On they came at a swinging gallop, rend ing the air with their wild war whoops, each individual warrior in all his bravery of war paint and long, braided scalplocks, tipped but for their cartridge belts and moccasins. Keeping their line almost perfectly, with a front of about sixty men, all riding barebacked, with only a loose lariat about their horses' bodies, about a yard apart, and with a depth of six or seven ranks, forming to-gether a compact body of marsive, fighting strength, and of almost resistless weight 'Boldly they rode, and well," with their horses' bridles in their left hands, while with their right they grasped their rifles at the guard and held them squarely in front of themselves, resting lightly upon their horses

'Riding about five paces in front of the center of the line and twirling his heavy Springfield rifle around his head as if it were a wisp of straw (probably one of those he had captured at the Fort Fetterman massacre). Roman Nose recklessly led the charge with a bravery that could only be equaled, but not excelled, while their medicine man, an equally brave but older chief, rode slightly in advance of the left of the charging column. To say that I was surprised at this splendid exhibition of pluck and discipline is to put it mildly, and to say, further, that for an instant or two I was fairly lost in ad-miration of the glorious charge is simply to state the truth, for it was far and away beyond anything I had heard of, read about

or even imagined regarding Indian warfare. MEETING THE INDIAN CHARGE. " 'A quick backward glance at my men war most reassuring. Each scout had turned in most reassuring. Each scout had turned in his rifle pit toward the direction from which the charge was coming; crouching low and leaning forward, with their knees well under them, their rifles grasped with a grip of steel in their brown, sinewy hands, their chests heaving with excitement, their teeth set hard, their nostrils aquiver, their bronzed countenances fairly affame, and their eyes flashing fire, they grimly lay waiting the word of command, as brave and gallant a little company of men as ever yet upheld the reputation of Anglo-Saxon courage. No sooner were the charging warriors fairly un der way than a withering fire was suddenly poured in upon us by these of the Indians who lay in ambush around us intently watch-

that they might sufficiently cow us to protect their charging column against our rifes.
"I had expected this action, but I well knew that once their horsemen came within a certain radius their fire must cease. For eight or ten seconds it seemed to rain bulete, and then came a sudden full. Sitting upright in my pit as well as I was able, and leaning backward on my elbows, I shouted. Now! and 'Now!' was echoed by Beecher and Grover. Instantly the were on their kness with their rifles at their shoulders. A quick flash of their eyes along the barrels, and forty good men and true sent their first of seven successive voll into the ranks of the charging warriors.

'On they come, answering back the first volley with a ringing warwhoop.

ay, and horses, too; but still they sweep for ward with yet wilder yells. "They seem to be fairly falling over each

other; both men and horses are down in hears, and wild shricks from the women and children on the hills proclaim that they see the slaughter of their braves; but still "They have ceased to yell, but yet come

brayely on. What? No! Yes, down goes their medicine man, but Roman Nose still recklersly leads the column; but now I can ee great gars in their ranks, showing that 'Crash!

"Can I believe my eyes? Roman Nose is lown! He and his horse lie dead together on the sand, and for an instant the column shakes; but 100 yards more and they are

"Crash!
"They stagger! They half draw rein! They hesitate! They are breaking! THE RANKS SHATTERED.

"And like an angry wave that hurls itself upon a mighty rock and breaks upon its rugged front, the Indians divide each side of the little breastwork, throw themselves almost beneath the off side of their chargers and, with hoarse cries of rage and anguish break for either bank of the river, and scatter wildly in every direction, as the scouts, springing to their feet with a ringing cheer, pour in volley after volley from their re-volvers almost in the very faces of their now demoralized and retreating foe.

'Down, nen! Lie down!' I fairly shriek et down! down for your lives!' cries Me-Call. And the men, hurling bitter taunts ages, throw themselves, panting, flat on their faces inside of their rifle pits just in time to escape a scorehing volley from the Indians still lying in ambush around us, who have been anxiously watching the charge, and naturally enough, are wildly enraged at its failure.

