#### STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

SCENES AT THE DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF AMONG THE INDIANS.

Bi-Monthly Issue of Rations-At the The Crier.

seated in an open buckboard, with my knees under a buffalo robe to keep out the cold, and the thriving town of Mandan, Dakota, was rapidly disappearing behind me. I had commenced the fifty mile ride southward to Fort Yates, on the Missouri river, where is the Rock agency.

Late that afternoon we drew near the agency. We passed many Indians on foot, or riding their ponies. Tepees or Indian tents began to appear in great numbers. Crowds of Indian boys, clad even on this cold day in only a cotton shirt and deer skin moccasins, were playing in the road. Each boy had a bundle of long darts, which he would throw by resting the dart upon the ankle of one foot held in the air for that purpose, and then giving the rod a sudden jerk distances and with what accuracy they would throw these darts. My companion told me that these villages of tents were only temporary, and that upon the following Monday night the tepees would be pitched far apart. The Indians had collected here now for their bi-monthly issue of rations. On the following morning, which happened to be Saturday, the cattle would be killed and the beef distributed, and on Monday the other components of the ration, consisting of flour, meal, salt, sugar, coffee and pork, would be Issued. Saturday is known as "killing day," and very full of interest I found it,

AT THE SLAUGHTER PEN. The next morning the officer at Fort Yates, whose guest I was, suggested our driving to the "Edding." I karned that there were two slaughter pens, one north and one south of the post, and both distant about two miles from it. The "lower killing" is attended to first, all the Indians living on that side of the post receiving their beef there. Each head of cattle is carefully inspected and branded before the killing commenced. When we arrived at the "lower killing" we found an enormous crowd of Indians, numbering probably 5,000, while coming in across the prairie on the numerous trails leading to the cattle pens were hundreds more, walking, riding, driving oxen or leading ponies. Most of the Indians rode bareback or with only a blanket. Their ponies are hardy little bussts, and are said to be descendants from Arabian stock which were introduced into Spain with the Sararens, and into America by Cortez and three complacent, full grown Indians on his

The inspecting and branding of the cattle had already been completed, and the shooting commenced when we arrived. The cattle were confined in an open stockade, and were shot down from the outside by Indians de-

My host pointed out to me n buck who | Mr. Lynch informed me that he had never had a dight stoop in his shoulders. He wore moremeins, trousers, and a blue checked cot-ton shirt. On his head he had an old black Indian pipe. This man was Sitting Bull.
Amount the white men, as well as in his own tribe, he has a reputation for dishonesty, cumular, and treachery. Gaul, a rival chief, of whom Sitting Bull is very jealous, is a far more remarkable man. His face is a strong by his neck. This was called aiding the civil grasped my hand as though he meant it. Gand recognizes the fact that it is useless for his people to fight the whites, and for that reason he is a counselor for peace. Sitting Buil, on the contrary, is constantly encouraging dissatisfaction. Should the Sioux ever take to the warpath, it is most probable that the more civilized under Ganl will remain at peace, while the others under Sitting Bull will make the trouble,

An important person at these killings is the tribe "crier." He was an old buck of lusty lungs, who, standing upon a small hill, proclaimed a feast, and advising all to fill themselves while the opportunity offered.

Other vocal sounds of a more lugubrious character were heard on all sides. One woman was seated on the ground, rocking herself to and fro, uttering most piteous walls. Other women in various attitudes were vying with her in producing the most mournful sounds. These were mourners, deploring the taking off of some near relative, or a bright and shining light in the tribe. These deaths are, however, generally kept secret if possible until the following annual census, in order that the surviving members of the family may enjoy the rations of the deceased brother or sister.

One beef creature is allowed for a certain number of Indians who are grouped accordingly. When the shooting was over the stockade gates were opened, and one reprepentative from each group pushed forward with his yoke of oxen or team of ponies eager to seize upon the biggest and fattest steer. A surging mass of men and animals were thus soon passing through the gates. The simurhtered cattle were then drawn out by the horns and placed in convenient places to badressed. This work is done by the squaws, who commence at once, and in a few minntes a hundred groups scattered about are busily engaged in an occupation that seems

Every scrap of beef is saved. Even the entrails are eaten raw. The lungs and livers are given to the squaws to remunerate them for dessing the animals. After the work was done I saw them squatting around in group enjoying a light lunch of raw liver,-Cor. New York Sun.

