MEMORIES OF SPOTTED TAIL

Stories of How the Old Warrior Made History on the Western Frontier.

BEE PUBLICATION RECALLS REMINISCENCES

Death of Spotted Tail's Daughter a Factor in Bringing About Cessation of Hostilities—Old Indian's Wit.

The photographic reproduction of Spotted Tail and other celebrated Indian chiefs in The Illustrated Bee last Sunday has set old-time frontiersmen, of whom there are several in Omaha, to dealing in reminiscences. The stories told of these warriors, and particularly of Spotted Tail, who was in many particulars the most interesting in the group, would make a volume of rare interest.

The cold-blooded murder of Spotted Tail by Crow Dog in 1881 was an event of interest throughout the United States. The old chief was shot without warning while riding along a lonely trail. He had been attending a meeting of his people preliminary to a visit to Washington, where he had a mission with the government. He was not expecting the attack. When the shot struck Spotted Tail he reeled and fell from his horse, but rallied, and while advancing upon his murderer with pistol in hand he fell dead. So far as was ever learned the only motive for the murder was that some time previous Spotted Tail had accused Crow Dog and his brother of cowardice because they pointed a rifle at him when he was unarmed.

Of that occasion a local army officer says: "Spotted Tail hated a coward, and when Crow Dog and his brother sought to take advantage of his defenseless position he said: 'If I point my rifle at a man's body I make his heart bleed; if I point my rifle at a man's head, I make his brains scatter. Are you squaws, that you are afraid to fire?' Another theory is that the death of Spotted Tail grew indirectly out of the killing of Big Mouth by Spotted Tail ten years before. Big Mouth accused Spotted Tail of being cowardly and told how he had intimidated him. This so aroused the ire of Spotted Tail that he shot Big Mouth through the head, and, as Big Mouth and Crow Dog were friends, it may have been an act of revenge, coupled with the insult, because of the charge of cowardice.

His Eventful Career.

"It would take a book as voluminous as the bible to recount the complete biography of Spotted Tail and to include his many wonderful deeds. It would likewise be an impossibility to give his biography in complete and consecutive form, because of the fact that Indians keep no records. All Indian history, as kept by Indians, is handed down verbally from generation to generation and it is necessarily fragmentary.

"It is said of Spotted Tail, and justly so, that he was never an egotist. He was always reticent in relating narratives wherein he appeared as the hero. According to the most reliable guesses, Spotted Tail was about 55 years old at the time of his death. He was as fierce a warrior as ever the red race produced. He was once sentenced to death, but he managed to evade the sentence. In 1854 Spotted Tail led an attack upon a party of California emigrants and several were killed. It is related that Spotted Tail secured $5,000 from one of the dead bodies. Following this atrocity, there was an Indian war in which General Harney distinguished himself. Among the prisoners was Spotted Tail. He was sentenced to die for the part he played in the massacre, but President Buchanan pardoned him. From that time forward Spotted Tail became the firm friend of the palefaces. He was of a positive nature and his likes and dislikes were strong. After he turned friendly he was as extreme in that line as he had been in the opposite.

"Spotted Tail's daughter died under romantic circumstances in 1866, and that bereavement, perhaps, had much to do with cementing his friendship for the whites. The young Indian girl was in love with an army officer, it is said, and for that reason she was friendly toward the white race as a whole. Her dying request was that her father should use his influence to bring about universal peace. The girl died as the result of exposure to cold and hardships while making a tour through the mountains of Wyoming.

Daughter's Death Grieves Him.

"In this connection it has been said that the maiden died of a broken heart because she feared the army officer did not reciprocate her affection. But that story was founded perhaps more on romance than on fact. Spotted Tail was greatly grieved on account of the death of his daughter. In deference to her request she was buried among the whites in the soldiers' cemetery near Fort Laramie. The funeral was one of the most weirdly impressive scenes ever witnessed. The simple service was conducted by the chaplain of the army post and the officers stationed there were in attendance. Spotted Tail, several years afterward, had the body taken up and re-interred on burying grounds at his agency.

