

BEVERIDGE AS FRONTIERSMAN

Scholarly Young Indianian Has Unique Experiences on Plains.

COWBOY SAVES HOOSIER SENATOR'S LIFE

Incident Occurred Fifteen Years Ago in Lane County, Kansas—Circumstances Thrilling Enough for a Dime Novel.

One would scarcely think, to look at the youthful appearing junior senator from Indiana, Mr. Beveridge, that he has had a varied experience as a frontiersman. But such is the fact. And, further, a cowboy saved his life in 1885 under circumstances thrilling enough to furnish a situation for a dime novel, writes the Washington correspondent of the Populist Capital.

The following incident, in which Senator Beveridge was one of the most prominent actors, occurred fifteen years ago out in Lane county, Kansas. This was in the days before the great Santa Fe railroad had come as a civilizing factor and when to carry a gun was part of the settlers' religion.

Mr. Beveridge was 23 years old and just out of college. He was full of Greek and Latin and eponymous—as young college graduates are apt to be—he had carried four extra studies in the time of his regular graduation and was as thin as a rail and paler than two "tenderfeet" rolled into one.

So he went west to rough it, to recover his flesh and strength and incidentally to see if he could not gain a fortune, for the west held many promises then, as it does now.

The young adventurer, with a pocket full of money, went out at Dighton, Lane county, Kan., and became the original real estate boomer in that section. Dighton at that time boasted of a few sod buildings—and that was all. There was the inevitable saloon, for this was an institution that flourished in the range as if such a thing as the state prohibitory law had never been heard of.

Dighton was located on the upland between the north and south fork of the Walnut, the little creek that finally finds its way to the Arkansas river. The little town was built on the crest half way between the two government military reservations at Fort Wallace and Dodge City. It was a day's journey either way and the place seemed to offer many inducements as a spot of half-way supply station.

Lays Out Town Lots. Scouting a possible future metropolis, young Beveridge began to lay out town lots. It was Mr. Beveridge who, with a partner, laid out the whole town of Dighton, which is today flourishing with schools and churches, and whose people are refined and progressive. Then it was different. Cowboys from off the range made it a rendezvous and rough character was plentiful.

Dodge City, after all, was a model of vice for all aspiring settlements on this western range. Senator Beveridge, in talking to a Populist Capital correspondent recently of his Kansas experience in 1885, said nothing to equal Dodge City staff of the New York World, and it was not long before he displayed such aptitude for the work, combined with rare political sagacity, that he was given full charge of the collection of news in the entire state of New Jersey for the Populist Capital.

Mr. Beveridge was in close contact with the leading politicians of the Sandy state, among others the late Governor Leon Abbott, whose admiration and friendship he quickly won to such an extent that the late democratic legislature of that state was induced by Mr. Abbott to create for Harvey Beveridge a position of that of insurance commissioner with a yearly salary of \$4,500 attached. At the same time he was also appointed a colonel on the governor's staff, and in that way gained the military title which he still enjoys, through the weakest of reasons from the range.

Cowboys and tenderfeet from the range, and Croscup was the friend of Beveridge, and for very good reasons. The burly plainsman had been nursed through a long and dangerous illness by the future United States senator who was ready to lay down his life for him. It needed no further proof that Croscup's headquarters in making his regular trips from Dodge to Fort Wallace, and his acquaintance with Beveridge began in this way.

One day there was great excitement in Dighton. A horse had been stolen, and all the crimes in the plainsman's list horse stealing was the most unforgivable. Wells, the well driller, had been found with a halter in his hand, and it had been identified as belonging to the missing horse. It was true that Wells was very drunk, and that his accuser was Joe Orr, a gambler, and Wells' bitter enemy, but it made little difference. Circumstantial evidence of the weakest kind was enough to convict in those days, and the court was glad enough to participate in a lynching by with out going too strictly into the merits of the case under consideration. So the fellow Wells was being hurried to his doom by the howling mob.

Beveridge, the real estate man, happened along, and the spectacle was too great on his ideas of justice to be borne calmly. His lawyer instinct to make the most of a good case asserted itself, too, until personal danger was hurried away and later secured a trial and acquittal.

But Joe Orr had a score of his own to settle. At dinner that day he made his boast openly that Wells would swing and that he would see about it. So pointed did his remarks become that the lawyer made the mistake of arguing with him.

Orr sprang to his feet with a horrible oath and brought his clenched fist down on the table with a force that made the dishes clatter. He abused Beveridge roundly and left the table swearing that he would kill him.

Those who heard Orr knew that his threat was not an idle one, and Mr. Beveridge had less doubt than any of the others. It came rather sooner than he had expected. The dinner came to an end, and he walked slowly back to Warren's. Orr was waiting before the door of his office. The black passion depicted on his face would have warned Mr. Beveridge that he meant to kill him, even if he had not seen the gambler reach for his gun.