"Twice again did they essay charge against my command and then gave up the contest in despair, after a loss of seventy-five killed and 'heaps' wounded, as one of their chiefs afterwards told ms. Our own less way twenty-four out of fifty-one killed and wounded, including among the killed my se ond in command, Lieutenant Fred H. Beccher, and my surgeon, Dr. Moores. "It is the descendants of these Cheyenne who are now reported as restless and enger to go on the warpath. Their record as fighters is cuperb. In the campaigns in 1368, and again with Sitting Buil in 1876, they bore a prominent part. In August, 1877, they were sent to Indian Territory, but, being unhappy and unhealthy there, three hundred of them, under Dull Knife, broke away from the Arapahoe Agency and started north. esperate fighting they were defeated an aken to Fort Robinson, and after grea rouble have finally brought up at their pres ent agency, on Tongue river. The recor-cation is a poor one and their agent, Cap air George W. H. Stouch, Third United State infantry, a most reliable and competent of-ficer, says this of it and them in his annual

CAUSE FOR TROUBLE

"This reservation is utterly worthless for agricultural purposes without frigation. There is not a tract of land large enough on Tongue river to be worth the cost of a dan The Resebud would afford water for only mail tract of land. The ludians make a effort each year to farm by planting their year, as have also most of the white set le Agriculture is, therefore, out of the quantica and there is not even a hope of their ever becoming self-supporting by this industry.

with these Indians confirms my estimate of their capableness. If they only had the op-portunity they would soon develop into citi zenship, but, unfortunately, little has bee done for their advancement. They are anx lous to improve, and eager to avail them-selves to this end. They deserve more that, they have received, for they have given up a great deal for a very little. They have beet among the bravest of the brave, as is well known, and when they laid down their arms and surrendered their old life for the ne they did it in good faith, and have kept their word. They are peaceably inclined, and are trying to do right, but if driven to the wal they would fight just as hard as they hav-

I think it remarkable that so little mis chief has been done when we take into con-sideration that 1,300 people, who but a few years ago were leading the wild reaming life their fathers had led for centuries, are now living within the radius of a few mile and not permitted to use their own pleasure is to whether they would like to come or go ut instead are compelled to live there to forced idleners. I venture the assertion the the same number of whites, with their vaunted civilization and Christian influence would, under similar circumstances, cause . great deal more trouble.

THE LONELIEST LITTLE ISLE.

Has a Population of Ninety-Four Per sons and Receives an Annual Mail. Away out in the South Atlantic, alince nidway between Africa and South Americ and in a slightly higher satisfude than the Cape of Good Hope, lies the loneliest isle li the world. Tristan da Cunha is seven miles across and but little more than an extinct volcano. Nevertheless it has a population sixteen families ninety-four persons all told. It has neither doctor, minister, lawyer nor editor. Its people live as best they can among the hills and along the narrow strip of irregular plain that constitute the islan An English corporal, bearing the trans-parent name of Glass, and two companions formed the nucleus of the settlement a year it realizes the fact that there are other persons in the world, because just that often a British war ship pays the visit and delivers the annual mail. The oldest inhabitant acts as governor, property is practically held in common, there is no strong drink and no crime, and the people are healthy and long lived.

healthy and long lived.

The inhabitants of the island have their gardens to cultivate, where they rear a good quantity of vegetables, such as potatoes, cabonions and some fruits. They have their sheep and cattle to tend, of which they own 800. There are pigs and plenty of geese and poultry. The occasional visit of the war ship referred to offers the only market for the produce of the dairy and the poultry yard. Arcadian simplicity might be expected from such a people, but, on the contrary, they look upon the visit of a man-of-war as a grand charce for making much out of a stranger. Unless a sharp lookout is kept, the unsophisticated islanders will send to the war ship all the oldest and toughest geese they have, which are generally uneatable

After la grippe the system is weak and any disease is easily contracted. Anaemic Pink. It restores strength and vitality and wards off sickness. Made only the Mercer Chemical Co., Omaha,

Evansville Courier: The other day Manager Wardlow of a telegraph office in Brazil took a telegram which read: "Miss -, will you be mine?"
It was delivered to the proper party, and

soon she came tripping into the office to wire her reply. It read Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. "Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Ten words, you see, and the paid her quarter, and then tripped out of the room with the sweetest kind of a blush.