"In 1867, with the dying admonition of his daughter still fresh in mind, Spotted Tail appeared at North Platte to participate in the great peace commission council, which had much to do with the stamping out of hostilities between the redskins and palefaces. This council followed close upon the memorable raid made by Turkey Leg, a Cheyenne chief, on the Union Pacific railroad, near Plum Creek, in the summer of 1867. Turkey Leg's men ditched a freight train and killed nearly every member of the crew. One man was scalped alive and another was thrown into the firebox of the engine. These are average examples of Turkey Leg's atrocious method of warfare and plunder. After looting the cars of everything of value to his band Turkey Leg set fire to the wreck and it went up in smoke. This led to retaliation on the part of the army, and the North Platte peace conference was the outgrowth, several of Turkey Leg's warriors having been captured. White prisoners were also in bondage at the hands of Turkey Leg, and an exchange was made."

Army Officer's Estimate.

Perhaps no white man knew Spotted Tail more intimately than did General George Crook, former commander of the Department of the Platte. In an interview given by General Crook at the time of Spotted Tail's murder he said:

"My personal acquaintance with Spotted Tail began during the Sioux campaign of 1876, when everything looked very dark for us on the frontier. It was difficult to determine where the hostiles left off and the peaceable Indians began. Red Cloud and Red Leaf were going out to join the hostiles, for I overheard them say so, and friendly Indians were at a discount. It was particularly important to know who our friends were and to separate them from the enemy. One morning we took the camps of Red Leaf and Red Cloud by surprise and captured their warriors. The chiefs were absent when we surrounded their camps. Recognizing the pre-eminence of Spotted Tail, I made him chief over all of the Indians. He was decidedly the most powerful leader of them all, and his influence had good effect. He finally restored peace by enlisting Indians in the army at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, thus turning a portion of them against their own people. I sent Spotted Tail as an emissary among the hostiles and he rounded them up after many hardships and showed them the fallacy of such war."

It is said of Spotted Tail that he was a politician, a diplomat and an orator, as well as a warrior. He was proud of the fact that he was sent to Washington for conference with the government authorities and was anxious to have his speeches printed in pamphlet form, so General Crook relates. "Spotted Tail was born with a faculty for leadership," said General Crook. "He could command Indians more satisfactorily than any chief I ever knew. Spotted Tail was the chief in every sense of the word of the entire Brule tribe and of various other bands of other tribes, numbering in all about 5,000 or 6,000 Indians. In August, 1877, Crazy Horse, who had more or less prominence as a chief, tried to incite an Indian uprising. Spotted Tail took a hand in the deal and, summoning Crazy Horse to stand up before him, he gave him a characteristic reprimand and closed by saying: 'I am the chief and you must obey me. If you cannot hear I will give you ears.'"

Spotted Tail a Diplomat.

It was Spotted Tail's skill and diplomacy and his knowledge of Indian character, so say those who knew him, that enabled him to do such important work on behalf of the government. Army officers and frontiersmen generally express the opinion that the government failed to give proper recognition to Spotted Tail for the service he rendered the country. It is very generally admitted that his good acts, after he became peaceable, more than offset all the depredations he ever committed during his hostile period.

Following the episode between Spotted Tail and Crazy Horse, wherein the word of Spotted Tail prevailed as supreme authority, Crazy Horse was taken into custody and was sent to the Red Cloud agency in charge of a guard. He was killed on the following day while attempting to escape.

Spotted Tail's Wit.

As a wit Spotted Tail had few equals, either among Indians or whites. A New York newspaper once sent a reporter to Red Cloud agency, where a council was being held. The correspondent of course wanted an interview with Spotted Tail.

"You are paid for this work, are you?" Old Spot asked.

The reporter replied in the affirmative.

"I have nothing to say," Spotted Tail replied.

The reporter did not take the hint, but a bystander who saw the drift of the conversation suggested that Spotted Tail would talk if a few dollars were offered. The newspaper man slipped a $5 bill into the hands of the old chief. Spotted Tail's vocabulary loosened immediately and he talked glibly for several minutes, but stopped suddenly in the midst of an important topic.

"What's the matter?" exclaimed the astonished reporter.

"I've talked $5 worth," retorted the wily Spotted Tail.

Another $5 was given and the interview continued until the reporter had all he wanted.

A government official once undertook to discuss religion and education with Spotted Tail, to show him the benefits arising from civilization. After listening to what the official had to say Spotted Tail had his inning. He said: "My friend, when you go back to Washington you may tell the Great Father to hurry up and send his school teachers and missionaries out here to teach my children and my people to read and write, so they can commit forgery and make a living like the whites." Spotted Tail had some logical ideas as to civilization. He declared that dress had nothing to do with civilizing the world, but that such reform must come from within.