An ingenious fellow is traveling through Penny Ivania selling "a valuable preparation warranted to polish tinware." This valuable preparation is wood ashes, which he begs from the farmers along the read, sifts, puts up he next boxes and sells for a quarter a tom.—New York Sun, ART OF SELF DEFENSE.

Julian Hawthorne's Ideas Concerning the

Use of Fists-Instinct. It is difficult to understand how there could ever have been a period in the world's history when what has been called the roble art of A Crowd of Savages Waiting for Their | self-defense (with the fists understood) was an art unpracticed or unknown. How could any boy conduct any manner of relations Slaughter Pen-Sitting Bull and Gaul. with other boys without giving and receiving an incidental bloody nose or black eyer It may be true, as the divine Watts maintains, Early on Oct. 7, 1886, I was comfortably that our little hands were never made to tear each other's eyes; but there was never a doubt in the mind of any healthy and wholesome youth as to what his little fists were made for. The new born babe comes into the world with elinched flets, in token, doubtless, of his purpose to take his own part in famous Sioux agency known as Standing | that world later on; and it is long before he outgrows the influence of that early instinct:

if not, so much the worse for him. When a boy is insulted, when his rights are invaded, when he feels himself in danger of feeling frightened, what is the natural and proper thing for him to do? To cry? To run away and tell mamma? To call names? To smile sweetly and make a polite remark? I trow not! I admit that there may be boys and boys; but the boy who is a boy, in any decent and tolerable sense of the word, that boy sets his teeth, doubles up his fists, the with his hand. It was wonderful to what | blood the to his face (all ready to be tapped), and he pitches in. It is a fine thing to do, and to men; it is as natural as eating apples; and the effect upon the digestion, circulation, and higher moral qualities generally, is vastly better.

Of course, in an artificial age, and among effete nations, there may be boys who are corrupt and inhuman from their birth; and such boys may, for aught I can tell, act, under provocation, in either one of the objectionable ways enumerated above; or they may scratch, or bite, or pull hair, or kick shins. Indeed, now that I consult my memory, and am by it transported to a far distant epoch, when I had my abode in the land of Dante, Raphael, Numa Pompilius and the pope -in short, when I was in Italy-I recollect finding the Italian boys singularly and revoltingly descient in the knowledge and practice of those rules and traditions that are the Lirthright of the Anglo-Saxon, They never used their fists; they used to stand off at a distance and throw stones; they were wont to express a hope that their enemies might die of a stroke of apoplexy, and if forced to close quarters they even scrupled not to draw their wretched little pocket knives. That was in the evil days of the French and Austrian occupation, when the spirit of the people was broken. Let us hope that the children of this age are children of more light.-Julian Hawthorne in The Coszaopolitan,

The Originator of Lynch Law. Andrew Ellicott, who was L'Enfant's subhis followers. I have frequently seen one of cordinate in laying out Washington city, and these tough little animals trotting along with | who managed to supplant him, afterwards surveyed the line between the United States and the Spanish colonies in Florida. While there he met Capt. Lynch, the originator of lynch law, of whom he gives in his manu-

script journal the following account: "Capt. Lynch," wrote Mr. Ellicott, "was the author of the lynch laws so well known tailed for the purpose. The two sides of the | and so frequently carried into effect some stockade not in range of the rifles were | years ago in some of the states, in defiance of erowded with Indians of all ages and both sexes, while from the vantage ground of I had the following details of procedure from goods" enterprise, that it is well to address their wagons many more were looking on his own lips: The lynch men associated for people in sore need of money. The man in with brutal pleasure. Eagles' feathers and the purpose of punishing crimes in a summary good circumstances will not be likely like or naments frequently adorned their per- | way, without the technical and tedious forms | to consider favorably a proposition to sons, but their principal clothing consisted of our courts of justice. Upon a report be- rum his reputation for the gain of a of cast off garments of civilization, covered ing made by any member of the association few dollars. So that one method of comof cast off garments of civilization, covered in nearly every case by a dirty government blanket. When a poor steer was atruck in some spot that was not vital a grant of satisfaction and pleasure arose from 1,000 Indian throats at the wounded animal's suffering.

