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STORY OF PRINCE.

(By Louis R. A. Swift, U. S. A.)

ANUEL DIAZ came and looked down at me as I lay bound and helpless on the ground.

"Gringo dog!" he snarled, showing his white teeth. Then he kicked me contemptuously. "You would not dare to do that if I were free, even though you are in the camp of your own kindred followers!" I cried, hoping to arouse him still more.

By these words I did not catch. "You are the most pitiful coward I have ever seen in my life!" he continued, laughing. "All cowards are cowards. I fought you like a man, and now you mean to hang me like a cur!"

"Silence!" he returned excitedly, like a cur you hang! You feel four of my men. Can you hang them? Only three," I corrected. "My dog disappeared. You will soon be hanging you like a cur!"

"The dog is dead; you will soon be hanging you like a cur!" I said. "I have heard how bravely Diaz, the traitor, has been hanging you. I am sure you will be hanging you like a cur!"

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THE BANNOCK INDIANS

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE TRIBE.

Not Numerous, but Hardy and Athletic Braves. Who Are Expert Horsemen, Clever Shoots, and Said to Be Good Fighters.

ACCORDING to the data relative to the Bannock Indians obtainable at the Indian Bureau and the Bureau of Ethnology, the tribe now on the war path is not numerous. In the latest report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs it is stated that the Bannocks number 441 persons, 219 males and 222 females. Their reservation is at Fort Hall, in the southern part of Idaho. At the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, some interesting facts about the habits and characteristics of the Bannocks were given by the writer.

Prof. W. J. McGee and Prof. Albert S. Gatschet, who have had considerable experience with this particular tribe. Prof. McGee also produced some photographs taken by re-presentatives of the Bureau, copies of which he kindly furnished for this article. The Bannocks are what is known as a hunting tribe. They do not take kindly to agricultural or industrial pursuits. They depend largely upon the national Government for their support, and do not display any particular desire for a higher order of civilization. In the Indian language the word Bannock is "Pan-a-l-ti." It means "South-



ern People." They have seldom sent representatives to Washington; indeed, the Indian officials do not recall a visit to the Great Father from this tribe. They are tall, athletic-looking people, good hunters, and are intelligent as a rule. They speak the common Snake language familiar to the tribes of the Shoshone family.

They are not a progressive tribe, nor do they multiply. On the contrary, the records show that they are fast becoming extinct. They are good fighters, expert horsemen, and adepts in handling the rifle. When not engaged in hunting they depend largely upon the supplies they obtain from the agency at Fort Hall. In the present case it is supposed that they wandered off their reservation in the direction of the National Park in the Yellowstone, in search of game straying away from the park.

They are hardy and apparently are well fed, and there is little sickness among them. The men and women in general present the healthy appearance characteristic of those tribes that live away from the seacoast.

There appear to have been originally two geographically distinct bands or divisions of the Bannocks, and to this fact, which has not been understood generally, is due much of the confusion that has existed regarding them. The main body of the Bannocks appears to have been in southeastern Idaho, where they ranged into western Wyoming. The country actually claimed by the chief of the southern bands in treaty lay between latitudes 42 and 45 degrees and between the 112th meridian and the main chain of the Rocky Mountains. Their country then separated the homes of the Winitash Shoshoni of western Idaho and the Washaki Shoshoni of western Wyoming. They were found in this region in 1859, and then claimed to have always lived there, a claim corroborated to some extent by Bridger's statements that he had traded with them in this country for thirty years, which fixes their occupancy as far back as 1829.