In a conversation about honesty an army officer once jestingly remarked that every honest man was supposed to have a tuft of hair in the palm of his right hand. Spotted Tail said: "I used to have lots of hair in my hands, but I wore it all off shaking with the whites."

Spotted Tail was a character that can never be duplicated. The encroachment of civilization has stamped out the aboriginal type of Indian. Spotted Tail made several visits to Omaha during the prime of his regime and he was always the center of much attraction. He was of magnificent physique and some persons say that in facial expression he bore a strong resemblance to Henry Ward Beecher.

NATIONAL POSTAL REVENUE.

Source of Large Profit to Many Nations, but Not to United States.

According to recent treasury bulletins, reports the New York Sun, the revenue from the sale of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards in the United States during the quarter ending January, 1, 1900, was $24,300,000, indicating a revenue for the whole fiscal year of nearly $100,000,000. For the last fiscal year ending July 1 the postal receipts were $95,000,000. The year before that they were $89,000,000, and the year before that they were $82,000,000. They have been increasing yearly from $14,000,000 at the close of the civil war to $33,000,000 in 1880 and $60,000,000 in 1890.

Unlike the practice in most other countries, the postal business in the United States is operated not as a means of profit-making, but as a public convenience, and the custom of the government is, whenever, as sometimes happens, the postal revenues exceed the expenditures, to make a reduction in the postal charges or an increase in the number of deliveries or an enlargement of the districts served by carriers in order that the postoffice should be, as nearly as practicable, about self-supporting, with, perhaps, a small loss on the government side. In other countries, however, no such rule prevails and the postal business is regarded as a legitimate source of public revenue as are taxes on certain specified monopolies which go to the enrichment of the government. Indeed, the United States is the only important country in the world which does not make and apparently does not seek to make a profit on its postoffice business. The Argentine Republic, Bulgaria, Uruguay, Bosnia and Siam run their postal business at a loss for the reason, perhaps, that losses are unavoidable. Great Britain, for instance, taken in from its postoffices £12,000,000 a year, the equivalent of $60,000,000, and expends £8,000,000 a year, showing a net profit of $20,000,00. It should be said, perhaps, in part explanation of this that the distances in Great Britain compared with those in the United States are very short; that few letters or packages are delivered at a loss; that the means of communication are more generally uniform, that the number of newspapers distributed by the English postoffice is materially less than the number in the United States, and that letter postage is the most profitable branch of the business. In the United States the rate of postage is the same from New York to Brooklyn as it is from New York to San Francisco, and in many parts of the west and south the delivery of a single letter, for which the government receives 2 cents, costs 50 cents.

England is not, however, the only country in which there is a large profit in the postal business, France making in a year from this source of public revenue $10,000,000 and Germany $8,000,000. What is more curious, perhaps, is the fact that Spain, in which thrift is not the universal government rule, makes $2,500,000 on its postoffice department, the ordinary letter in Spain being 5 cents. Hungary makes a profit of $2,000,000 on its postal system, British India and Belgium $1,800,000 each, Austria $1,000,000, Japan $1,000,000, Holland, $750,000, Turkey $600,000, Switzerland $500,000, Portugal $350,000, New Zealand $350,000, Sweden $250,000, Denmark $100,000 and Greece $25,000. It is inferred by some persons that in view of the length and complexity of Greek names that charges for extra postage in that country must account for the profit of $25,000, as communication between Greeks by letter is very rare.

On Trial for Three Years.

G. Moritz Zepp of Westminster, Maryland, says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for the past three years, and with marked success especially with croup, it giving relief in from ten to fifteen minutes. I believe it to be the best cough medicine on the market." After three years' trial Mr. Zepp is well qualified to speak on the merits of this remedy. It is perfectly reliable and always gives quick relief.

IN THE WHEELING WORLD.