In made by any member of the association of a crime being committed in the vicinity of their jurisdiction, the person so complained of compiling lists of persons who may be expected to send \$10 in order to get \$100 of counterfeit money has been to note down the possible. If apparamented he was carried before some member of the association of a crime being committed in the vicinity of their jurisdiction, the person so complained of compiling lists of persons who may be expected to send \$10 in order to get \$100 of counterfeit money has been to note down the possible. If apparament of the association of a crime being committed in the vicinity of their jurisdiction, the person so complained to send \$100 of counterfeit money has been to note down the possible. If apparament the person so complained of their jurisdiction, the person so complained to send \$100 of counterfeit money has been to note down the person so complained of the person so complained to send \$100 of counterfeit money has been to note down the person so complained to send \$100 of counterfeit money has a mortgage or a judgment entered and the person so complained to send \$100 of counterfeit money has a mortgage or a judgment Stilling here and there in little groups were aminot. If his answers were not satisfactory some old fellows whose age had cooled their he was whipped until they were so. These love for bloodshed. They were calmly and extorted answers usually involved others in silently passing the long stemmed Indian pipe | the supposed crime, who in turn were punaround the little circles. On one side were | blied in like manner. These punishments the Ladian traders, busy bargaining for the | were sometimes severe, in consequence of the hides of the animals that were being shot | answers extorted under the influence of the smarting whip to interrogatories put by membased of the association.

was, perhaps, 50 years of aga. He wastall, and in any case given a vote for the punishment of death. Some, however, he acknowledged, had been hanged, but not in the common way. A horse became their executioner. hat, with the skin and head of a large hawk | The manner was thus: The person to be pinned to its crown. Over all was the blan- hanged was placed on a horse, with his hands ket, and in his hand was the long stemmed | tied behind him. A rope was tied about his one, and full of character. When introduced | authority. It seems almost incredible," conto use he looked me full in the face, and | times Mr. Ellicott, "that such proceedings should be had, governed by known laws. It may, nevertheless, be relied on. I should not have asserted it as a fact had it not been related to me by Mr. Lynch himself and by his neighbors. Ben: Perley Poore in Boston Budget.

The Laird and the Queen.

While in Perthshire recently Queen Vic toria requested an old Highland laird to visit ber, and when he did so very graciously received him, thanked him for coming and then explained why she wished to see him. "I should like to know," she said, "the exact spot where the pretender landed, and"-She was allowed to proceed no further. Instantly the old chief laid his hand upon her shoulder, saying: "He was no pretender. madam; he was our king." "I beg your par-don," said the queen, kindly; "I ought not to have used that word. I should have said Prince Charles Edward." Then, by way of humoring the gruff old Jacobite, she added: You know that I too, have Stuart blood in my veins." "Yes, I know it," was the reply and were it not for that you would not be

where you are," This plain speaking, which rather startled her retiaue, did not displease the queen; on the contrary, she was amused at it and seemed to like it, and it roused her interest in her uncourtly mannered subject, and her way if taking it went to his heart and unbent and softened his stern spirit. They talked long together, and they parted like old friends. On the queen's return to the castle where she was staying she said to her host: "I have just met one of the most honest men in my realm."-New York Tribune.

Little Bobby Speaks.

Young Minister (making an evening call) -I am sorry, Mrs. Hendricks, to learn that Miss Clara is spending the evening out. Bobby (who had been allowed to sit up a little later on the express condition that he authorities an attempt is made to seize the was to be seen, not heard)-Yes, Mr. Whitechoker, Chara told Mr. Featherly when they started that she thought you would be sorry.

A "Composite" Etching. Wife-Did you pay much for this etching! It isn't an artist's proof.

Husband-Oh, yes, it is, Wife-Well, it looks very blurred and in-

Husband-Oh, they're all the go now. That's one of those composite etchings you read of so much in the magazines nowadayz. -Detroit Free Press.

#### THE DUPES' DIRECTORY.

VALUABLE LISTS WHICH ENABLE SWINDLERS TO CATCH VICTIMS.

How the City Directories are Compiled and Used to Flood the Malls-Explanation of Snide Advertisements and Swindling Circulars.

It has often puzzled people to understand how the petty swindlers of our great cities succeed in flooding the country with their circulars, and in almost every instance getting their propositions to people who, if they do not become dupes, at least read or consider them. Judging by the number of letters sent to the New York postoffice authorities. ties every day by people who have received propositions to buy counterfeit money or to engage in other nefarious schemes, several thousand swindling circulars must leave New York every evening for different parts of the country. And the question naturally comer up: How do these swindlers get hold of the names of several thousand persons every day! The answer is that this collection of names and the distribution and sale of lists of names of possible dupes is a systematized business which has been carried on for years by specialists, and probably affords a very handsome income to a score of sharpers whose sole stock in trade is that they control whole books full of names and addresses.

