## Loup City Northwestern

## J. W. BURLEIGH, Publisher.

LOUP CITY, . . . NEBRASKA

Sleep and Nerve Res.

In the days when eight hours for sleep was nominally regarded as an hour too long for any self-respecting individual, the exhausting character of modern life was unknown. There was less wealth and more contentment; less competition and more security; fewer distractions, but more simplicity. Work was easier, slower; and care, anxiety, apprehension-in a word, worry-did not feed, like the worm i' th' bud, upon the hours exempt from toil. We are remorseless in overtaxing the delicate machanism of our minds and nerves. The best walker, for instance, does not propose to himself to go regularly 60 miles a day, or to subject the same set of muscles in any other form of physical exercise to intense and unremitting labor. But that is what we do with the immediate agent of our minds-the brain machine. We cannot watch its operations. We often assume that its movements are as light and endless as the ripples of the universal air. We know and nevertheless we forget that the brain is a substantial apparatus as liable to depreciation as the fixed plant in a workshop. Now nothing is more certain than this, that the potential capacity of the human brain has not increased, if at all, in anything like the proportion of the immensely aggravated demand upon it. The modern man is subject to as much mental and moral wear and tear in a day as his ancestors in no very remote generation experienced in a week, says London Telegraph. Yet in respect to sleep we have hardly changed traditional habit. We keep later and still later hours. We catch our trains in the morning as usual. There is no doubt whatever that we burn the candle at both ends with unprecedented disregard of the laws of phsyhological economy and that the amount of rest we allow for nerve and brain is no longer adequate.

Production of Silver. The production of silver in the United States has not varied radically since 1899, and we arrive at our judgment of a radical variation by comparison with the change in the output of gold, which has indeed been radical, says the Black Hills Mining Review. There was a difference of 14,000,000 ounces, approximately 28 per cont., between the low production of 1894 and the high of 1892, while there has been no new extreme with in 12 years. The annual output of gold has considerably more than the high extreme of 1898 exceeding the low of 1891 by about 26 per cent. The world's annual production of gold steadily forward, except for the interruption by the Boer war, practically years. The last purchases were unounces per year.

doubled within that time. The variation in the world's silver production during the 15 year period has been less than that of the United States. has, on the other hand, been going trebling since 1891. The United States has bought no silver in 13 der the act of 1890, by which in excess of 168,000,000 ounces were acquired. During the 20 years following 1873 the government purchased almost 500,000,000 ounces, or at the average rate of about 25,000,000

Do you believe in progress? Do you believe that all the wonderful achievements of the nineteenth century-the railroad, the telegraph, the telephone. electric light, kerosene, sewing machine, agricultural machinery, steamships, trolley cars, etc.-have made life easier and better worth living? I do. I believe that a man who lives 40 years under modern conditions has experienced more life and better life than Methusalem, though he had lived

"A SMALL THING."

20 centuries of his time. The triumphs of the nineteenth century were triumphs of human service -the placing of knowledge and the fruits of knowledge within the reach of the common man. Every man's life is better, happier, more secure because of them. We live more comfortable, more sociable lives in better and more comfortable houses because of them. Even the hopeless dweller in the worst city slums is more comfortable in his physical conditions than the middle-class citizen of the days of George Washington.

In little things as in great, comfort and convenience have been the legacy of the "Century of Improvement." Paint, in a certain sense, is a minor matter, yet it gives beauty, healthfulness and durability to our dwellings. Fifty years ago painting was a serious proposition, a luxury for the owners of stately mansions who could afford the expense of frequent renewals. Today ready mixed paint is so cheap, so good, and so universal that no house owner has an excuse for not keeping his property well painted.

A small thing, indeed; yet several hundred large factories, employing thousands of chemists and skilled workmen, are running every day in the year to keep our houses fresh, clean and wholesome.

A small thing, yet a can of good ready mixed paint, such as one may this settlement were more friendly cumulated while living in the reservabuy from any reputable dealer, embodies the study of generations of skilled chemists, the toil of a thousand workmen in mill, laboratory and dians factory, and the product of a long series of special machinery invented and designed just to make that can of paint and to furnish us an infinite variety of tints, colors and shades. It was a wonderful century, that

nineteenth of our era, and not the least of its wonderful gifts was that same commonplace can of paint. L. P

The most important events in the average man's career are his birth and death.