The abandonment of race control by the League of American Wheelmen is warmly commended by newspapers which take an interest in cycling affairs. It is regarded as a decisive blow at the hangers-on and hypodromers who sacrificed the welfare of the organization for their own gain. It was in fact a revolutionary step made necessary by the wholesale withdrawal of wheelmen from the organization. Withdrawal was the only effective means of protest, and tens of thousands of wheelmen in that way rebuked the management for perverting the purpose for which it was founded. "The action," says the Chicago Chronicle, "restores the league to its old and honorable position as an organization for the advancement of the interests of amateur wheelmen rather than a mere attachment to a racing board of more or less reputability. The league will once more attract to its membership the great body of cyclists who ride for recreation. It will be enabled to devote itself to good roads legislation and similar desirable objects, leaving the race tracks to the care of an avowedly professional, money-making organization, the National Cyclists' association. The league is on safe ground once more. * * * The bicycle riders of this country—the wheelmen who use the wheel for pleasure instead of profit—number millions. They have kept aloof from the League of American Wheelmen because that organization has neglected them for years. They will return to their old allegiance when they become convinced that the league is through with racing, racing boards and rapacious hangers-on and that it is once more an association of amateurs worthy of the name. The League of American Wheelmen can be built up to its old standing if its officers go about it the right way."

The ax applied to the roots of the racing board was not put aside when the job was done. It das driven into several other rooters. A committee of five named by the assembly has the fate of several radical amendments in their hands, as well as discretionary power to revise the entire constitution of the League of American Wheelmen. The New York Sun infers "from conversations between members of the committee and other delegates it seems probable that the revision will be liberally performed. One change that may be effected is that of consolidating the offices of secretary and treasurer and establishing a national headquarters in New York City. Another radical move that is said to be probable is that of cutting off the list of ex-officio delegates, so that active men, elected as being representative, will be in control, and the chances of the national legislative body being ruled by a set of 'has beens' with axes to grind and having the balance of power will be removed. Among those who were much heard from last week were George Pennell, Vice Consul H. B. Fullerton of New York, F. W. Van Valkenburg, chief consul of Wisconsin, and former Vice President H. W. Foltz of Indiana. Vice Consul Fullerton declared himself emphatically in favor of cutting out the votes of the ex-officers and of bringing the headquarters and the publishing office to New York. Van Valkenburg asked the chairman of the National Cycling association to grant a sanction and take the National Cycling association championships for 1900 to Milwaukee, to which city the national meet of this year was awarded by the League of American Wheelmen some time ago. Foltz went to the National Cycling association offices and registered the only bicycle track of Indianapolis, Newby Oval, with that organization. In the course of the week all those named and several others called at the offices of the National Cycling association, where there was a sort of informal love feast.

For reasons which they are not yet willing to disclose, the independent makers, who produce about 60 per cent of all the bicycles in the United States, seem perfectly pleased with the progress of events in the suit of the bicycle trust against a New England concern for infringement of the famous Smith bottom bracket patent. If the contention of the trust people were sustained it would be impossible to manufacture a bicycle without infringing their patent or paying them a royalty, the amount of which is so exorbitant as to make its payment by a great many of the makers impossible.

When the Cycle Trades Protective association was organized it was supposed that the trust would commence suit against one of its members so that the case might be tried on its merits. Instead, however, the big organization selected a concern which had declined to become a member of the protective organization, thus arousing in the minds of the trade suspicion as to the genuineness of the contest.

If this move was designed to weaken the case of the independent makers, its originators are likely to be disappointed. The patent has now less than six years to run. The trust, therefore, has everything to gain by hurrying a final hearing. The attorneys agree that the present course of action is likely to defeat that object, and it is now believed that at least three years will be consumed before a settlement can be reached. Meanwhile the independents will continue to make about 750,000 bicycles a year.

The authorities of the state of Georgia evidently do not intend to permit the companies which now form the bicycle trust to take advantage of that organization for the purpose of evading the state taxes. Every bicycle manufacturer who does business in Georgia is required to pay $100 license fee. Recently the bicycle trust tendered a check for $100, intending it to cover all the machines made by the thirty odd factories it controls. The offer was promptly refused, and Comptroller General Wright promptly notified the big company that it would be required to pay a tax on each of its brands. The bicycle dealers of Atlanta and other cities, who are opposed to the trust, are following the case closely and keeping the independent manufacturers advised as to the progress of events. The independent makers, of whom, by the way, there are about four to every one of the trust, naturally object to paying $100 for the privilege of marketing a single brand, while the trust pays only about $3 for the same right.

The Minneapolis Cycle Path association has asked the council to pass an ordinance providing for the issuance of licenses to wheelmen at a cost of 50 cents, permitting them to ride on the bicycle paths constructed with the money thus raised, and prohibiting riders not having licenses to ride on these paths.