Not only piles of the very worst kind can be cured by De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, but eczema, scalds, burns, bruises, boils, ulcers and all other skin troubles can be relieved by the same remedy.

The retail dealer who advertises "We always give just what you ask for," and lives up to his promise, is certain of a good trade.

Current Literature

TENERAL SECTION AND THE SECTIO Sunbeams for June has some interesting pages under the caption, "Indoors and Out." devoted to games. Golf is the particular sport treated of in this issue. The department "Fashlons and Furbelows," under the management of Libbie K. Root, is full of valuable hints for femiging readers. "Around the Work Table" is another department devoted to the women. The lovers of philately will find much useful laformation in the "Stamps and Coins" columns, conducted by Mr. Henry A. Kidder. "And now I begin to see falling warrio's-

The first article in the Engineering Magazine for June is by J. C. Charpentier, upon "The importance of the Universal Exposition of 1996," Mr. Charpentier, who is at present acting consul general of France at New York, reviews in a very effective and pleturesque manner the striking features of grounds, buildings and general plans of the exposition. Other valuable papers are: Deep Waterways From the Great Lakes to the Sea," by A. R. Davis; "Characteristic American Metal Mines," by J. Wyman Jones; "Engineering Problems of the Tall Building," by C. O. Brown, and "The Cure for Corroction and Scale from Boller Waters,"

by A. A. Cary.
"Bodily Immortality" is the title of a strikingly original and interesting presentafirst number of the Temple, a new monthly magazine. The author of the article is Pau Typer, whose lectures on "The Living Christ" in New York last spring attracted much attention. The argument for the im-mortalization of the body of flesh, presented to fully in Mr. Typer's lectures, is, in the which cannot fall to attract and hold the at-

ention of thoughtful readers.

• chan's Monthly for June contains a olumn devoted to popular natural history caling with the history of the housefly habits of anis, manner of flowering of the peanuts, fertilization of long-tubed flowers, natural grafting, and numerous similar

McClure's for June contains Prof. Lang

universary of the beginning of her reign, is another attractive cature. There are twenty-five of these ortraits, all reproduced with rare beguty who has long been d with the "Revue des deux has an interesting article on the "Revue," its founder and first editor, work by Benjamin Lander, the artist, and its present editor, Brunstiere, contributes a large number of excellent he has just finished a visit and course of trations. hem true stories.

ational Siberia. The author, Nikolai S. yeskoff was one of Russia's most orceful writers a fact illustrated by the umber of enemies his writings-which were on religious or ecclesiastical subjects made for him.

One finds the expected variety in the contents of the American Monthly Review of Reviews for June. The subjects of the nigar tariff a sixty years retrespect of the British empire, the recent visit to the United States of M. Brunetiere, the French critic the defective eyesight lately developed among American children, and the move-ment for the pensioning of school teachers, are treated in special articles. The edito-cial department entitled "The Progress of he World" covers such lopies as American intervention in Cuba, the relation of Hawaii by Greco-Turkish war, the future of Greece, ity with a strong will and a very

n the current issues of the National Maga- lock's "John Hallfax, Gentleman. fe of the woman who was the Mary. The ketch is written by a niece of this woman, and the illustrations are of the school house. d Mary and of her home. There is also in abundance of delightful short stories, the eading one being Jennie B. Waterbury's A Romance of Old Paris."
The most complete pictorial record of the

