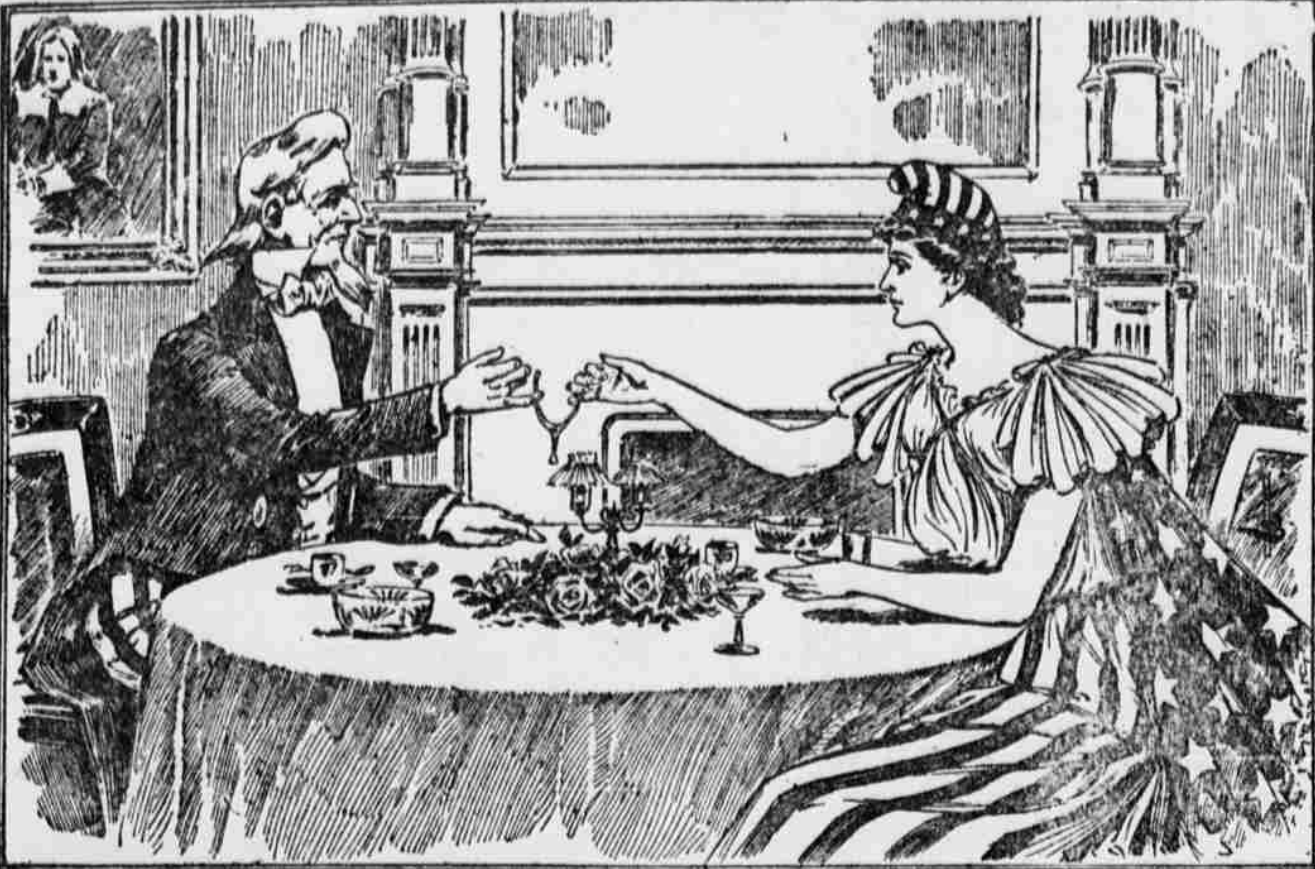


# BREAKING THE WISHBONE

"Another Year of Prosperity"



## FRONTIER THANKSGIVING

Only One Gobbler for Forty Hungry Troopers to Make a Feast Of

The india-rubber bumpers of the modern railroad coach have erased the American frontier. But it existed only a few years ago on Oregon's eastern edge. There the American soldier, which economical Congresses doled out in such homopathic quantities, opened up the trails and made it possible for settlers and hand cars to occupy the right of way. Wild country there is there still, from the mythical Malheur to the outstretching Ochoco, but interspersed are modern towns, whose electric glare has scared away the jack rabbit, the antelope and the Indian.

