#### THE DAILY BEE.

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### THE DAILY BEE.

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(SEAL.)

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas.

Geo. B. Tsschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of October, 1888, 12,389 copies; for Novamber, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for April, 1887, 16,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,98 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,400 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies, for September, 1887, 14,349 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of October, A. D. 1887.

(SEAL.)

proud of their demonstration. THE supernumerary tax-eaters should

be dropped from the city pay roll.

IT is a question whether the chamber of commerce should be used for political conventions. MR. HOLE-IN-THE-DAY will not warm

Judge Maxwell's seat next winter-not by 25,000 majority.

Now that Grover has found out how rich his wife is he may feel like buying her a new sealskin cloak.

TIMME is the old man of the sea carried on the back of the democratic Sinbads and he will pull them down to the bottom.

COLONEL CHAMPION S. CHASE WAS absent. A public parade in Omaha without Colonel Chas e is like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out.

THE democratic county ticket is powerfully weak at both ends and not very heavy in the middle. With perhaps one or two exceptions, it is practically out of the race at the start.

WHAT has become of J. Sterling Morton? Is the Arbor Lodge statesman disgruntled with Grover, or does of this world?

THE outlook now is that about twothirds of the voters in this city will be practically disfranchised under the new election law by failing to appear in person before the registrars to have their names inscribed on the roll of electors-

WHEN Paddy Ford passed under the streamer with big black letters, "Public office is a public trust," he exclaimed, "I take no stock in such chaff. I always kept a sign over my bar-pay to-day and trust to-morrow."

GLADSTONE will be known in history as much for his active old age as for his statesmanship. He still has a firm grip on his popularity among the English people and does work enough to tire out a man in his prime. He is shortly to address a meeting at Nottingham and 24,000 applications for tickets of admission have been received.

NEBRASKA ranks third among the states in railroad building this year. Kansas leads with 1,184 miles of new track, Texas comes next with 665 and Nebraska has built 586 miles. Seven states and territories west of the Mississippi have constructed an aggregate of 4,000 miles, nearly two-thirds of all that has been built during the past year throughout the entire country.

THE wooden pavement contractor is we are informed, inclined to lay off for the season and leave several several streets which were to have been paved this fall in an impassable condition for the next eight months. We hope the board of public works and council will take proper steps to enforce the contract. If, as charged, Mr. Rogan intends to transfer his force across the river to lay pavements at Council Bluffs, because the contract in that city is more profitable, he shows a lack of good faith, and he and his bondsmen should be notified that they will be held responsible for failure to carry out their contracts with this city within reasonable time.

THE Indians' Defense association at Washington is engaged in fighting the government's Indian policy with great bitterness. The interior department recently received a letter purporting to come from the consolidated Omaha and Winnebago reservation in this state complaining strongly of the action of Miss Alice Fletcher. It asserts that she is driving the Indians from lands which they have long occupied and depriving them of their improvements. Secretary Lamar refuses to believe the allegations, and states that Miss Fletcher's work in connection with Indian affairs has been highly satisfactory. This lady made a strong plea for our wards during the convention of the charities and corrections in this city, and produced a favorable impression on all who heard her. She seemed to have the welfare of the Indians much at heart and it is improbable that she would do anything to injure their interests.

Omaha's Ovation The president of the United States has seen Omaha and received from its citizens and its many thousands of visitors the respect due to that great office. A more delightful day for such an occasion could not have been desired, and not a single incident occurred to mar the interesting event. The people were enthusiastic, orderly and respectful, the procession was one of the finest ever seen here, and the judiciously planned arrangements were carried out without hitch or hindrance. There is every reason to believe that Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland found gratification in their short stay here, and there was no lack of evidence that the people were glad to see them. Omaha acquitted horself most creditably, and we are pleased to think that their reception in this city will not be among the least agreeable recollections which the president and his wife

will retain of their journey.

Mr. Cleveland has seen a part of the great west, and the effect cannot be otherwise than to have enlarged his views and broadened his impressions of this vast country. He has found here a degree of civilization not less elevated than that in which he has passed all his life, and an energy, ambition and spirit of progress far exceeding those of the east He has seen, also, what should be even more to his gratification as the first citizen of the republic, that here the spirit of patriotism is as acttive and fervent as in any other section of the nation, and that this people are not less appreciative than those of any other part of the country of the character and dignity of the executive office, or of the respect which should be shown its incumbent. He has been among a strong, earnest, sincere, progressive and patriotic people, who are building up a power that is to exert a mighty influence upon the future of the republic. It has been a pleasure to them to THE Knights of Pythias can justly be honor the nation's chief magistrate, and to him the experience should be of great and permanent benefit. Mr. Cleveland's journey is now southward, and in a few days he will be in a section and among a people who will present a somewhat different phase of American character, but he will doubtless find there a no less hearty and sincere respect than that which has

thus far been accorded him. Let us hope that the continuance of his journey will be as entirely pleasant and gratifying as has been that part of it through which he has passed, and that he will return to the seat of government in all respects a gainer from the more extended knowledge he has acquired of the country and its people.

