

Ingalls, Okla., correspondence to the | plying this demand offers great prof-New York World: The Western "bad" its

man is passing away. The desperado bids fair to become an extinct species. The crack of the six-shooter is no long ' heard in the land, but instead, in the quiet and peaceful twilight, vis-Hors to this once wickedest town in the wickedest region of the union hear as he is released he is prone to com-Moody and Sankey's songs sung by men who were such expert rifle shots that they could pick a fly off a cowboy's hat a distance of two squares with unerring certainty.

The fact of the matter is Ingalis and the adjacent towns are at this moment enjoying a much-needed revival of religion. Cowboys and "bad" men no longer "go on the scout," but instead attend revivals, prayer meetings and Sunday school picnics. There is not a saloon open in Ingalls, yet only reently more whisky was drunk here in proportion to the population than anywhere else. Nor is there any dedre on the part of the people to rearn to their evil ways. It would be impossible to secure enough signatures to an application for a license to permit a saloon to be opened. Every one of the former "bad men" and cowboys has joined the church. One is superintendent of the Sunday school and two others are teachers.

Never has civilization seen such a change as has been witnessed in this vicinity during the past six months. kee Bill." He was a wolf in human that has been too common in Okla-

Once a cowboy is arrested for illicit selling of whiskey his fate is practically sealed. He gets a sentence to a term in the penitentiary, a punishment that seems to him out of all proportion to the seriorsness of the offense. As soon mit the offense again, as he is always penniless and his old crime offers a sure method of making money. Soon the deputy marshals are after him again. He knows that a second conviction will mean a long term in the penitentiary, and he resolves not to be taken alive. In the pursuit of this policy he kills a deputy marshal or two. Then his capture means hanging and he becomes an outlaw, or, as he puts it, he "goes on the scout." He no longer has a home except in the saddle, the earth is his bed and the star-sprinkled sky forms his coverlet. Being forced to keep moving all the time, he is unable to pursue the "bootlegging" business, as the sale of liquor to Indians is called, with such attention to business as insures profit, and he becomes a train robber or joins a "gang" and terrorizes a town while securing the funds he needs from the

local bank or general stores. One of the worst of the desperadoes who ever belonged to the Cook gang was Crawford Goldsby, alias "Chero-

at eleven. Certain it is that there was official his position. The desperadoes no difficulty in convicting him before had friends even among the officials. Judge Isaac C. Parker, and he was sentenced to be hanged.

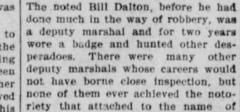
After his trial he was returnel to the jail to await the action of the Appellate Court, his attorneys having taken an appeal. He could have been convicted on three or four other charges of murder, and yet he stayed in jail several months. During this time a friend visited him and gave him a revolver and a box of cartridges. That night when Goldsby was told to return to his cell for the night, after having had the freedom of the corridor all day, he drew his revolver and shot one of the jailers. He was disarmed, and the next day was again arraigned before Judge Parker, and inside of an hour was tried, convicted

and again sertenced to be hanged. Again his attorneys took an appeal. Goldsby was a citizen of the Cherokee Nation, and as such was entitled to receive about \$600 when the United States government made its next payment on account of the purchase of the Cherokee strip. If he were alive he would be worth \$600; if dead he was absolutely worthless. So his lawyers kept him alive until the payment was made. Then Goldsby was hanged on the scaffold that had been used more than one hundred times in the jail yard at Fort Smith. His mother stood on the scaffold with him as he dropped

to his death. After the noose was adjusted the hangman asked Goldsby if he had anything to say. "No," replied the desperado. "I did not come out here to make a speech.

I came here to be hanged." Perhaps "Cherokee Bill" was an ex-

aggerated type of a species of bad man



Dalton About six menths ago there was a noticeable change in the complexion of affairs hereabouts. The gangs having been broken up, the deputy marshals turned their attention to the capture of the solitary criminals, and the country began to entertain a respect for the law and for the men engaged in the effort to enforce it. The time was ripe for a religious revival, and

the men for the occasion appeared. Nearly all of the bad men in Ingalls, Lawson and Cushing joined the church. The variety halls were forced to close, and the saloons soon followed. Gambling-houses closed for lack of customers, and churches and Sunday-schools took their places. Pistols were discarded in favor of Bibles, and Psalms are now heard Sunday evenitgs instead of the rattle of poker chips and the whirr of the roulette wheel.