"Boots and saddles!" What stirring strains were those bugle notes as they echoed and re-echoed up the canons and through the tall tamaracks at Camp Watson, a typical frontier post whose barrack buildings were of solid logs, located in the part of the beautiful Blue mountains where the hostile Snake Indians ranged and disputed with gory hand the advances of the white man.

The little garrison at Camp Watson had hard work all the fall hunting hostiles far and away even to the Owyhee, and now looked forward with keen appreciation to Thanksgiving day, which the next sun-up would bring, and the frontier feasting it would bring with it.

"It will be to all the boys at least a taste of home and mother," said Major W. V. Rheinart, post commander, as he instructed Lieutenant Tom Hand to lighten labor and give his men all possible liberty.

So the company game hunters had been out on the near-by ridges and brought in dozens of big, fat grouse, three deer and an elk, and the company cooks had given it out that they would try their hands on mince pies provided some commissary fire-water were rustled up for flavoring.

Everything looked promising for a fine feast.

But the two hunters who had brought in the elk also brought the news that half a mile away they had found the fresh tracks of an Indian pony, and the telltale sign showed that his rider had been spying about Camp Watson. The tracks, two miles away, joined the trail of a large party which had headed southwest. In the trail were the familiar footprints of many mules.

Then dashed into camp young Fred Wilmarth, whose tough cayuse had brought him from Fort Dalles, more than a hundred miles away, with the news that the hostile Snakes had raided down the John Day and captured horses at the Mauplin and Clarino ranches, and burned Jim Clarke's house.

Those wild Indians were making history, for that spot is now marked "Burnt Ranch" on the maps of the world.

The rough-riding raid of the Snakes had been very successful, for at Muddy Creek they had captured Henry Heppner's entire train of pack mules, and that energetic pioneer had to fort up in the rocks, and after escaping with his scalp and reaching The Dalles, had to begin business all over again.

"Boots and saddles!" soon sounded

at Camp Watson. Such news always brought that stirring call.

Thanksgiving thoughts were laid aside; they would have to keep for another year. Capt. Boutelle's troopers were quickly mounted. Their trailer was Donald McKay, whose grandfather was John Jacob Astor's partner, and his grandmother a princess of Concomly's Chinook tribe.

Away went the troopers just as the westerling sun went behind a cloud which broadened and blackened and soon began to patter down in rapid raindrops.

It was to be a swift pursuit and a sudden striking of the enemy, and so every trooper traveled light, except as to ammunition, which was 150 rounds to the man. And big 50-caliber cartridges they were in those days.

Not a superfluous ounce was carried on the horses; there was no pack train, no impediments; merely a few hardtacks stuck into saddle pockets comprised the commissary; the enemy had food—capture it.

It was dark when the troopers stumbled onto the trail. And how it rained! Every man was soaking wet. Every rock was afloat. The prance had evaporated from the horses, and they stuck close to the trail, tails tucked under. All night they stuck to it, and covered many miles.

A good trailer was Donald McKay, and the footfalls of his trained cayuse told him in the dark the kind of tracks he was stepping in. Where a small party of the hostiles had branched off to the northwest Donald knew their number and guessed their object.

Silently the pursuit continued. Daylight could not be much further away than over the next divide. Suddenly in the darkness just ahead, what was that? The yelp of a coyote? If so, it would soon be followed by a chorus. No. It was the bark of the coyote's close cousin, an Indian dog.

Soon it was followed by another bark, and bang! A bullet zipped past the troopers.

Then came the defiant war whoop, telling that the Indians had put none but Americans on guard that night, and that the warriors were stirring and ready to meet the United States, the great nation with whom they were at war.

Quickly the troopers accommodated them. There were volleys from both sides, a dashing cavalry charge through the camp, a reassembling by bugle call on the other side, and another rush through.

It was blind business in the dark, but the Indians gave shot for shot as they scattered around in the sage brush and posted themselves in ravines.

As daylight came, the troopers closed in on the camp, and what warriors remained in it died defiant.

The camp was a medley of willow-pole wickiups and tule-matting wind-breaks shaped like the modern hats worn by women. When the soldiers got full possession they rather ignored the scattering shots that came from the ravines, for they would rather live the bees that were left than kill them. And they knew that the bulk of the women and papooses had escaped to the ravines. The firing showed that

the hostiles' strength had been reduced. So had the number of troopers, and the wounded horses, unable to respond to the bugle call, neighed pitifully from where they had gone down in the charge.

The wounded were being looked after and their misery eased where that seemed possible, when Donald McKay took the floor, and, in stentorian tones and Snake dialect, told the hostiles they had better cease firing and surrender; otherwise the soldiers would kill the last one of them.