ork of St. Gaudens yet made is published the Cantury for June in a group of papers Edward Atkinson, W. A. Coffin and T. V. Higginson. Besides three full-page re-reductions of the Shaw in merial, there are twenty-nine pieces of sculpture by St. Gau-dens shown in the articles. There is also a sketch of the life of Colonel Shaw by the ditor, and an editorial on the sculptor. The tribute by the Han. Thomas F. Bayers, as min's 'Coronation Roll,' " here reproduced her majesty's special permission, and four entirolege being the Princess Victoria at the age of 4. Other notable articles includ the first full, authoritative account, by Prof. W. O. Atwater, of the result of the governcent experiments with men in a respiration pencatus to determine "How Food is Used i the Body"—the "man in the copper bax; record by Miss Alice C. Fletcher of her pergonal experiences among the Indians, a paper on Harvard's astronomical work by Mabel Loomis Todd, and the first of a group of articles on "Heroes of Peace," this being 'Hero'sm fa the Lighthouse Service.' Gestav Kobbe. There is a story by Mar-garet Sitton Briscoe, entitled "How Sarah Pald for Peace," and there are posins by Georgo E. Woodberry L. Frank Tooker, harles G. D. Roberts, Richard Burton and

Elizabeth C. Cardozo.
"Homes in Greece" is the title of the leading article in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for June. It is written by George Donaldson, Ph. D., and there are more than g dozen illustrations, including a full-page group of portraits of the royal family In conjunction with this article and of equal timeliness is one entitled "Crete and its Vicissitudes," by Anna W. Young.
"A Day with the Trout," by Henry E. Haylock, is another paper appropriate to the sea-son. There are many other good things in this number: a profusely illustrated description of a visit to Caire; "Locomotion in him with Leonora; and Tom, who w India," by Florence Fenn Forman; "Fox hard up, agreed. Reaching Oregon, f Baltimore, by Charles Thomas Logan, etc. The complete novel in the June issue of Lippincott's, "As Any Gentleman Might, s a rattling tale of adventure by William T The hero is an American, the action is mainly in England and the time

After picturing numerous other state federations, the Midland Monthly in its June number tells the story of lowa's federation with twenty-four portraits of prominent club women. "Quantrell, the Guerilla Chief," in this number is a thrilling tale of the Missouri and Kansas border and of the tragic "Walker Bend," in which several Quaker youths from Iowa were betrayed by Quan "June Days at Cape May." by George Merriam Hyde, is a breezy picture of a fa-

mous resort.
Outing for June devotes much space to the wheel. "The Wheelman's Faery Queen," by Charles Turner: "Wheeling in the Mi-kado's Land," by T. Philip Terry: "Inter-collegiate Cycling Championships," by D. Hines: "Across the Alleghenies Awheel," by John B. Carrington, and "A Bicycle Fac-tory," will appeal to all lovers of the silent steed. Other notable features of a finely il steed. Other notable reatures of a finely flustrated number include a valuable paper on "Bass and Bass Fishing." by Ed W. Sandys; "Champion Canoes of Today," by R. B. Burchard; "Inter-University Rowing." by Chase Mellen, and "Driving Four-in-Hand," by A. H. Godfrey.

NEW BOOKS. In "A Loyal Traitor," James Barnes has written an interesting historical romance laid in the war of 1812 between England and the United States. The story purports to be the memoirs of a sailor, John Hurdiss which are discovered by the editor and pubiished. The story is written in the first per son, begins with a description of the boyhood of John, and suggests from the start that there is some question as to the boy's fam- Life," by Frank M. Chapman. Cloth; \$1.75.