A bill is pending in the Massachusetts legislature imposing a fine of $10 on wheelmen for carrying lighted lamps on their wheels. The author of the measure contends that communities should pay the entire expense of street lighting.

SCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC RULES

Board of Control of Interscholastic Athletic Association Adopts Rules to Govern Annual Field Meet.

C. H. Gordon, J. T. Lees, W. W. Hastings, Lincoln; A. A. Reed, Crete, and J. L. Laird, Fremont, members of the Board of Control of the Nebraska Interscholastic Athletic association, have forwarded copies of the new rules of the association, adopted at the annual meeting in Lincoln last December, to the principals of all high schools in Nebraska. Accompanying these rules is a letter of interest to amateur athletes of Nebraska, from which the following excerpts are made:

"The object of the organization is the safe and systematic development of all amateur sports and games among secondary schools of the state. Many evils physical and moral have resulted in other states from lack of proper attention to the various forms of athletics in the early stages of their development. Lack of proper preparatory training has been responsible for many sad cases of injury and for consequent prejudice against certain forms of athletics upon the part of parents and school authorities; lack of careful supervision upon the part of principals and superintendents has been responsible for much cheating, wrangling and general unmanly conduct. It is evident that boys have a natural appetite for vigorous forms of recreative work, and that such forms properly controlled develop individual power, intellectual and moral as well as physical. It is true, further, that they will have some form of diversion whether we will or not. It would seem the part of wisdom therefore to provide for them healthful, wholesome forms of exercise in connection with their school work and to win from them that loyalty which every school ought to expect as its inherent right. Where such clean athletic training has been pursued the physical type of the school has been advanced, the moral tone raised and better standards of scholarship induced.

"Every school in the state ought to become a member of this association and to hold all its contests according to state rules and under the general supervision of the Board of Control. Sectional contests with neighboring schools will be provided for. Any school not already a member of the association may become such by filling out the enclosed blank and returning it to the secretary before April 1. Participation in any sport recognized by the Board of Control will entitle a school to membership in the association and to active participation in its benefits. Twenty-three schools have already joined the association and most of them will be represented in the annual track and field meet to be held at Lincoln in May.

"The events will be the same as last year: 100-yard dash, 440-yard dash, 220-yard hurdles, mile relay race, shot put (12 pounds), 220-yard dash, half mile dash, hammer throw (12 pounds), pole vault, mile run, running high jump and running broad jump.

"The meet will occur on the university field in conjunction with the State university field day, about the third week in May. The date will be announced later."

OPEN ATHLETIC LEAGUE MEET

Turner Societies and University of Nebraska Team Will Compete with Association Athletes.

The third open athletic meet given this winter under the auspices of the Athletic League of North America will occur in the gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian association on March 10. A larger number of entries will be made than ever before, and for the first time there will be a team in the field representing the University of Nebraska. A number of Bohemian and German turner societies have also announced an intention of entering the ring. Although the gymnasium is rather cramped for a number of the events scheduled, everal records have been broken, and judging from distances made in practice work the fracture of others is in prospect. An arrangement has been made so that a twenty-yard dash may be added to the list of events, which are as follows: Twelve-pound shot-put, running high jump, standing broad jump, three standing broad jumps, pole vault, hitch kick, fence vault, quarter-mile potato race.

As soon as moderately mild weather is assured the association will put the Ames avenue park into shape for base ball and field sports. Base ball games have already been scheduled with the universities of Nebraska and Kansas and other equally good matches are under negotiation. The association also expects to put some good bicycle riders on the track. An exhibit of bicycles will be given in the association parlors on March 15, 16 and 17, in which all the dealers in the city are expected to participate.

CURED HIS CATARRH.

President Arthur's Experience with Catarrh Remedies.

A Long Search Finally Secures the Right One.

After a person has struggled for years with such a disgusting malady as catarrh and exhausts the entire category of things remedial he is decidedly skeptical. And when he finally meets with a remedy that cures him completely he is not backward about telling others of the fact. This explains why we see so many prominent people's names in the newspapers testifying to the merits of whatever has been the means of restoring them to health. The following letter from President Arthur of the Statesman Printing Co., Marshall, Mich., is an illustration of this fact:

"Mr. C. E. Gauss, Marshall, Mich.—My Dear Sir:—I commenced to take your Catarrh Tablets with no idea that they would do me any good. A friend told me they were effective; that they had cured him, etc., so I purchased a box as I have purchased hundreds of catarrh remedies before—without much faith. My condition was frightful. My head was all stopped up and I suffered extreme misery. Droppings from the nose at night made my throat and lungs very bad and was in constant fear of consumption. I hawked and coughed and emitted stuff to such an extent that I must have disgusted my friends.