In the face of what he believed to be certain death, and feeling, as he afterward expressed it, as if it were all up with him, Mr. Beveridge felt a curious sensation of fury come over him against this man who would take his life and have an innocent person hanged.

He stood with his shifting, uneasy gaze on the angry young man, and his gun by his side. Finally Beveridge finished his tongue lashing and turned slightly to behold Steve Croscup standing behind him with his revolver leveled at Orr.

"Are you through, Mr. Beveridge?" asked Croscup, calmly.

Then he marched Orr at the point of his gun down the road, which disappeared a slender thread across the prairie, and warned him what would happen if he should come back again.

Croscup had squared his debt to Beveridge.

GOOD STORY WELL TOLD.

How a Newspaper Man Became a Millionaire and a Journalist.

The rise of a plodding newspaper man to the rank of millionaire journalist is a thing that is observed in the Philadelphia Times. The recent monetary difficulties of the great publishing house of Harper & Brothers, announcement of which surprised both the literary and the financial world, has again placed in the focus of the public eye a young man who has been somewhat of a fortune teller in the name of Colonel George B. McClellan Harvey, through his being made president of the corporation which was now endeavoring to float the Harper vessel from the shoals of disaster.

This task he confidently hoped to accomplish, and his recent success fully indicates that there is no such word as fail in his lexicon. He is now also the editor and proprietor of the North American Review, in which, rumor says, he invested \$1,000,000, his total wealth being estimated at three that sum.

Yet, no further back than fifteen years ago Colonel Harvey was a young newspaper reporter, earning about \$15 a week, and, if the narrator is not mistaken, he was at that time engaged in collecting news from the northern part of New Jersey for Joseph Pulitzer's New York World. Loss this is the largest of the large fortune, acquired from such humble beginning, may inspire budding journalists with the idea that a newspaper office is a gate that opens upon the royal road to fortune, it may be well to explain that while Colonel Harvey achieved considerable fame and substantial remuneration in his newspaper employment, yet the accumulation of the large amount of money which he has amassed is owing to the fact that he is a man of his word and never broke a promise.

One exhibition of this trait made him a friend, and that friend brought him riches. In his only newspaper, he was a day's journey either way and the place seemed to offer many inducements as a spot of half-way supply station.

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MORPHINE HABIT PENALTIES.

Most Fascinating and Destructive of Modern Nerve "Tonics." That the morphine habit is increasing among the people of this country, says the Boston Herald, there is no doubt. Physicians, druggists and the importers and dealers themselves attest to this. In one city 50 per cent of all the morphine used is purchased by persons who use it without a physician's order.

The habit is usually acquired through the victim having first taken the drug to allay pain, but the somewhat herculean task of the fascinations of the change from pain, distress and insomnia to quietness, comfort and sleep is very intense, and overcomes all reason and judgment. After a short time of repeated use of morphine the reason is obscured, and the higher ethical brain succumbs, and all sense of right and wrong slowly disappears.

The failure of veracity is the first symptom. This goes on to extreme lengths. Associated with it is egotism, which grows with the degeneration of the victim. Often this is the more prominent symptom.

Some of the most dangerous among forgers and confidence men are morphine takers. Fortunately, the period of great mental acuteness along these lines is of short duration. The unstable brain state does not permit of any cunning and judgment. He who performs well under the influence of morphine while the secretiveness lasts, together with the low cunning and selfishness, it is found after a time that the reasoning faculties become benumbed, so that they cannot originate or adapt themselves to new conditions.

During the last years the morphine habit is often practically unnoticed. The patient may be a little odd in some respects—more bright or dull at one time than at another, or perhaps now sensitive and again indifferent. His ordinary conduct may be carried on without noticeable change, but his habits will deteriorate and he may explain them as due to some physical condition.

Later, however, more marked changes appear. The business man becomes unreliable and changeable and the society woman develops a taste for sympathy and an unusual emotional changeability. The worker from society, the workman under the influence of all kinds and senseless intrigues follow. Childish lying and foolish concealment, with egotistical boasts, are often common.

Sometimes the habits are associated with much acuteness and the writings of some authors have been marked by delicious imaginations and egotistical conceptions, which for their strangeness and novelty have been considered original. Curiously enough, these productions are usually very widely read. They are rarely on the same key or of the same quality and have a decidedly insane tinge.

Many morphine takers, having good constitutional, are able to use the drug for many years and partially to lose the habit. They are able, however, to become invalid, or to seek seclusion, and the erratic character of their brain work and reasoning suggests the disturbances going on. Others become greatly depressed, and are, or imbeciles, criminals, tramps or paupers, and eventually die of some intercurrent disease.