A defiant answer came rolling back, and just then an Indian woman holding up a baby rushed toward the soldiers, saying she would surrender to save her child. A shot followed from the gulch she had left, and her own husband became her murderer. He was stalking out to secure the baby when a bullet from McKay's carbine ended his career. This baby boy was afterward raised by a pioneer cattleman named Altnow, and became the most expert vaquero on the great Pine Creek Range.

After a twenty-minute parley the hostiles were given their choice of extermination or surrender, and finally chose the latter. Sulkily they came into camp, what was left of them, thirty warriors with guns, while as many more lay dead and dying around the camp. Dead soldiers were there, too, six of them, and ten wounded. Strapping fellows in the very flower of youth, laid low on that Thanksgiving morning, a sad sacrifice to the cruel war waged in the winning of the West.

A sorry-looking camp it was, but there was meat in it, for the Indians had killed and dried most of Henry Heppner's mules, and they had several sacks of dried crickets and cowse and camas, and a little flour stolen at Antelope. And this was all they had to offer the guests who had intruded on them.

But where Indians can live, soldiers can exist, and the late Thanksgiving breakfast was nearly over when—

"Gobble! Gobble! Gobble!"

Those were the words which came from the adjoining sage brush, and quickly Capt. Waters had surrounded the sound and brought in a big gobbler that the Indians had stalked out. One of his tail feathers, painted white, caused him to be recognized as a former resident of the Clarino ranch, which nestled under the shadows of the high Cold Camp country. The boy Frank Clarino had painted the feather, and soldiers passing there had noticed it.

That turkey furnished a feast for those forty troopers that Thanksgiving morning. There were no cranberries, but a sage hen was inserted into his interior for flavoring, and he was browned on the embers, and there was a taste for several and a whiff of the fragrance for all. There was one wishbone, which the mule meat had not.—Los Angeles Times.

**Turkey Our Proper National Emblem.**

By right of American citizenship the turkey should have been our national emblem. It should have been emblazoned upon our twenty-dollar gold pieces in place of the bird of prey now enjoying that distinction. Our forefathers, better imitators than originators, accepted the eagle of the Old World as our ensign at the moment when the American turkey was gobbling his best to promote his own cause.

## BURTON IN TOILS

COURT REFUSES TO DISMISS CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

### A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION

Important Witness Brought Forward by the Government—Testimony Not Secured at the Former Trial.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—In a lengthy extempore opinion, United States Circuit Judge Willis Van Devanter overruled a motion to dismiss all the counts against United States Senator Ralph Burton, charged with having agreed to accept and having accepted compensation to act as an attorney for the Rialto Grain and Securities company before the Postoffice department at Washington, which was filed by the defense immediately following the close of the government's case Thursday.

Judge van Devanter said that the definition of the word "agreement" bore pertinently upon this contention and went deeply into both legal and commercial meanings of the word. He held that the agreement was not consummated until the representative of the Rialto company, who had conducted the negotiations with Senator Burton on the train en route St. Louis to Chicago, had returned to St. Louis and Senator Burton's proposition had been accepted by the Rialto company. Attorney Lehmann had held that the mere agreeing by Senator Burton to accept compensation was all that he (the defendant) was accountable for and that that had occurred in Illinois. Judge van Devanter then denied the motion and allowed an exception to the decision.

One of the most important witnesses brought forward by the government was placed on the stand and the testimony adduced was regarded as very damaging to Senator Burton. The witness, Charles P. Brooks, did not appear at the former trials. His testimony was to the effect that Senator Burton had been introduced to him on the recommendation that he employ the senator, who would, it was stated, be a valuable man for him in the light of a pending investigation by the Postoffice department of an investment concern of which he was president.

## CIVIL SERVICE RULES

UNDERGO SOME CHANGE

WASHINGTON—The president has issued an executive order amending the civil service rules in substance to conform to his recent order relative to the dismissal of employees in the classified service without hearing by direction of the president or head of an executive department. As laid down in the rule which is an amendment to civil service rule XII, this principle is preferred by the following statement:

"2—No person shall be removed from a competitive position except for such cause as will promote the efficiency of the service."

### Sixteen Millions for Canal.

WASHINGTON—It was stated at the War department that while congress would be asked to appropriate a total of \$16,000,000 to meet the needs of the Panama canal works to June next, it is not expected that congress will appropriate it in a lump sum. What is expected by the canal officials is that congress will pass a bill making available a portion of this amount to meet immediate wants of the commission, because it was said congress would probably investigate as to how the money already spent had been used.