Lewis' Single Binder - the famous straight 5c cigar, always best quality Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill

Ghastly Foreign Pun.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the noted American clubwoman, has been as represented, and if these white but took the stock. I went up near received abroad by royalty, and some of the foreign papers have the te the remainder of the tribe would join officers, soldiers and scouts to see that merity to declare that she has a him and we would make our perma- I was arrested. If I offered resistance proverbial right to look at a king. nent home at Apache Tejo. I was to they were instructed to kill me.

To Launder White Silk Handkerchiefs. Do not put white silk handkerchiefs in gave almost all of our arms and am- United States and Mexican troops at the ordinary wash, as they are easily laundered at home. Make a strong lather of Ivory Soap and water, but do not treachery they would be prepared for rub the soap on the handkerchief or use soda. Rinse and iron while damp with a moderately hot iron. Example a provide the soap of the soap of the handkerchief or use any surprise. Mangus-Colorado and about half of our people went to New ELEANOR R. PARKER. Mexico, happy that now they had AT THE SUMMER HOTEL.



Geronimo, untamed man killer, un- | United States troops attacked our econstructed savage, wily, blood new camp at sunrise. The fight lasted thirsty and cruel, now an aged, hopeautobiography, which has been edited

partment, is about to be published. It our camp about four miles back into makes a long, weird and intensely in- the mountains, where it would be hard New York Herald. Mr. Barrett, after gaining the confi-

tell of his birth, his early days and Carlos reservation. his warfare on other Indians and pale-

but on the second day after this Unitfaces ed States soldiers overtook us about Of his battles with Miles and Crook. three o'clock in the afternoon and we of what he calls the injustice done to fought until dark. The ground where the Indian, the old savage writes: "Perhaps the greatest wrong ever

done to the Indians was the treat- which was to our advantage, for the ment received by our tribe from the troops were compelled to dismount in United States troops about 1863. The chief of our tribe, Mangus Colorado, went to make a treaty of peace for our people with the white settlement at Apache Tejo, N. M. It had been reported to us that the white men in

and more reliable than those in Arizona, that they would live up to their treaties and would not wrong the In- Apaches when we left the reservation. "Mangus-Colorado, with three other warriors, went to Apache Tejo and held a council with these citizens and de Saharipa mountains. We ranged soldiers. They told him that if he in the mountains of Old Mexico for would come with his tribe and live about a year, then returned to San near them they would issue to him, | Carlos, taking with us a herd of cat-

from the government, blankets, flour, tle and horses. provisions, beef and all manner of supplies. Our chief promised to re-

turn to Apache Tejo within two weeks. When he came back to our settlement took the horses and cattle away from he assembled the whole tribe in coun- us. I told him that these were not cil. I did not believe that the people at Apache Tejo would do as they said for we had taken them from the Mexand therefore I opposed the plan, but icans during our wars. I also told it was decided that with part of the him that we did not intend to kill

tribe Mangus-Colorado should return these animals, but that we wished to to Apache Tejo and receive an issue of rations and supplies. If they were men would keep the treaty faithfully,

remain in charge of that portion of

the tribe which stayed in Arizona. We

Springs, New Mexico. We passed many cattle ranches, but had no troutle to eat whenever we were in need greatly for water. At one tme we had no water for two days and nights We ranged in the mountans of New Mexico for some time; then, thinking that perhaps the troops had left Mexico, we returned. On our return torily arranged.' through Old Mexico we attacked every Mexican found, even if for no other reason than to kill. We believed they had asked the United States troops to come to Mexico to fight us. "South of Casa Grande, near a place

called by the Indians Gosoda, there was a road leading out from the town. all day, but our arrows and spears There was much freighting carried on the treaty would be. Gen. Miles said less, helpless, dying prisoner, has told were all gone before ten o'clock and by the Mexicans over this road. the complete story of his life. His for the remainder of the day we had Where the road ran through a mounonly rocks and clubs with which to tain pass we stayed in hiding, and for him by S. M. Barrett, with full per- fight. We could do little damage with whenever Mexican freighters passed I will give you cattle, horses, mules mission and consent of the war de- these weapons, and at night we moved we killed them, took what supplies we wanted and destroyed the remainder. We were reckless of our lives, teresting story, as will be noted by for the cavalry to follow us. The next because we felt that every man's hand portions reproduced here, says the day our scouts, who had been left be- was against us. If we returned to the, and clothing, so that you will not sufhind to observe the movements of the | reservation we would be put in prison soldiers, returned, saying that the and kille:1; if we stayed in Mexdence of the old Apache, led him to troops had gone back toward San ico they would continue to send soldiers to fight us; so we gave no quar-"We went on toward Old. Mexico ter to any one and asked no favors.