"Now it is different. I noticed an improvement in my condition the second day after I began taking the tablets. The first thing they did was to clear my head. Gradually my throat and lungs were relieved and to my surprise, my stomach, which has been weak from the effects of my long standing case of catarrh, commenced to improve. I need say no more. Those who have an old case of catarrh to deal with will understand the situation thoroughly, and it is for the benefit of all such that I furnish you with this testimonial. I never gave one before and do not believe in proprietary medicines as a rule, but you certainly have a good thing and I wish it the success it richly deserves. Very respectfully yours,

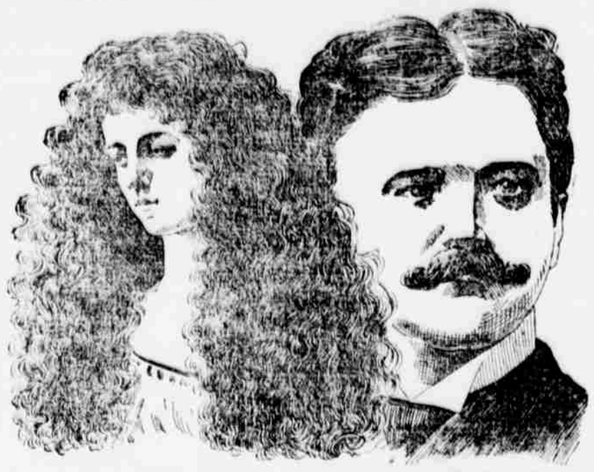
"W. H. ARTHUR."

The Tablets are sold by druggists under the name of Gauss' Catarrh Tablets, at 50 cents a box, and where the druggist does not keep them or won't get them for you they will be mailed, prepaid upon receipt of price by C. E. Gauss, Marshall, Mich.

FREE CURE FOR BALDNESS.

Prevents Hair Falling Out, Removes Dandruff, Restores Prematurely Gray Hair to Natural Color, Stops Itching and Restores Luxuriant Growth to Eyebrows, Eyelashes and Shining Scalps.

TRIAL PACKAGE FREE TO ALL.



MLLE. RIVA, Famous French Contralto. GEO. N. THATCHER, Prominent Railway Official.

Those who are losing their hair or have parted with their locks can have it restored by a remedy that is sent free to all. A Cincinnati firm has concluded that the best way to convince people that hair can be grown on any head is to let them try it and see for themselves. All sorts of theories have been advanced to account for falling hair, but after all, it is the remedy we are after and not the theory. People who need more hair, or are anxious to save what they have, or from sickness, dandruff or other causes have lost their hair, should at once send their name and address to the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 1116 Butterfield Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to cover postage, and they will forward, prepaid by mail, a sufficient free trial package of their remedy to fully prove its remarkable action in quickly removing all traces of dandruff and scalp diseases and forcing a new growth of hair.

Mlle. Riva, 19 Avenue des Champs Elysees, the famous Parisian contralto, whose wonderfully luxuriant tresses add charm to a most bewitching personality, says: "I procured a set of the Foso remedies while touring the states and they actually caused my hair to grow anew. We have in Paris such a bewildering array of hairdressings it seems strange we must go to the States for one that will make the hair grow. I had for several years been losing my hair, had tried everything, and was finally obliged to wear switches to keep up appearances. I am happy to say that with the Foso remedies my hair is now more luxuriant than it ever was, and am thankful to feel that it is all my own and cannot fall off to embarrass me."

Geo. N. Thatcher of Covington, Ky., a prominent railway official whose duties are very exacting, was rapidly losing all his hair. He says:

"I was getting so bald and such a shining mark for my friends that I was forced into using hair remedies. I tried a dozen or more before I ran across the Foso treatment and am glad to say that I was well rewarded. My entire scalp is now thickly covered with long dark hair of the natural shade and I know beyond question that the Foso remedies caused this result. I do not hesitate to send my name and influence to these thoroughly trustworthy hair growers."