It is a fact not well known that a considerable proportion of the crimes and business failures of the present day are the result of the morphine habit. In the case of society, intrigues, divorces, stupid, unreasoning acts among persons of previously average sense, are often due to this same cause. Trampism, pauperism, prostitution and other evils are very often associated with the use of morphine, and in some cases in other drugs. In most cases the use of narcotic drugs has preceded these conditions. In some cases the use of liquor leads to indulgence in drugs. The narcotism which comes from the use of these drugs often finds an increased position of relief in morphine, and hence turns to it.

Morphinism is the most fatal and destructive of modern nerve diseases, and when once contracted is with great difficulty escaped. It is a fact not well known that a considerable proportion of the crimes and business failures of the present day are the result of the morphine habit.

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OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Few Cattle Offered on Saturday and Prices About the Same as on Friday.

GOOD CATTLE ARE FAR FROM PLENTY

Liberal Run of Hogs, and the Demand is Active at Stronger Prices. Market Has Been Very Even All the Week.

Receipts were: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Official Monday, 2,500; Tuesday, 2,500; Wednesday, 1,477; Thursday, 1,848; Friday, 1,418; Saturday, 478. Total this week, 9,613. Market steady to 2 1/2c higher, all grades, \$4.70-\$4.85. Sheep and lambs, 2.00-2.50. Hogs, 3.00-3.50. Cattle, 10-12 head, market steady; native, \$10.00-12.00; Texas westerns, \$10.00-12.00; calves, \$10.00-12.00; stockers and feeders, \$10.00-12.00.

St. Joseph Live Stock. SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 10.—(Special B.)—CATTLE—Receipts, 40 head; market steady; native, \$10.00-12.00; Texas westerns, \$10.00-12.00; calves, \$10.00-12.00; stockers and feeders, \$10.00-12.00.

St. Louis Live Stock. ST. LOUIS, March 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600 head; market steady; native, \$10.00-12.00; Texas westerns, \$10.00-12.00; calves, \$10.00-12.00; stockers and feeders, \$10.00-12.00.

Chicago Grain and Provisions. CHICAGO, March 10.—The aggressive strength and activity of corn, engendered by higher cables, the cash demand and the small country offerings, made that market the center of interest on the Board of Trade today.

London Stock Exchange. LONDON, March 10.—The Stock exchange last week was quiet, attention being almost exclusively absorbed by the new war bill, which has already been subscribed three times over.

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Wheat. 60c, 61c, 62c, 63c, 64c, 65c, 66c, 67c, 68c, 69c, 70c, 71c, 72c, 73c, 74c, 75c, 76c, 77c, 78c, 79c, 80c, 81c, 82c, 83c, 84c, 85c, 86c, 87c, 88c, 89c, 90c, 91c, 92c, 93c, 94c, 95c, 96c, 97c, 98c, 99c, 100c.

Barley. 10c, 11c, 12c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c, 18c, 19c, 20c, 21c, 22c, 23c, 24c, 25c, 26c, 27c, 28c, 29c, 30c, 31c, 32c, 33c, 34c, 35c, 36c, 37c, 38c, 39c, 40c, 41c, 42c, 43c, 44c, 45c, 46c, 47c, 48c, 49c, 50c.

Oats. 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 11c, 12c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c, 18c, 19c, 20c, 21c, 22c, 23c, 24c, 25c, 26c, 27c, 28c, 29c, 30c, 31c, 32c, 33c, 34c, 35c, 36c, 37c, 38c, 39c, 40c, 41c, 42c, 43c, 44c, 45c, 46c, 47c, 48c, 49c, 50c.

Flour. 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 1.60, 1.65, 1.70, 1.75, 1.80, 1.85, 1.90, 1.95, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 2.60, 2.65, 2.70, 2.75, 2.80, 2.85, 2.90, 2.95, 3.00.

Wheat. 60c, 61c, 62c, 63c, 64c, 65c, 66c, 67c, 68c, 69c, 70c, 71c, 72c, 73c, 74c, 75c, 76c, 77c, 78c, 79c, 80c, 81c, 82c, 83c, 84c, 85c, 86c, 87c, 88c, 89c, 90c, 91c, 92c, 93c, 94c, 95c, 96c, 97c, 98c, 99c, 100c.

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Wheat. 60c, 61c, 62c, 63c, 64c, 65c, 66c, 67c, 68c, 69c, 70c, 71c, 72c, 73c, 74c, 75c, 76c, 77c, 78c, 79c, 80c, 81c, 82c, 83c, 84c, 85c, 86c, 87c, 88c, 89c, 90c, 91c, 92c, 93c, 94c, 95c, 96c, 97c, 98c, 99c, 100c.

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Oats. 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 11c, 12c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c, 18c, 19c, 20c, 21c, 22c, 23c, 24c, 25c, 26c, 27c, 28c, 29c, 30c, 31c, 32c, 33c, 34c, 35c, 36c, 37c, 38c, 39c, 40c, 41c, 42c, 43c, 44c, 45c, 46c, 47c, 48c, 49c, 50c.

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