Of course, in a large city like New York there are plenty of legitimate calls for lists of persons who may be interested in buying this or that article, and several well known publications are devoted to the compilation of such lists. Some business men want only rich people, because their wares are costly; others want only poor people, because they offer schemes for the saving of pennies. Each trade has its special lists. One man has a list of all the doctors in the country, another of all the dentists, another will sell a list containing every milliner, etc., etc. Each trade journal is supposed to possess a list of all the business houses throughout the country in its special line. The compilation of such lists calls for nothing more than ordinary industry and business intelligence, and yet when done such a list may be absolutely indispensable to a business house wishing to put a certain article before the country. The best known ways of preparing such lists are very simple. One list of all the doctors of the United States, which was shown the writer, had been compiled from the medical directories of every state and county and from the city directories in each large town. For all practical purposes it is a perfectly relia-ble list of some 10,000 medical men. The methods in other businesses are similar,

In the business of compiling lists for swindlers there is an entire change in the methods used, and a peculiarity which will be noted at once by inquirers is that a dupes' directory, as such a list may be termed, is composed preferably of persons in difficulties. When a man wishes to sell soap to grocers or householders, or diamonds to rich people, he wishes every name on the list of people to whom he will send circulars to represent a solvent person, better still if actually rich. With the compiler of a dupes' directory it is entirely different. Experience has taught the swindler who uses the mail for a counterhim in the county register's office. The small farmer struggling against a mortgage may listen to the tempter. In another branch of the swindling business by mail, not connected with offers of counterfeit money, the lists are supposed to contain only the names of persons of very moderate means, because they alone would be likely to buy cheap

plated spoons at \$1 a dozen, etc. For the purpose of getting at such people, the tax lists are gone over and all the rich people weeded out.

Besides the actual copying off of lists of names which are found in the public buildings of every small town on the tax list or real estate records, a common method employed by dealers in such lists is to send out

jewelry, tifty cent diamond rings, silver

circulars couched as follows: "DEAR SIR-We are engaged in the manufacture and sale of one of the best stoves ever made in this country. It is a patent device, whereby a novel arrangement of draughts enables you to save 50 per cent, of the amount of coal used in other stoves; the grate is also a patent one, which enables you to save 25 per cent. of the coal, so that within a year the stove will pay for itself. We feel that this stove will be a blessing to the com-munity and that it is a charity to introduce it. We therefore wish to make you the following offer: If you will send us the names and addresses of 250 persons living in your

town we will send you a valuable engraving worth at least \$5, and if our circulars to the persons whose names you send result in the

you one stove gratis," No one but those in the business have any idea of the number of persons who go to work and write out the 250 names and send them on, never to hear any more of the wonderful stove or its manufacturers. But, if they were to inquire carefully, they would discover that some of the persons whose names they have given were invited sooner or later to buy counterfeit money or fifty cent diamond rings. This method of obtaining names has been going on for years, and some of the rascals who thrive upon it are bold enough to advertise in the country papers that they will send their engravings in return for names. A gentleman who has had considerable experience in ferreting out swindlers who use the mails said that the whole stock in trade of many of these swindling concerns consists in their lists of names; therefore, they are willing to pay well for a list which is known to be reliable The average price to swindlers who offer to sell counterfeit money is said to be fifty cents for every 100 names, and it is agreed that the lists must be returned in good order after having been once used, so that some new kind of game may be tried upon the unfortunates whose names are upon it. When the swindler wants to try a new game he has to buy his list from the regular dealer and pay his fifty cents a 100.

Whenever a scheme is broken up by the list of dupes, and invariably the attempt to foiled. Evidently the experts in this kind of business know the money value of such lists, which are guarded with the utmost care. That these lists are not always thoroughly reliable is often shown by the invitations to buy counterfeit money or chromos sent to persons long since dead. And it is also the common experience of persons who send their names for one of the gorgeous presents offered for nothing in so many of the country papers to receive for years circulars of every description inviting them to buy chromos or canvass for washing powders -"H. H. H." in New York Star.

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