"After some time we left Gosoda and soon were reunited with our tribe in the Sierra de Antunez mountains. Skirmishing Every Day.

"Contrary to our expectations the United States soldiers had not left Indians have talked that way, and it

the mountains in Mexico, and were sounds like a story to me; I hardly order to fight us. I do not know how soon trailing us and skirmishing with believe you.' He said: 'This time it us almost every day. Four or five is the truth.' I said: 'Gen. Miles, I only one warrior and three children. times they surprised our camp. One do not know the laws of the white We had plenty of guns and ammunitime they surprised us about nine man, nor of this new country where tion at this time. Many of the guns o'clock in the morning, captured all you are to send me, and I might break

to break up into small bands. With went directly to Gen. Miles and told six men and four women I made for kim how I had been wronged and I the range of mountains near Hot wanted to return to the United States A Scranton Woman Teils How Cr. with my people, as we wished to see our families, who had been captured ble with the cowboys. We killed cat- and taken away from us. Gen. Miles said to me: 'The president of the of food, but we frequently suffered United States has sent me to speak to you. He has heard of your trouble with the white men, and says that if and our horses almost died from thirst. you will agree to a few words of treaty we need have no more trouble. Geronimo, if you will agree to a few words of treaty all will be satisfac-

"Then he talked with me for a long time and told me what he would do for me in the future if I would agree to the treaty. I did not hardly believe Gen. Miles, but because the president of the United States had sent me word I agreed to make the treaty and to keep it. Then I asked Gen. Miles what to me: 'I will take you under government protection. I will build you a and farming implements. You will be furnished with men to work the farm, for you yourself will not have to work. In the fall I will send you blankets

family within five days.'

fer from cold in the winter time. "'There is plenty of timber, water and grass in the land to which I will do my work." send you. You will live with your

tribe and with your family. If you Davies and they can do just as much agree to this treaty you shall see your for other weak, pale, ailing men or women who are slipping into a hopeless decline. They strike straight at the root Agreed to Make Treaty. of all common diseases caused by poor "I said to Gen. Miles: 'All the offi-

cers that have been in charge of the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y.



## NERVOUS DEBILITY

## Williams' Pink Pills Made Her Well and Strong.

Nervous debility is the common name for what the doctors term neurasthesia. It is characterized by mental depression, fits of the "blues," or melancholy, loss of energy and spirits. The patient's eyes become dull, the pink fades from the cheeks, the memory becomes defective so that it is difficult to recall dates and names at will. Some of these symptom only may be present or all of them. The remedy lies in toning up the nervous system and there is no medicine better

adapted for this purpose than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mrs. Jane J. Davies, of No. 314 Warren street, Scranton, Pa., says: "S years ago I became greatly reduced in health and strength and my nervous system became so debilitated that I felt wretched. I could not rest or sleep well at night and woke up as weary and languid in the morning as I was when I went to bed. My head ached in the morning and often there was a pain in my right side which was worse when I sat down. My nerves were on edge all the time, every little noise bothered me and I was generally miserable. Then I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, as my husband had taken them with good results, and they did wonders for me. Now I have no more pain in my side, no more headaches, I

sleep well and feel strong and able to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills oured Mrs

and impoverished blood.

In one sense Harvard was defeated on the Thames and in another sense she won. It was a triumph of comradeship among sportsmen and of international comity. The visit was well worth the result in drawing more. closely together the sportsmen of both nations and in intensifying the popular friendship which the experiences of recent years have done so much to develop. The crimson of Harvard was indeed the "red badge of courage," but it also stood for the first color in our national emblem, and it represented the warm blood of kinship.