ily. The mystery is not solved anywhere in ok, but enough is told to show that Hurdiss belongs to the French nobility. Hurdiss's mother dies, and the loss of a trunk by fire destroys the last source from which might learn the history of his family. He then goes to Stonington and lives for time with an eccentric uncle, a Frenchman. From there he runs away to sea, and the book is the account of the vicinitudes and adventures, through which he passes. The

story is well told and may be cordially recommended to young people. Harper & Brothers, New York. Megeath's. "Cap and Gown," a little volume of college poems selected by T. L. Knowles, deserves a wide circulation and a warm welcome by every college boy or girl. The French forms of light verse in this volume seem to be exceedingly popular, particularly the ron-deau, ballade and triolet—these, more easily ending themselves to gay moods than does the sonnet. There is little purely sentimental verse coming from women's colleges, its place being taken by poetry of nature or reflection. Oddly enough, when it is atempted, the writer usually fancies herself he lover, and describes feminine, not masculine, beauty. College girls show possibly more maturity of reflective power than do their brothers, but they are notably weaker in the sense of humor. There are, however, here and there touches of genuine poetry, such, for example, as the following:

In cap and gown you look in vain. In cap and gown yearin.

For cpic or heroic strain.

Not ours to scale the heights sublime,
Which hardly masters dare to climb;
We only sing of youth and joy,
And love—the credo of the boy!

L. C. Page & Company, Boston.
"A Goldess of Africa," by St. George Rathorne, is a tale of the Transvaal, describing adventures of an American seeking for hidden treasure at the time of the recent Boer uprising. Among one of the savage African tribes he finds a beautiful white girl who is worshipped as a goddess. The story narrates the dangers and struggles of he American and an English lord in leaving the country with the goldess and a second young weman they have picked up. F. Tennyson Neely, New York. In "Miss Archer Archer," by Clara Louisc

in winter. A northern and a southern girl insurance man and an officer stationed at and experiment in the construction of flying machines, crowned at last with a machine and two matrons of widely contrasting temthat actually solves the problem and process peraments, are the dramatis personae. "mechanical flight" to be both possible and The plot is rather overdone, the extreme care practicable. A series of life portraits of and pains taken being insufficient to concea Queen Victoria, made timely by the sixtleth the defects in the mechanical patchwork of Houghton Mifflin & Co., Boston, In "Flowers of Field, Hill and Swamp Caroline A. Creevy has made a new grouping of plants upon the basis of environment Her effort has been to assist those who are not botanists to identify the common plants shrubs and flowers and to classify them. The book is confined to plants of the Atlantic states. The author is greatly assisted in he

contributes a large number of excellent filus he has just finished a visit and course of tradions. The book may be warmly com-ctures in this country. There is also a mended as furnishing the best practical ow Kansas story by William Allen White. methods of learning wild flowers and plants. other exceptionally good ones, several of Harper & Bres., New York. Megeath "A Story Teller's Pack" is a budget o number of the Inter- short attries by Frank R. Stockton, none June number of the Market which are new though all are good. Marketine concludes a strong, which are new though all are good. Marketine concludes a strong, which are new though all are good. The Marketine Club, and the Marketine are good. The author, Nikolai S. matter little tale of hypnotism. "As On Another" is an exceedingly char Woman to Another" is an exceedingly charicteristic variation of a popular theme namely, the "imperfectly monogamous" na-ture of man. "My Unwilling Neighbor" is founded on one of the ridiculous improbabilitles which particularly delight Mr. Stock too'e naive soul. "Stophen Skarridge's Christmas" is a truly delightful imitation be called a burlesque, of the typical Christmas story. It is a combination of Dickens and T. S. Arthur. The stories are illustrated and will find a glowing wel-