They were found also in 1833 by Capt. Bonneville at the Fort Neff, just north of the present Fort Hall reservation. Bridger states that when he first knew them they numbered 1,200 lodges, or about 8,400 persons. Many southeastern Idaho Bannocks affiliated with the Washaki Shoshoni, and in 1858 had extensively intermarried with them. Some of the southeastern Bannocks, to the number of 500 or 600, were placed upon the Wind reservation, western Wyoming, which was established in 1869. They now appear to be classed officially as Shoshoni. Fort Hall reservation was set apart by Executive order in 1863, and 600 Bannocks consented to remain upon it in addition to a large number of Shoshoni. Most of them soon wandered away, however, and as late as 1874 an appropriation was made to enable the Bannocks and a branch of the Snake, in eastern Idaho. Specific mention is not made of the Bannocks by Lewis and Clark, who passed through the country just north of Salmon River in 1805. These explorers, however, have included them under the general term Shoshoni, unless the "Broken Moccasins" Indians mentioned by them are identical with the Bannocks.

In all probability the Salmon River Bannocks have mentioned had recently crossed the mountains from the eastward owing to pressure by the Blackfeet, as it is certain that the former claimed as their land the southwestern portions of Montana, containing some

of the richest portions of the Territory, in which are now situated Virginia City, Boise City, and many other towns of importance. The number of this band in 1853 is unknown, although Stevens remarks that they had been more than decimated by the ravages of the small-pox and by the inroads of the Blackfeet. In 1863 their number was estimated not to exceed 500, probably an overestimate, since their lodges numbered fifty, which would give them about 350 persons. The estimate of 1885 includes them with the Shoshoni and Sheepeaters of this reservation, and collectively they numbered 607.

NOT TO BE TAKEN.

He Might Be a Low-Down Tramp, but He Had an Eye to Future Bids.

I was strolling about in Madison Square with an artist, when we became spectators of a vagabond who was sketching the subject and I said: "My friend, do you want to make a sketch of you. Sit still for ten minutes and I'll give you a quarter."

"What do you take me for?" exclaimed the man as he rose up. "Dye think because I'm hard up that I haven't no sense left?"

"What's the matter with you? We simply want to make a sketch." "I know it and that's what I kick on. You make a sketch. It gets into the police. By and by the hands of the law to rob a bank or pick up some other good thing, and there is my picture to trip me up and lay me by the heels. No, sir—not much! I'm ragged and



hungry and dead broke, but I'm no cheap to sell myself for a quarter of a dollar!"

Great Freight Wagons. The world is now, it is asserted, made in San Leandro, Cal., for steam freighting in connection with traction engines.

The capacity of these wagons being sixteen tons each and with sufficient fuel surface to sustain that amount without refueling. The wagons are made of iron and steel, except the body, which is of wood. The front wheels track somewhat wider than the rear ones, due to the fact that the continual hauling over the road, and the wagons always running in the same tracks, naturally cuts down the road into ruts to a certain extent, rendering it uneven. To overcome this the engine wheels are twenty-six inches wide and the front wheels of the wagons so designed that the tire tracks will lap one-half inch with of the engine wheels on the inside.

The Heat in Kansas. The heat the other day caused two trains on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, two miles west of Emporia, Kan., to spring about two feet out of line. The cause was so great that the spikes were torn out and the bending of the rails caused such a loud report that the attention of some trainmen near-by was attracted, and a passenger train, then about due, was flagged just in time to save it. It was moving at a rate of six miles an hour and could not have been stopped in time if the trainmen had not been alerted. A delay of an hour was caused. Two hours earlier trains Nos. 114 and 41, eastbound, met with similar delay in Osage county.

Job by Canada's Great Premier. Sir John Macdonald was at a reception in the west and a bishop from Belgium was present. As the party was being escorted by a body of men in highland costume, the foreign bishop, seeing the bare legs and kilts, asked why these men were without trousers.

"It's a local custom," gravely replied Sir John. "In some places people take off their hats as a mark of honor to distinguished guests; here they take off their trousers."

Orford in the British Cabinet. Orford counts nine graduates in Lord Salisbury's cabinet, four of them Christ church men; Cambridge has three, one from Trinity, and Dublin one. In Mr. Gladstone's cabinet eight were Orford men, and six Cambridge. The average age of the present cabinet is 53, that of Mr. Gladstone's was 54, and after he resigned, 54. By including nineteen ministers in his cabinet, Lord Salisbury has made it the largest of the century.