Write today for a free trial package. It will be mailed securely sealed in a plain wrapper so that it may be tried privately at home.

The remedy also cures itching and dandruff, sure signs of approaching baldness, and keeps the scalp healthy and vigorous. It also restores gray hair to natural color and produces thick and lustrous eyebrows and eyelashes. By sending your name and address to the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 1116 Butterfield Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to cover postage, they will mail you, prepaid, a free trial of their remarkable remedy.

OUR GUARANTEE FOR WEAK MEN

Received of Mr..... Five Dollars ($5.00) for full treatment of Turkish L. M. Caps., which are sold to him with a guarantee to cure sexual weakness, strengthen sexual power, cure shrunken parts and stop all unnatural discharge or emission, cure nerve and brain weakness or money to be returned. This guarantee holds good for three years. Should a weakness return, medicine will again be furnished free of charge. Hahn's Pharmacy, 18th and Farnam Sts., Neb. N. B.—We give this guarantee to our customers.

HYPNOTISM

Above all the facts of our time Hypnotism is just now a theme of curiosity. "Were you ever Hypnotized? What is it like? What is it really good for? Is it true we can be put in a trance at the hypnotist's will, and yet have consciousness to say and do a host of wonderful things? How can anyone possibly be asleep and awake at the same time? Is it a fact that anyone can learn how to hypnotize?" Such are a few of the questions that people are everywhere asking. Well, I can give them light. As America's leading Hypnotist, I can tell them even more than they seek to know. I am at present sending out a FREE BOOK that covers the whole subject. I stand ready to mail a copy of it to all. It will show that Hypnotism has many marvels beyond the wildest guess or rumor. It will show you just what Hypnotism is. You will see it is a trance or spell into which one person may cast another by very simple means. Anybody can learn how to do it as well as the most experienced hypnotist. The study is neither deep nor difficult. When you have mastered it you will have all humanity for your profitable use. Your power over the subject's mind is absolute. He will do or say at your bidding a thousand things he is not capable of in the waking state. He thinks, feels, acts and speaks only as you want him to, and has no memory whatever of it after the spell is broken. In fact, when you hypnotize a subject, you seem to enter into his mind and invest it with new powers, and then rule mind and senses for just as long as you please. He is as clay and you the potter.

What Hypnotism is.

All the strange phenomena of Hypnotism spring from this control over your subject and his mysterious new faculties. Here you rule supreme as a tyrant among his serfs, and by their aid you can do boundless good to yourself and others. You can heal the sick. You can relieve pain. You can give sleep to the restless and comfort to the sorrowing. You can reform the vicious and energize the slothful of mind or body. And in your own case, as my free book shows, you can win promotion, social or business standing, increase of trade, the influence, friendship or love you most desire, and, in short, all that is needed to make you rich, healthy, esteemed and happy as long as life lasts. My book also shows you how Hypnotism is a friend to justice, education and reform, and how and where it serves the victims of pain and disease. In this last respect I may well call it the "healing of the future," for, as my book will prove to you, it surpasses all medical systems in curing the disorders of the human body or mind.

Its Wonders and Uses.

In spite of these noble uses, and in spite of its mysterious powers, Hypnotism is an easy and most simple art to learn. It calls for no special training or education. It imposes no long or perplexing study. Whoever knows enough to read can learn it. My free book is called a "Key to the Mysteries of Hypnotism," and I have truly made it a "Key" in the sense that anybody can unlock its secrets and grasp its miracle working powers. They are free to the simplest as well as to the most scholarly. The humblest can use them as well as the loftiest. They will be as mighty and as prompt to do YOU a blessing as that of the world's greatest scientist. Say, more. Hypnotism can do for you what they mostly ignore. It can become to you a congenial and money-making study. As a professional Hypnotist you can earn a big income by public entertainments. My book gives full particulars of how this is done. The phenomena of Hypnotism are simply exhaustless as a source of knowledge, recreation, or side-splitting fun.

You Can Learn Hypnotism.

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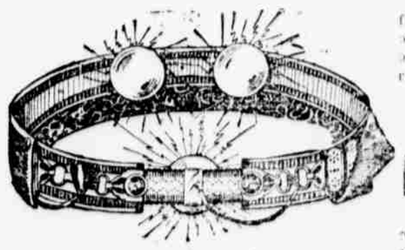

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