## OFFICIAL VOTE IN

### STATE OF NEBRASKA

LINCOLN—Judge Letton's majority over Hastings for judge of the supreme court is 23,218. The vote as shown by duplicate returns from returns from county clerks is as follows:

Letton, rep.	96,167
Hastings, fus.	72,949
Condit, soc.	3,241
Beall, pro.	5,184
For Regents—	
Abbott, rep.	65,897
Lyford, rep.	93,919
Cole, fus.	71,367
Lightner, fus.	69,527
Roe, soc.	3,713
DeVore, soc.	3,483
Button, pro.	5,275
Wilson, pro.	5,498
Total vote.	192,151

## COWLES RELIEVED OF SHIP.

Will Soon Become Naval Attache at White House.

BOSTON—Captain William S. Cowles, brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, was relieved of the command of the battleship Missouri at the Charleston navy yard by Captain Edwin C. Pendleton. He will proceed to his home in Gardnertown, Conn., where he will remain until December. Then he will report to the chief of the bureau of navigation for duty as naval attache at the white house.

### Driving Out Land Owners.

BORISOGLA, CHSK, Russia—Many panic-stricken persons are seeking refuge here from the peasants who are taking possession of the estates, removing the grain, burning the buildings and ordering the proprietors to relinquish their rights and depart under penalty of death. The excitement has assumed such dimensions that the vice governor has ordered the troops to desist from making arrests. In encounters with marching bands of peasants the troops have killed 100.

## RATE WILL STAND.

Decision of Judge Bethea on Live Stock Tariff.

CHICAGO—Judge Bethea in the United States circuit court on Monday decided that the order issued by the Interstate Commerce commission directing that the railroad rates on live stock between the Missouri river and Chicago be lowered in conformity with the rates on dressed beef, was illegal. The Chicago Great Western and seventeen other railroad corporations were the defendants in two suits brought by the Interstate Commerce commission. The first related to the decision of the commission in which the lowering of rates on live stock to a point where they would conform with the rates on dressed beef was ordered. The second was an application on the part of the commission for an injunction against the railroads prohibiting them from refusing to lower the rates.

Several weeks were consumed by the introduction of expert testimony and the court considered the evidence for two weeks.

In summoning up the case Judge Bethea declared that there was no evidence of collusion on the part of railroads and the rates on live stock were not discrimination. He held, further, that the interstate commerce decree was not binding on the railroad and that the commission had not the power to compel the railroads to obey their rulings.

## SHIPPER'S ACKNOWLEDGE

### THEY GOT REBATES

TOPEKA, Kas.—Before the state board of railroad commissioners here A. H. Hogshett, a representative of the Great Western Salt company of St. Louis, admitted that his house had received rebates from the Missouri Pacific railway on salt shipments.

The examination of E. E. Martin of Hutchinson, Kas., brought out the fact that the salt company he represented had received rebates from the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad.

## MILLARD HAS A RATE PLAN

Thinks Creation of Cabinet Office Would End Agitation.

WASHINGTON—Senator Millard is taking an active interest in the meetings of the interstate commerce committee. A freer exchange of opinions regarding railroad rate legislation is noticeable among the members of the commission than characterized these self-same gentlemen when they adjourned early last summer. Senator Millard has an idea that the creation of a new cabinet position to be known as secretary of transportation will bring about the changes desired by the people. We believe that if such a cabinet position were created it would effectively put a stop to the present discussion over rates and get the country back to its normal attitude. The senator frankly says he is the only man of the committee favorable to the project, but he is going to stay by it until a bill is reported that will create such a cabinet officer as he outlines.

## THE FEDERAL CONTROL

### OF RAILROAD RATES

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—H. R. Emerson, minister of railways of Canada, said regarding federal control of railroads rates:

"We have in Canada federal jurisdiction over freight and passenger rates, and have what President Roosevelt is seeking to establish in the United States—federal control more comprehensive than that now exercised by the interstate commerce commission. This jurisdiction might well be extended without infringing on the private rights of your citizens. We have the same questions between the federal government and the provinces as you do between the national government and the states."

## KNOW NOTHING OF A CANAL.

Project of Great Britain and Japan in Doubt.

WASHINGTON—There is a complete absence of knowledge at the state department, the British embassy and the Japanese legation of the existence of the agreement reported from Mexico between Great Britain and Japan to build a ship canal by the Nicaragua route in opposition to the projected Panama canal.