NO WILD HORSES.

All Are Said to Be Descendants of Those Once Domesticated.

Is there such a thing as the wild horse, an aboriginal or truly wild horse, in the world now? The answer is more than doubtful. The masses of Mexico, the wild horse of the South American pampas, the brumbi of Australia, all are descendants of the domesticated animals introduced from Europe. The first horse was landed in America at Buenos Ayres in 1537. In 1580—that is, in less than fifty years—horses had spread to regions as remote as Patagonia. In Australia the diffusion of horses that have escaped from civilization has been quite as rapid, and in 1875 it was found necessary to shoot as many as 7,000 wild horses in the colony of New South Wales alone. In some parts of Australia the horse pest has received legislative notice. The wild horses tempt domestic horses to join them, and wild stallions also invade the choice herds in a most annoying manner. They resort to the ancestral manner in a way that is always the same. Each stallion has his following of mares, ranging from a few up to forty and even fifty, and these parties may be separate or banded together in herds of considerable size, even, it is said, 400 strong. The young and the weak mares remain with a scanty or even no following. The stallion has to maintain his supremacy by frequent combats, which especially occur at certain seasons of the year. The animals are suspicious in the extreme, swift in flight, but hold in defence with tooth and heel in emergency. They range extensively in search of pasture and water, and when hard pressed by danger and famine the herds break up. It is said that each troop has a leader and in-

From the Evening News, Newark, N. J. The following interesting story as told by Henry Maier, who hands out medicine over the counter of Dr. An. drew F. Burkhardt's drug store at 251 Orange Street, this city, will prove of interest to all sufferers from headache and nervousness. He said: "I was not always strong and robust as I am now. Long hours of work and study had left me in a wretched condition. Frightful, lingering headache found me a ready victim, and at times I was so nervous that the dropping of a pin would cause me to give a violent start, and then I would be seized with a fit of trembling that was, to put it mildly, exceedingly bothersome. Well, I began to doctored myself. Now I feel myself that I know something of medicine; but with all my knowledge, I could not do anything that would cure those terrible headaches or put an end to my extreme nervousness. When I picked up a bottle my hand would shake as though I had the chills, and if it was a powder that I was handling I stood a good chance of sprinkling it all over these black trousers. Things went from bad to worse, and I soon realized that a man of my physical condition had better not attempt to mix any medicine. "Try a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," said Dr. Burkhardt, one day, as I was worth following I got the Pink Pills and began to take them. I can't say I had never performed the wonders of these pills. Would you believe it? Before I had taken the contents of the box my headache began to give me a day off occasionally, and soon it left me entirely free. How about my nervousness? Well, the pills put an end to that with almost startling abruptness. You see I know enough about the business of the prescribing physicians' directions, and I have been a patient of those given by Dr. Williams with each box of his Pink Pills. I was soon an expert of health, eh? Well, that is what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do for a man, or a woman either. See, I can hold this glass of water out without spilling a drop, but I couldn't do that two months ago. "What is it, ma'am?" he asked as a neatly dressed woman came up to the counter. "A box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," she said. "Yes, ma'am, fifty cents, please. Thank you."

"These Pink Pills are great things," said Mr. Maier, as he turned to the reporter again, and the latter, after all he had heard, thought so too. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and to rebuild shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

JETSAM.

To this day Lapp men and women dress precisely alike. Italian grape cultivators are now making illuminating oil from grape seeds. In certain towns of Germany the telephone is introduced by tobacco stores as an additional attraction to customers. In France a very good gas is made from the fatty materials contained in the sausages after washing wools and yarns.

Of the 342,000 young conscripts who presented themselves for military service in the French army last year, no fewer than 2,000 did not know how to read and write.

A horse can draw on metal rails one and two-thirds as much as on asphalt pavement, three and one-third times as much as on good Belgian blocks, five times as much as on good cobblestone, twenty times as much as on good gravel road, and forty times as much as on sand.