Barbers' supplies may soon be furnished to soldiers at cost price by the government. Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, commanding the department of the Colorado, in his annual report recommends that articles needed for the proper care of the face shall be added to the list that may be purchased from the army storehouses. Among the articles mentioned are listerine, talcum powder, witch hazel. razors, shaving brushes and cups. He thinks also that soldiers should have the privilege of buying thread and needles at cost.

A veteran student of phonetics says the sound of s is obtained in 19 ways and that the 26 letters of the alphabet may be used to represent 658 different sounds. In the language of the poet Gray, "Enough: Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

A Louisville police judge decides that Sunday theatricals are works of necessity. In one way he is right. You don't catch an actor working at it twice a day for seven days a week unless he is compelled to.

A Florida correspondent of the New York Sun says fleas may be banished from any house by dragging a live alligator through the rooms. Persons whose dwellings are infested with fieas will have no right to complain after this.

Uncle Sam's foreign trade last month and for the first half of the year shows an increase over the same periods of 1905. Europe may not like our manners, but she is compelled to swallow our products.

Experience of Winston Churchill Familiar to Many.

Winston Churchill in an address that he made in Concord recently praised the New Hampshire farmer. "Ours," he said, "is a state fitted above all others for a summer resort. New Hampshire, with its superb climate, its mountains, its lakes and forests, will in a generation or two be one great pleasure ground-a vast park, dotted with beautiful villas, to which will come each summer families from all parts of America.

"In anticipation of this many farmers are learning to conduct hotels. They are building cottages for summer visitors. Some of them, too, are taking boarders.

"And I am glad to say that the New Hampshire farmer is in a position to take boarders, because, unlike the farmers in other states that I could name, he does not send all his good things to the city. I once boarded at a fine big farm, but the fare was pack the meat. wretched-canned vegetables, condensed milk and so on.

"'By Jove,' I said one morning at breakfast, as I pushed my egg cup from me, 'these eggs are really not as fresh as those I get in New York." My farmer host snorted.

"'That's rank prejudice on your part. Mr. Churchill.' he said. 'It's from New York that all our eggs come.' "

LOOSE TEETH

Made Sound by Eating Grape-Nuts.

Proper food nourishes every part of the body, because Nature selects the different materials from the food we eat, to build bone, nerve, brain, muscle, teeth, etc.

All we need is to eat the right kind of food slowly, chewing it well-our digestive organs take it up into the blood and the blood carries it all through the body, to every little nook

and corner. If some one would ask you, "Is Grape-Nuts good for loose teeth?" you'd probably say, "No, I don't see how it could be." But a woman in **Ontario** writes:

"For the past two years I have used Grape-Nuts Food with most excellent results. It seems to take the place of medicine in many ways, builds up the nerves and restores the health generally.

"A little Grape-Nuts taken before retiring soothes my nerves and gives sound sleep." (Because it relieve irritability of the stomach nerves, being a predigested food.)

"Before I used Grape-Nuts my teeth were loose in the gums. They were so bad I was afraid they would some day all fall out. Since I have used Grape-Nuts I have not been bothered any more with loose teeth.

"All desire for pastry has disappeared and I have gained in health, weight and happiness since I began to use Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Get the faus little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

seeking to capture us. about half of our people went to New

found white men who would be kind to them, and with whom they could live in peace and plenty.

Claims Comrades Were Slain.

"No word ever came to use from them. From other sources, however, we heard that they had been treacherously captured and slain. In this dilemma we did not know just exactly what to do, but fearing that the troops who had captured them would attack us, we retreated into the mountains near Apache Tejo.