The real leader of the Dalton gang was Bill Doolin. His name was not so well known in the east, and his picture never adorned so many newspapers, but in the Territories he was known as one of the most desperate men who ever terrorized a community, After Dalton was killed, three years ago, Doolin was in sole command of the gang He was captured once in Eureka Springs, Ark., and lodged in iail in Guthrie but escaped soon afterwards, and for more than a year was constantly "on the scout." He was surrounded last summer by Deputy Marshal Thomas and a posse at a blacksmith shop northeast of here. Doolin was having his horse shod early in the morning when the officers arrived and surrounded the bandit. Doolin offered fight, but the officers gave him 'no chance. A dozen of them opened fire on him at once, and he fell dead, pierced by twenty-seven bullets.

## Tea-Cup Times.

Women, of course, were excluded from the coffee-houses, but they organized "tea-drinkings," as they were called, to which both men and women flocked. Fancy such a company assembled in a fine lady's boudoir, sipping fragrant Hyson from handleless cups of egg-shell china, while Pope and Lady Mary sparred at each other, or Pepys retailed the latest news; what marriages were prospective, or who at the last drawing room had been adjudged the reigning beauty. At such time, when Swift lived at St. James' and lay in bed to compose, because the nights were cold and coals dear, he may have discussed Gay's death with Pope over a cup of tea. It was from such "tea-drinkings" that the witty and erratic dean gathered much of the materials for "Journal to Stella." With the fashion of tea-parties was developed the taste for china. The

tern and design the more valuable the tea cup.-Lippincott's.

Deadliest of All Gun

more grotesque and unusual the pat-

# TO THE NORTH POLE.

THE JOURNEY OF PROF. AN-DREE IN HIS BALLOON.

Frof. Greeley Believes He Will Neve Return-Andree, However, Thought He Would Be Able to Overcome All Difficulties Pointed Out to Him.

## Greeley on Prof. Andree.

WASHINGTON, July 24 .- In reply to a telegraphic request, General A. W. Greeley, the Arctic explorer, has sent from Linden, Va., the following statement regarding the Andree expedi-tion: "It is possible that Professor Andree may have reached the North pole or its vicinity. Telegraphic reports, so far as I have seen, state that he started with a south wind of twenty-two miles an hour. The chance of such a wind blowing 600 miles straight to the North pole is, however, small, as it would be an extraordinary meteorological phenomenon, such as has never accompanied any.storm. My opinions on Andree's projected expedition and his probable return were expressed at the sixth International Geographical congress in July, 1895, in London, where I debated the subject publicly with Prof. Andree and also discussed the chances with him privately, and he admitted the extreme hazardousness of the project which I strongly outlined. I pointed out that even should he reach the pole, he could hardly expect to find his south wind continuing across the pole for a thousand miles as a north wind. I urged that his chances of attaining the North American coast were infinitely small, as the observations at Lady Franklin bay, Grinnell Land and Point Barrow, Alaska, showed that the summer winds were almost constantly from the south, while strong north winds were almost unknown. Andree said: 'Then I shall expect to land somewhere on the Siberian coast.' He also again expressed his determination to go and his confidence of returning safely. Prof. Ekholm, who accompanied Andree in his unsuccessful attempt of last summer. declined to go this year on account of the dangers that i urged upon Andree --that permeability of the balloon, which allows gas to escape constantly, but which Andree claimed to have overcome. While I believe that Andree will never return, ( yet experience teaches us that miraculous things occur daily."

## ANDREE NOT HEARD FROM.

LONDON, July 24.- A dispatch from Copenhagen says that the report of the capture of a carrier pigeon in the vicinity of Tromsoe, near the north point of Norway, stamped with the words and figures, "North pole passed 15," isnot true.