European ladies are often invited to the harems of the rich Moors in Morocco. Some time ago one of the inmates—a beautiful young girl—fainted at the sight of one of the lady visitors removing her gloves. The young lady thought she was removing a thick skin from her hand, and the sight frightened her so much that it was some time before she could regain consciousness.

There is a bank cashier still living in Chicago who was the hero of a wonderful performance just after the great fire in 1870. The books of the bank in which he was employed were entirely destroyed by the flames, and with no data except the pass books of the depositors and his memory, this man restored all the accounts of the bank, and successfully every depositor was satisfied.

The splitting of the forest trees by frost is popularly ascribed to the same cause as the bursting of water pipes, namely, the expansion of the sap in turning into ice. But this is not the case. The splitting is due to the contraction of the wood by frost in a similar way, but in less degree to what happens when the wood is dried. When the thaw comes the trees expand to their original dimensions.

The powder used in the big guns is queer-looking stuff. Each grain is a hexagonal prism an inch wide and two-thirds of an inch thick, with a hole bored through the middle of it. In appearance it resembles nothing so much as a piece of chalk. If you touch it with your finger it will break into eight seconds to go off. Slow-burning powder like this is employed in cannon because it does not strain the gun so much. The quicker the explosion the greater the shock and the shorter the life of the weapon.

FROM OTHER LANDS.

To call a man a German spy is in France a sure way of securing his arrest. Dr. Max Nordau has turned from theories of "degeneration" to lighter literature. The Holborn restaurant in London announces an innovation from New York in the shape of a lady typewriter to take down letters in shorthand.

The Duke of Colberg has invited the Hungarian prima donna, Ika Palmay (the Countess Kinsky) to visit London. On her way back from Cape Martin to Farnborough the ex-Empress Eugenie stayed for a time in Paris and drove through the Tuilleries gardens. According to a statement of Mr. Griffen of the board of trade, the annual expenditure on tea in England represents the 14 per cent of population and in Ireland the 16.

A site for the new university hall settlement in London has been acquired at the corner of Tavistock place and Little Conam street. M. Pasteur Edwards has given £10,000 toward the cost of the building.

On May 12 John C. Buck arrived at the Calais safely at 7:30 in the evening. Buck successfully crossed the channel in a cycle boat. The boat is an ordinary 24 feet long, fitted with a patent paddle wheel, and in it Mr. Buck accomplished the voyage from Woolwich without mishap.

THE DRUG CLERK'S STORY.

He Tells of Headaches and Nervousness and Gives a Cure for Both.

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NEVER WEARS HATS.

Clinton Miller, of Bradford, Pa., Believes in Nature's Covering.

Clinton Miller, of Bradford, Pa., a florist by profession, and quite an intelligent man, says his Buffalo Express, has a strange hobby. He does not and will not wear a hat. Not since a boy has Miller worn any head-covering other than a short, thick growth of natural hair. In the summer, with the hot sun pouring down upon his uncovered head, Miller may be seen walking around the town or at his work, with the utmost serenity of manner, as if he never minded it a little bit. In the winter it is the same. The mercury may descend clear to the bulb in the thermometer, the winds may blow a howling storm, but Miller never minds it and stalks about bare-headed and without an overcoat. The rain doesn't faze him, either. Nothing bothers this man with the hobby, as far as the elements are concerned. Miller attended the New York State Fair last year, and was an object of great interest. It was very hot during the days on which the fair was held, and the sweltering crowds tried to keep cool with broad-brimmed hats, parasols, umbrellas, etc., and Miller, with his bare head, seemed to be the only one on the grounds who did not suffer from the heat. He gives as his reason for not wearing a hat that nature provided us with a head-covering, and he says that it is foolish for a person to wear a hat or any other artificial head-covering. "You say you don't wear a hat," said a man who looked at the North American Indian. How does he stand it, or how did he stand it before the entrance of civilization, which resulted in some of them adopting hats? See the natives of far-off Africa and other far-off countries, who do not wear hats. Why, you know, the foolishness of wearing a big, heavy, cumbersome hat by looking at women on the streets with bonnets as big as a silver half-dime. They don't need any hat. Another reason that I do not wear a hat is that it produces baldness. If the people of this civilized world were hats there would never be such a thing as a bald head, unless brought on by disease. I wouldn't wear a hat, and should be glad to see every other man abandon its use. It might be hard at first, but they would get used to it soon, and would be pleased with the result."