"During the weeks that followed the departure of our people we had been in suspense, and, failing to provide more supplies, had exhausted all of our store of provisions. This was another reason for moving camp. On

this retreat, while passing through the mountains, we discovered four men with a herd of cattle. Two of the men were in front in a buggy and two were behind on horseback. We killed

all four, but did not scalp them: they were not warriors. We drove the cat tle back into the mountains, made a camp and began to kill the cattle and

"Before we had finished this work ve were surprised and attacked by United States troops, who killed in all seven Indians-one warrior, three

women and three children. The government troops were mounted, and so were we, but we were poorly armed, having given most of our weapons to the division of our tribe that had gone to Apache Tejo, so we fought mainly with spears, bows, and arrows. At

first I had a spear, a bow and a few arrows, but in a short time my spear and all my arrows were gone. Once I was wounded, but by dodging from

side to side of my horse as he ran I escaped. During this fight we scattered in all directions and two days later reassembled at our appointed place of rendezvous, about 50 miles from the scene of this battle. Fought With Rocks and Clubs.

soldiers were ranging these mountains

we were attacked was very rough,

many soldiers we killed, but we lost

and much ammunition we had ac-

tion, and the remainder we had ob

tained from the White Mountain

"The troops did not follow us any

longer, so we went south almost to

Casa Grande and camped in the Sierra

Horses and Cattle Seized.

los the officer in charge, Gen. Crook,

white men's cattle, but belonged to us,

keep them and raise stock on our

range. He would not listen to me,

Fort Apache and Gen. Crook ordered

"That night we held a council of

war; our scouts had reported bands of

many points in the mountains. We

"Soon after we arrived at San Car-

Interview with Gen. Crook. "Gen. Crook had come down into

Mexico with the United States troops. They were camped in the Sierra de Antunez mountains. Scouts told me that Gen. Crook wished to see me and I went to his camp. When I arrived Gen. Crook said to me, 'Why did you leave the reservation?' I said: 'You told me that I might live in the reservation the same as white people lived. One year I raised a crop of corn, and gathered and stored it, and the next year I put in a crop of oats, and when the crop was almost ready to harvest you told your soldiers to put me in prison, and if I resisted to kill me. If I had been let alone I would now have been in good circumstances, but instead of that you and the Mexicans are hunting me with soldiers.' He said: 'I never gave any such orders; the troops at Fort Apache, who spread this report, knew that it was untrue. Then I agreed to go back with him to

San Carlos "It was hard for me to believe him at that time. Now I know that what he said was untrue, and I firmly be lieve that he did issue the orders for me to be put in prison or to be killed

in case I offered resistance. "We started with all our tribe to go with Gen. Crook back to the United to make a treaty with us; but I knew States, but I feared treachery and con-American troops, and I decided to cluded to remain in Mexico. We were treat with him. not under any guard at this time. "I sent my brother Perico (White The United States troops marched in front and the Indians followed, and Horse) with Mr. George Wrattan on

to Fort Bowie to see Gen. Miles and when we became suspicious we turned to tell him that we wished to return back. I do not know how far the to Arizona; but before these messen-United States army went after myself

mander of all the western posts, and troops trailed us continually. They were led by Capt. Lawton, who had good scouts. The Mexican soldiers meet Gen. Miles. also became more active and more numerous. We had skirmishes almost

"About ten days later the same every day, and so we firally decided



our horses (19 in number) and secured ! their laws.' He said: 'While I live our store of dried meats. We also you will not be arrested.' Then agreed to make the treaty. Since lost three Indians in this encounter. About the middle of the afternoon of have been a prisoner of war I have the same day we attacked them from been arrested and placed in the guard the rear as they were passing through | house twice for drinking whisky. a prairie-killed one soldier, but lost "We stood between his troopers and

none ourselves. In this skirmish we my warriors. We placed a large stone recovered all our horses except three on the blanket before us. Our treaty was made by this stone, and it was that belonged to me. The three horses that we did not recover were the best to last till the stone should crumble to dust; so we made the treaty, and riding horses we had.

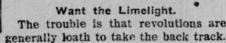
bound each other with an oath. "Soon after this scouts from Cant. "I do not believe that I have ever Lawton's troops told us that he wished violated that treaty, but Gen. Miles never fulfilled his promises. that Gen. Miles was the chief of the "When we had made the treaty

Gen. Miles said to me: 'My brother. you have in your mind how you are going to kill men, and other thoughts of war; I want you to put that out of

your mind and change your thoughts to peace.' "Then I agreed and gave up my arms

I said: 'I will quit the warpath and live at peace hereafter.' "Then Gen. Miles swept a spot of

ground clear with his hand and said: Your past deeds shall be wiped out like this and you will start a new me to meet him. So I went to the life. camp of the United States troops to



and an and the set of the set of

Gen. Miles' Promises.