The Hamburgische Correspondenz says that a thousand birds belonging to various pigeon flying societies were released July 13, about 280 kilometers northwest of Heligoland. Each had an aluminum ring on its leg inscribed with a number or a letter to indicate the year of its acquisition. "It is be-lieved," says the paper, "that the pigeon found in the neighborhood of Sovde in Rifylke with a silver ring on one of its feet and its wings stamped with 'North pole, 142 W 47.62' was one of these."

CLAIMS KLONDYKE FIELD.

# SAVING LIVE STOCK

Plan to Rid Cattle in Quarantine District of Animal Pests.

Omaha dispatch: The dipping of sheep at stock yards all over the coun-try for the purpose of curing scab and other diseases have proven so successful that experiments have been made

with cattle. From February until November the government prohibits the shipment of cattle from certain districts where which is rigorously enforced by gov-ernment inspectors at all stock yards, prevents the marketing of thousands of cattle during the spring, fall and

summer months. Col. James L. Paxton, superintendent of the Union stock yards at South Omaha, is deeply interested in the cattle dipping scheme and intends paying close attention to the Fort Worth experiment. Mr. Paxton said that if some cheap and effective dip can be iscovered it will add \$5 a head to the value of every steer within the quar-natine district. Besides this the reteipts of southern and California cattle at this market would be greatly in-creased. Col. Paxton said that experiments were now being made in California with a sulphur dip, which is used on sheep, and that Charles H. Blimer, an official of the bureau of animal industry, had been sent from Washington to watch the experiments and investigate the matter.

A dip has been discovered and is to e used at the Fort Worth stock yards. Dipping tanks are now being built and will be ready for use in about a week They are on about the same principle as those in use for many years with sheep. A vat holding about 5,000 gallons is to be constructed. The entrance is through a narrow chute at the end of which is a trap door balanced over the end of the vat, so that when an animal arrives on the trap it loses its balance and plunges into the vat. It is at first entirely submerged, thus bringing the solution in contact with every part of the body. On rising to the surface the animal swims to the exit which is provided with an incline floor fitted with cleats. This size and style of vat will dip about 1,000 cattle

a day. Various kinds of dips have been ex-perimented with by officials of the Fort Worth stock yards company and others interested. Cottonseed oil has been found effective, but crude petroeum or black mineral oil with a small per tentage of carbolic acid, has been found to be better. A layer of this solution two inches thick is put in the water in the tank and when the cattle some out it clings to every part of the

The only question which is yet to be inswered is the practical commercial value and the effectiveness of one dipping. Dipped cattle covered with ticks have been shipped from Texas to Mis-souri with satisfactory results. Some experimenters say that there must be two dippings, with an interval between to make the process effectual. A per-fect chemical that will destroy the ticks at one dipping has yet to be dis-covered. The difficulty lies in the fact that it must destroy the ticks without injuring the cattle.

## Penitentiary Affairs.

Land Commissioner Wolfe, says the Lincoln Journal, claims to be the only one who ever held his office and turned cash into the state treasury for the rent of penitentiary lands. Mr. Wolfe secured a receipt yesterday from the state treasurer for \$207.50, half of the rent of 200 acres of penitentiary land izing mean Sprague. The land is lying near Sprague. The land is rented by C. L. Buel. The other half of the rent is to be paid by January 1 and it is secured by a note. There is really no law governing the renting of penitentiary lands. There are not many acres in the state, but it has been customary for squatters to use the land and make no payment. Land Commissioner Russell claimed to be the first commissioner who ever collected any money from squatters, but the \$600.70 which he collected was spent and not turned into the treasury. His report contains an itemized account showing that he spent most of the money for postage. A part of it was money for postage. A part of it was applied on a payment due the Lauer estate as reimbursement for the pur-chase price of land which Mr. Lauer bought and was afterward required to The money turn back to the state. which Mr. Wolfe has collected was re by Treasurer Meserve and ceived placed in a new fund which will be known as the penitentiary labor fund.



A SCENE OF FREQUENT OCCURRENCE BEFORE RELIGION CAME.