## Senate Committee Meets.

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce committee of the senate met Tuesday to take up the railroad rate question. It is expected the committee will report to the senate about ten days after congress convenes.

## Boycott Has Been Checked.

WASHINGTON—The anti-American boycott at Singapore has a report from the consul general at that point. He states that its force was broken by the British colonial government.

## Mormons Flock to Mexico.

MEXICO—Almost daily large numbers of Mormons from Salt Lake City, Utah, are coming to this country and forming colonies in many states throughout the republic. Some of these colonists are contemplating locating in the state of Tamaulipas.

## Count of Flanders is Dead.

BRUSSELS—The count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold and heir to the throne is dead. Death was due to inflammation of the respiratory organs. The count was born in 1837.

## RATES DISCUSSED

COMMERCE COMMITTEE HOLDS A CONSULTATION.

### VARIOUS VIEWS ARE SET FORTH

Apprehension Felt That a Bill May Be Presented That Will Create Division in Republican Ranks—Views of Senators Foraker and Dolliver.

WASHINGTON—Railway rate making was again considered by the senate committee on interstate commerce Wednesday, but in an informal way, as no measure has been presented to the committee upon which it can base its action. Views were expressed by several members which indicated a sharp division as far as the situation has developed. There is the further indication that a majority of the committee will favor a measure giving the interstate commerce commission more power, which means in some form control over rates. It seems to be quite well understood that three republicans and enough democrats favor such legislation to insure a rate-making bill being reported.

Informal discussions among republican members of the committee show that apprehension is felt that if a bill should be reported by republicans and democrats against the wish of a majority of the republican members it would create a division in the party that will work disaster in the future. The republicans who favor rate making legislation assert that the way to avoid a rupture is to support a conservative measure in line with the recommendations of the president. Some of the opponents of a bill giving the commission power over rates expressed the hope, after the adjournment of the meeting today, that when the views of the president have been set forth an agreement can be reached by the republicans on a bill which can be reported and passed without much friction.

At future meetings each member of the committee will be given an opportunity to state his views in regular order. During the discussion Senator Foraker expressed the opinion that it would be sufficient to meet the present situation if the interstate commerce commission should be authorized to take cognizance of complaints, bring suits to enforce the laws in the United States courts and that all district attorneys be empowered to prosecute such cases. Senator Dolliver said that he believed that the movement for control of rates had progressed to the extent that legislation short of giving some tribunal of the government such power would not be satisfactory.

## TREATY IS SENT FOR

### FINAL RATIFICATION

WASHINGTON—The peace treaty engrossed at Tokio, which is to be formally exchanged for the elaborately inscribed vellum copy of the Portsmouth convention has been received at the Japanese legation here. It is intended that the state department will be the scene of the final exchange of the ratifications, which probably will occur within a few days.

## NEBRASKA'S YIELD OF CORN.

Crop of 1905 Above the Record Established for Ten-Year.

OMAHA—Last week the Associated Press dispatches brought from Washington the report of the Department of Agriculture on the corn crop for the current year. In this Nebraska was credited with a yield per acre of 32.8 bushels and a ten-year average of 36.4 bushels. This last figure is patently wrong and an effort was made, without success, to get it corrected at the time. The printed report of the Department of Agriculture for November is now at hand and brings the corrected figures. The Nebraska corn yield for 1905 is estimated at 32.8 bushels against a ten-year average of 26.4, which places a much different complexion on the condition. This shows the yield of corn to be 6.4 bushels an acre for 1905 above, instead of 3.6 bushels below the ten-year average.

## Contributions to Relief.

NEW YORK—Contributions today from all parts of the country received by the national committee for the relief of sufferers by Russian massacres amounted to \$67,191, making a grand total of \$296,870.

## MARK MORTON TO RETURN.

Says He Will Come Back to Nebraska Soon.

CHICAGO—Mark Morton, treasurer of the International Salt company, has just returned from an outing in Nebraska and is enthusiastic over the condition in that part of the country. "Most delightful state," he said.

"I'm going to move out there you may be sure of that."

"Not right away?"

"Well, within two or three years Lake Forest is going to lose me."

## Army Laundries Restricted.

WASHINGTON—By a general order, Acting Secretary Oliver has prohibited army canteens and laundries from entering into competition with civilian concerns in supplying goods and services to hospitals, organization and supply departments at army posts, which are to be paid for from public funds. Only in cases where such supplies and services cannot be as conveniently or reasonably obtained elsewhere, and where a direct advantage will accrue to the government, may this rule be departed from.