"When I arrived at their camp I

on the father's nerves by 50 little tricks-the son getting irritated and bored by his father's old-fashioned ways and perpetual lecturings? Yet at heart each is proud of the other, and each would back the other against the world.

That is the secret of our relations for a hundred years. What is the change? Only that the father has at last realized that the son is grown up and must no longer be treated as a child, and the son realizes that with all his irritating old-fashioned fussipess and irritability the old man is a real good sort-because his own sort.

Instead of family affection accompanied by the dignified stand-off of the older man to the young and rather pushing boy, there is family affection accompanied by a full recognition of equality. Instead of man and boy, it is man and man.

The average Britisher has a contempt for the "foreigner." By "foreigner" he means a man who talks a language that he doesn't un derstand. He doesn't regard any man who talks English (whether it be Scotch, Cockney, Devonshire or American English) as a foreigner-he's just English. He doesn't gus? over him; he just sticks to him.

No Chance to Prove It. Living for God. Uneasy lies the head that wears a No life is a failure which is lived for God, and all lives are failures which | crown, perhaps, but it is merely hear-

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HOES FOR EVERYBODY AT ALL PRIC SHOES FOR EVERYBODY AT ALL PRICES. Mer's Shoes, St to S1.50. Boys' Shoes, \$3 to \$1.25. Women's Shoes, \$4.00 to \$1.50. Misses' & Children's Shoes, \$2.25 to \$1.00. Try W. L. Donglas Women's, Misses and Children's shoes; for style, fit and wear they excel other makes. If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show

you how carefully W.L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other make.

Wherever you live, you can obtain W. L. Douglas shoes. His name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and interior shoes. Take no substi-tute. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes and insist upon having them. Fast Color Eyelets used: they will not wear brassy. Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles. W. L. DOUGLAS, Dept. 12, Brockton, Mass.

U. S. NAV enlists for four years young men of character and sound physical condition tween the ages of 17 and 25 as apprentice \$70 a month. Electr clans, m

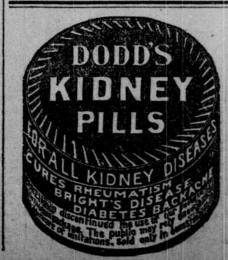
carpenters, shipfitters, firemen, mu cooks, etc., between 21 and 35 years, In special ratings with suitable pay; 1 apprentices 18 to 28 years. Retiren three-fourths pay and allowances t years service. Applicants must be An citizens

First clothing outfit free to re-discharge travel allowance 4 cent ruits, Upo crease in pay upon re NAVY RECRUITING STATION, P.O. BIde., OMAHA

Chandler's Joke on Conkling.

Roscoe Conkling was a capital boxer and quite proud of his skill. One evening after considerable banter he induced Senator Chandler to "put on the gloves" with him. He played with Chandler for a few rounds, much to the discomfiture of the downeaster. The latter bided his time and some time later quietly brought a profes sional pugilist to dinner where Conk ling was a guest. In the course of the evening "Mr. Smith" was induced to engage in a boxing bout with Mr. Conkling. The professional danced around the senator, landing when and where he wished, playing with him as he would with a punching bag. The elegant New York senator was dazed. overwhelmed, humiliated, crushed When he surrendered and called enough, as he did at last, Senator Chandler smiled blandly and presented the pugilist in his true colors.

An honest man is not the worse because a dog barks at him .- From the Danish.





N THE general feeling in England toward America it is difficult to write briefly because I think it is so generally misunderstood. The popular feeling in America is, I believe, that until recently there was a strong anti-American feeling here and that it has now been removed.

So long as that idea remains there will be misconceptions The fact is that there never was anything but a friendly feeling on this side, though I quite admit it was difficult for an American to realize this.

Have you never seen father and son-the former devoted te the latter, but never understanding him-always too inclined to find fault-too inclined to patronize-too inclined to criticise-the son getting Faber

gers returned I met two Indian scouts and some warriors turned back before -Kayitah, a Chokonen Apache, and we were missed, and I do not care. Marteen, a Nedni Apache. They were Capt. Lawton in the Field. serving as scouts for Capt. Lawton's "Soon Gen. Miles was made com troops. They told me that Gen. Miles had come and had sent them to ask