Lord Beresford's "Seam." The fraudulent "Lord Beresford," who is in the Georgia penitentiary, seems to have rather a good time of it. He has been made a "trustee" and appointed an inspector, with the allowance of \$18 per month. It is amusing to see him lord it over Harry Hill, who is still "in the ranks," as it were. The two men are at odds and will have nothing to do with each other. Hill is always complaining, and every day he has a "kick coming." While Hill has to bunk and eat with common convicts, Lord Beresford has apartments at a boarding house and rarely comes to the camps. He has almost unlimited liberties. In addition to his \$18 per month allowance, "my lord" realizes a neat sum from a night school which he is allowed to teach. The school is quite a large one, and Beresford conducts it in his convict garb. He is also allowed some privileges in regard to his dress. Instead of the full regulation striped suit, he wears only the trousers, with a neat citizen's coat and vest. This is his schoolroom attire.

An Odd Experiment. E. Turke, the head chemist of a sugar refinery at Chino, Cal., has recently been making some experiments which have resulted in the completion of the oddest pavement ever laid. It is made of molasses, the kind used having been a refuse product hitherto being to be utterly worthless. It is simply mixed with a certain kind of sand to about the consistency of asphalt, and laid like asphalt pavement. The composition dries quickly, and becomes permanently hard. The heat of the sun, instead of softening it, makes the pavement harder and drier. A block of the composition successfully withstood repeated blows of a machine hammer and showed no signs of cracking or bending. Should the pavement prove to be all that is claimed, the sugar planters of the south may find a profitable market for the millions of gallons of useless molasses which they are said to have on hand.

A Gigantic Map. The great oceanic survey map of Enslin, containing over 100,000 sheets and costing, during the last 20 years, about \$3,000,000 a year, is nearly completed. The scales vary from ten and five feet to the mile for the towns, through twenty-five inches, six inches, one inch, one-quarter of an inch, and one-tenth of an inch to the mile. The details are so minute that the twenty-five and six-inch maps show every hedge, fence, ditch, wall, building and every isolated tree in the country. The twenty-five inch map shows, in color the material of which every part is composed. The one-quarter inch maps show not only the exact shape of every building, but every porch, area, doorstep, lamp-post, railway and fire-plug."

Niagara by Electric Light. The Michigan Central Railway has placed an order with the Niagara Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y., for two powerful search lights with which to illuminate Niagara Falls. The order calls for two 48-inch lamps of 100,000 candle power each. These will be operated from the Falls View Station tower, and will be different colored lenses or slides, a brilliant effect will be produced upon the raging waters of the rapids and the falls. The power to generate the current will be taken from the river itself. The only similar attempt of illuminating waterfalls is that of the famous Rhine at Schloß Lauen, Germany. This is promised, will sink into insignificance beside illuminated Niagara.

Work and Trench. A correspondent of the Oxford (Me.) Democrat throws a new and interesting illumination on the purchasing power of a day's labor by recalling that in 1849, when he worked for Capt. James Staples for \$10 a month or less, the captain and his wife each had a set of false teeth all around, which cost \$10, wholesale rate—whereas the traveling dentist now advertises artistic and efficient grinders at \$5 a set.—Ex.

THE OLD RELIANCE.

Columbus - State - Bank!

(Capital Paid in the State)

Pays Interest on Time Deposits

Has Loans on Real Estate

Has Money to Loan on

Guaranty, Chicago, New York and all Foreign Countries.

DEALS IN EXCHANGE OF CURRENCY.

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