Ingalls is not the only town that has | form, and it is perfectly truthful to , homa. They are now nearly extinct. voice of the minister and has heeded. in shooting his fellowman. The leaven of righteousness has workhave nothing to do but join in the pealm singing. The opening of Oklahoma lessened the field of the desperadoes and thereby made it possible for the deputy marshals to wage a more successful war upon them. After a few years the Cook gang, the Dalton gang and the Doolin gang were exterminated. Nearly all of the members were killed, and those who were captured alive were either hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., or received long sentences in prison. Horse stealing became less profitable and the criminals who had formerly lived by that easy method were forced to engage in bank robberies, train holdups and the sacking and pillaging securely. of country stores, towns and villages. Every one of the "bad men" forming one of these gangs had a score or more of friends who would give him help when he needed it. As members of the gang were killed their folaces were filled by some of these friends. For several years a man eculd be a pretty bad citizen down here and still stay out of jail and hold up his head among the other residents. Everyone went armed, and shooting affrays were numerous. There is not a town in Oklahoma that has not had its killing. Visitors can see the marks of bullets on various stores, and strangers are told where such and such a man was shot to death. More than twenty men have been killed in this town since it was settled. In the town cemetery at Lawson are the graves of a dozen men who died with their boots on. In Guthrie, the capital of the Territory, shootings have been common on the street, and there is more than one stain on the city's pavements caused by human blood and which resists the action of time and rain. A great many desperadoes owe their start on the road that led them to become outlaws to the United States aws regarding the sale of whiskey to an Indian. Uncle Sam is very particular that his wards shall not become drunkards, while the Indian is just as anxiona to become intoxicated when the occasion offers. As a result the Indian usually gets his whiskey and the man who supplies it does so at an emormons profit. There is practically no limit to what an Indian will pay for whiskey, and the business of sup-

been affected by the wave of religion say that he did not regard the killing All of the organized gangs have been and reform. All this section, various- of a deputy marshal as a sin. He wiped out. Bill Cook is the only one ly known as the "Triangle," or as the knew it to be against the law, but in of the leaders who is alive, and he is "Flat-Iron Country," has heard the no other way could he see any harm doing a forty-five-year sentence in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y. All of Hundreds of people have been bap- When about fifteen years old he be- the others-Bill Doolin. Bill Dalton, tized, and scores of new churches and gan selling whiskey to Indians. He "Zip" Wyatt-were killed while resist-Sunday-schools have been opened. was soon arrested, but was released on ing arrest. The opening of Oklahoma bail. All his life he had used revol- erabled the deputy marshals to follow ed so well that the deputy marshals ver and pistol, and he declared that the outlaws with hopes of success, and he would not be captured again. He had many friends who secretly admirtrail the outlaws for the hope of the ed his bravado and fearlessness. They offered him refuge when deputy marpress companies the extermination of shals were around, and if too closely the gangs was made possible. pushed he could always depend on his During all of this time the progress unerring aim to save himself. But of religion was slow. There were few he was finally taken alive through the churches, and those were seldom attreachery of supposed friends. They tended by any considerable portion of were stopping at the same house with the population. Whiskey drinking, him, and as he stooped one day to fix gambling and worse vices were comthe fire in the open hearth one of mon. Nearly every little town had a from the use of cordite. The whole of them seized a billet of wood, as if to variety show, which was a den of vice this substance is expended in pressure, help him, and struck him a terrible and iniquity. Women of the worst sort blow across the head. This put him from similar dives in Texas and Missouri were secured by the proprietors, "to sleep," as the marshal said, and cent. when he awoke his beloved revolver and robbery and murder were comand rifle were gone and he was tied i mon. So corrupt was the community that Goldsby was part Indian and part many of the worst desperadoes escap- stand great variations in temperature. negro-a bad combination. He was ed from jall after being arrested. These surly on the way to Fort Smith, escapes, especially in the case of the whither he was taken for trial. No women, who were companions of the one knows how many men he had kill- desperadces, became a scandal of vast ed. A low estimate puts the number proportions and cost more than one being about \$50 each.

with plenty of brave men willing to slayers ever yet invented. As with all rewards offered by railroad and ex- fired by hand. After that the weapon

The English government is now experimenting with a gun that will fire

1,000 shots in 123 seconds. It is the deadliest of all the automatic manmachine guns, the first shot must be will absorb cartridges and emit a chain of bullets as long as it is fed. Experiments made thus far show that on the occasion of a brief, sharp attack the gun can actually be made to fire eleven shots in a single second. A very interesting feature of this new gun is that the explosive power results whereas black powder is only useful for pressure to the extent of 50 per The experiments with cordite and with the gun referred to show conclusively that cordite is not affect-

ed by water, as is gunpowder, and will New York Herald.