Charles Scribner's Sons, New York Megeath'n. Six short stories by Octave Thanet, which ne world covers such lopies as American altervention in Cuba, the relation of Hawaii have appeared at intervals in Harper's Magato the sugar question, the use of money in zine, are now published under the title, "The solities by corpogations, the enlarged Missionary Sheriff." These stories depict the nettropolis of New York the fats of the character of Amos Wickliff, as sheriff in a critication treaty, European alliances and western town, who combines executive abil-'A Century of Harvard College," is the one or more of his peculiar characteristics. "A Century of Harvard College, is the cutter of Dr. Edward Everett Hale's June Harper & Brothers, New York, Megeath's, installment of his serial, "Some Recollections of the Century," which is appearing old favorite of a generation ago, Miss Mu-In an in ction the editor speaks of the sensation that entitled "The Story of Mary and Her in England caused by this story, which was little Lamb," which gives an account of the pigin of the well known verse, and of the pigin of the well known verse, and of the perpose among those who worked with their hands. In this country woman, of social caste have never taken any deep al house, root except in some of the large contern

> than in England. Harper & Brothers, New Megeath's. Heart Tones and Other Poems," by D. O'Kelly Branden is a book consisting prin cipally of short poems of patriotism, religious and sentiment. It is in the patriotic songe particularly sones of "Old Erin" that the author attains his greatest vigor and felicity. The volume concludes with a number of re-

cities, the book was far more appreciated

lizious pieces and an ambitious poem itled "Visions of St. Paul of the Cross." The Peter Paul Book company Buffalo. Quite a nevel heroine has been created by Guy Boothby in his "The Beautiful White Devil," nothing less strange indeed than an audacious young woman of piratical ten-dencies, who calls on the China seas and to far off Malabar in a pure white yacht, cap-turing Chinese merchants for their ransoms and selzing bullion-laden schooners with the ald of mysterious Chinese junks that spring from the waters to do her bidding. Stranger still, she siso has philanthropic tendencie and scatters her pillage among her pensioner and nurses, her retainers upon a secret island of the sea, where they are dying of smallpox It is to attend these plague-stricken people It is to attend these plague-stricken people that she half cajoles and half kidnaps young English doctor and carries him young her vacht to her island. After being board her vacht to her island. After being her half her hased and bombarded by English war shi and going through perils by land and ser the beautiful white devil and the Englis doctor are joined in the bends of holy wed look and live happy ever after on the island where the smallpox no longer rages Appleton & Co., New York. Megcat "Leonora of Yawmish," by Francis Dana, particularly noteworthy for its picturings of the great northwest, with its huge virgin forests, its vast untrodden fastnesses and inscaled mountain beights. had taken a dislike to mankind after the fashion of Timon of Athens, living in the Oregon woods with his daughter Leonora. Charles Norman Moorehead met her hunting, and they became engaged. turned to Boston only to find he cared for as old sweetheart, Nellie Merivale. She sug-gested that his brother, Thomas Norman Moorehead, be sent to Oregon to personate him with Leonora; and Tom, who was very Tossing," by Ernest Ingersoil; a graphic and really in love with Leonora, and became beautifully pictured description of the city properly ashamed of himself. Finally she forgave him, and he, after making a tune in lumber, married her. The story is well told, the writer displaying much force and vividness in his portrayals. Harper

Bros., New York. Megeath's. BOOKS RECEIVED. J. S. Ogilvie Publishing company, New "The Lowly Nazarene," by J. Leroy

Town Topics Publishing Company, New York: "Princess Enigma," by Clinton Ross. Paper; 50 cents. Laird & Lee, Chicago: "The Grimm-Webster German-English and English-German Dictionary." Compiled by Max Friedrich Grab. Limp cloth, 25 cents; morocco, double index, \$1.00.

York:

Nixon. Cloth. \$1.00.

H. L. Hastings, 47 Cornhill, Boston: "The Family Circle," original and selected anec-dotes, by H. L. Hastings. Paper; 50 cents. W. B. Clarke & Co., Boston: "The Aeronautical Annual," edited by James Means

American Book Company, Chicago: "Die Journalisten," by Gustav Freytag. Boards; 35 cents. FROM CLEMENT CHASE, OMAHA.

FROM CLEMENT CHASE.

Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago: "Storm Signals." by Richard Henry Savage. Paper;

"The Earl's Atonement." by 25 cents. "The Earl's Atonem. Bertha M. Clay. Paper; 25 cents. FROM MEGEATH STATIONERY CO. OMAHA.

Charles Scribner's Sons, New York: "Sol-diers of Fortune," by Richard Harding Davis. Cloth: \$150. "My Lord Duke," by E. W. Hornung Cloth; \$1.25.

The Cassell Publishing Co., New York 'His Letters," by Julien Gordon. Paper; cents. "A Free Lance in a Far Land," by

Third Violet," by Stephen Crane. Cloth; \$1.00. "The Sun of Saratoga," by Joseph A Altaheler. Paper: 50 cents. "The Beautiful Miss Brooke," by "Z. Z." Cloth: \$1.00. "The Story of Oliver Twist," by Charles Dickens. Cloth; 60 cents.

RICH MEN IN THE SENATE.

The Title "Millionnires' Club" Not Suited to that Body. The senate is losing its standing as a ority are poor men and have little or nothgan, Senator Davis of Minnesona, Senator Proctor of Vermont, Senator Sewell of New Jersey and Senator Wetmore of Rhode In-land are commonly rated at \$2,000,000 and better. Senator Hale of Maine is a million-

aire, he having married a daughter of the late Senator "Zach" Chandler. Senator Aldrich, Senator Gorman, Senator Penrose, Senator Shoup and Senator Fairbanks are rich, being worth anywhere from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 each. Senator from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 each. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts is also worth con-siderable more than \$1,000,000. What Senator John P. Jones of Nevada is worth no one but he can tell. He is thought to be worth \$5,000,000, but that is mere conjecture. Senator Thomas C. Platt may be a very rich man and he may possess only a fortune of a few hundred thousand dollars. He is at the head of one of the great express companies of the country does not signify that he is the main owner of the property. The names above enumerated take in practically all the rich mer of the senate. The most active and influ-ential senators and those who have served longest in that body are comparatively poor in this world's goods. Senator Morrill is not worth as much as Burnham, the reader is carried in the heat f summer to a cottage on the coast of Maine

when he retired from mercantile pursuits with \$200,000 forty-one years ago and entered public life. Senator Allison would not have an income from his fixed investments as large as he now draws from the government if he should retire tomorrow. Senator William E. Chandler may be worth \$150,000 or \$200,000; Senators Cullom of Illinois, Dan-lel of Virginia, Harris of Tennessee, Pasco Florida, Allen of Nebraska, and Cockrell f Missouri, Jones of Arkansas, and Gear of owa, have nothing but their salaries. Senators Thurston of Nebraska, Tillman South Carolina, Wilson of Washington, Frye of Maine, Foraker of Ohlo, Morgan of Alabama, Platt of Connecticut, Spooner of Wis-cousin, Turple of Indiana and Vest of Missouri may have \$25,000 each. Senator Stew art of Nevada was a millionaire five times over a few years ago, but he now calls himself a poor man. Senator Mitchell of Wis-consin is still rich, but not nearly as wealthy as he was for the first few years after his father, the canny Scotch banker, Alexander Mitchell, died, leaving an estate of five millions. Senator Teller of Colorado may be vorth \$100,000. Senator Welcott, his colleague, has a very large income from legal ractice, but is probably not worth a great eal. He is a daring speculator and has his ips and downs. Senator Quay is like Wolcott in the latter particular. Senator Cannon of Utah is only well-to-do. When his father, the great Mormon leader, dies, he will be worth millions. None of the senators from all that section south of Mason and Dixon's he can be classed as even moderately rich. In fact, the millionaires of the senate are in a decided minority. A roll call would disclose a large majority who do not possess property worth \$50,000 each.

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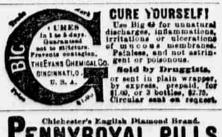
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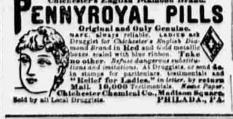
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