Denmark has the greatest amount to the inhabitant in the savings bank,

W. J. Arkell to File on It by "Right of Discovery."

NEW YORK, July 24 .-- W. J. Arkell, of the Arkell Weekly company of this city, announced last night that he expected to claim the gold fields in the Klondyke district by right of discovery for the estate of E. J. Glave. Glave was the explorer who headed the expedition to Alaska in 1890-91, organized by W. J. Arkell of Leslie's Weekly.

Mr. Arkell said that as he sustained this expedition he believed he has claim by right of discovery to the Klondyke territory. Mr. Arkell said that he had received telegrams from Schanz and Wells, two members of the first expedition to Alaska, claiming their interest in the event the government should recognize their right by discovery.

Mr. Arkell proposes to organize an expedition at once to the territory discovered by Glave and party.

## Tom the Peeper Caught.

NEW YORK, July 24.-A Tom the Peeper was caught at Coney Island, crouching beneath the woman's section of the bathing pavillion. He was discovered by a young woman, whose frantic screams brought three lifesavers to the scene. They took him into deep water and repeatedly ducked him. He was compelled to swim out and the life-saving crew amused itself by rowing over his head. When he reached the beach a double line of bathers of both sexes awaited him with canes, umbrellas and other weapons, which were used foreibly as he ran the gauntlet.

Hisses for Governor Tanner.

CHICAGO, July 24.-An incident of the Logan parade that caused much comment was the disagreeable reception accorded Governor Tanner of Illinois at frequent intervals along the line of march. In more than a dozen places he was hissed loudly.

YOUNGSTOWN FLOODED.

#### A Heavy Rain Storm thies Great Damage --- Many Have Narrow Escapes.

Youxasrows, Ohio, July 24 .- A disastrous storm struck this place and vicinity at 7 o'clock last night, flooding the vallay and causing \$100,000 insses have alone. At first it was foured that many people who had been caught by the sining waters in their houses had perished, but to day all were accounted for and the only death was that of Carl Henry Meyer, who was struck by lightslos.

### Nebraska Postoffice Contests.

Washington special: Judge Strode to-day settled several important post-office contests in his district by sending in the names of those whom he had decided to recommend to the fourth assistant postmaster general. At Table Rock, Pawnee county, the republicans adjuicated their dispute by submitting the question to a vote, and Mrs. Jessie W. Phillips received a plurality of votes cast. She has therefore been re-commended for appointment. The other appointments recommended for positions were as follows: Daniel J. Riley, Dawson, Richardson county: Dr. M. Stewart, the only candidate, Vesta, Johnson county; George W. Mayfield, Louisville, Cass county; Frank M. Sharrett, Crab Orchard. Johnson county; Louis Schneider, Cedar Creek, Cass county.

### Northwest Nebraska Reunion

July 14 closed one of the most suc cessful reunions of northwest Nebraska. held at Bordeaux, that place that mother nature in one of her smilling moods fashloned for such parposes. Large crowds were in attend-ance to listen to the old soldiers' of other days. Several noted G. A. R. men of the state were in attendance, and Monday a battle of wit commenced between these gentlemen. The ladles rendered an excellent program, all norps of the department being present.

#### Ceresco Elevator Burns.

Cereaco has again been visited by a baatrons fire, which entirely detroyed R. E. Roberts' elevator afflee, the large outside wheat hin, cornerit, coni sheds and contents, together with .000 bushels of earn stored in the efevator. The fire was discovered in the morning about \$:30 in the chaff room and was no doubt the result of sponaneous combustion. Every offort was made by eithens to conquer the Hames but without securities.

Wayne has a flourishing. Chautauqua and N. club.



A FREQUENT SCENE IN THE EX-BAD LANDS.