Another Calamity. Another terrible railroad calamity,

apparently the result of most criminal

blundering, will again call public attention to a theme which has been made much too familiar this year. The disaster at Kouts' station, on the Chicago & Atlantic railroad, lacked few of the horrors, the heartrending scenes, and the pathetic incidents which characterized the fearful accidents that preceded it since the beginning of the present year. There were fewer lives lost than at Chatsworth, the last preceding horror, but at Kouts the holocaust had a larger share of victims. From the facts at hand he look down with supreme contempt | there would seem to be no difficulty in on all the pomp, glory and circumstance fixing the responsibility for this calamity. The superintendent of the road is said to admit that no flagman was sent back to signal the train behind, although it was well known to be approaching at a high rate of speed. Most recklessly the conductor of the train relied upon the semaphore, an apparatus for exhibiting signals and operated by a cord, which was located about an eighth of a mile from his train. With danger imminent and understood such inadequate precaution was a piece of criminal dereliction that cannot be palliated, and deserves summary and severe punishment. As usual in such cases the officials of the road are keeping from the press all the facts within their knowledge not to be otherwise obtained, but it is to be hoped the coroner's investigation will go to the bottom of the terrible affair and bring out every fact necessary to fix the responsibility. There seems a chance in this case that merited punishment may be administered, and no effort should be spared to make an example of whoever can be shown to be guilty of the carelessness and blundering which resulted in this deplorable calamity.

> Government Control of the Telegraph. Washington dispatches state that the absorption of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph by the Western Union has given new vitality to the question of government control of the telegraph system of this country. The opinion obtains there that the subject will be brought forward in congress and urged with greator vigor than ever before, and it is thought probable that it will receive a stronger support than heretofore. The rapid growth of popular sentiment against monopoly is certain to have an influence upon the next congress, and as the policy of conquest of Mr. Gould and the Western Union managers is plainly in the direction of a monopoly of the telegraph service of the country, it is not improbable that it will receive some attention. The extent of this, however, may depend a good deal upon the

> course the Western Union managers shall pursue towards the public with their newly acquired advantage. If they decide, as they are generally expected to do, to materially increase rates in order to make dividends on their watered stock, and in localities where they have no competition impose unreasonable tariffs on the people, there will be a general and earnest public demand for some form of redress from congress which that body will be bound to respect. The Western Union. however, has more competition to destroy, and its method of doing that may be a present safeguard against an advance of rates to a point which would

> incite the public to protest. The right of the government to purchase the telegraph lines of the country appears to be secured by existing laws. The chapter of the revised statutes relating to telegraph companies, after reciting the conditions under which such corporations shall construct and operate

the obligations they shall be required to enter into with the government, contains a section giving the United States the right to purchase all the lines that have accepted the provisions of the statute, which includes all now constructed, "at an appraised value to be ascertained by five competent disinterested persons, two of whom shall be selected by the postmaster general of the United States, two by the company interested and one by the four so previously selected." It would seem this that at least a from negotiation for the purchase of telegraph lines need not await the action of coagress, though of course no postmaster general would proceed in such a matter without such direct au-

thority. Senator Edmunds has been most prominently identified with the advocacy of government control of the telegraph, but his zeal in the cause was not conspicuous at the last session. There is a possibility that it may be stimulated by the last act of the Western Union in knocking out competition and the renewed evidence that transaction gives that the policy of the anaconda corporation has not changed. In any event congress will be compelled sooner or later to recognize the drift of public sentiment on this subject and to take action in response to it, if it be nothing more than subjecting telegraph companies, as common carriers, to such governmental regulation as is now exercised over the railroads.

A Damaging Endors-meat.

Senator Gorman, of Maryland, is both a skillful and a resolute fighter. He doesn't talk in the present campaign like a man who is afraid, and he isn't offering any compromise to the enemy or seeking to soften hostility. Knowing that any such policy would be useless and that he must fight at his very best, he is hitting out hard and savagely. It is noteworthy, also, that he doesn't omit to give adequate attention to the president in a very complimentary way, but while it is quite natural that Mr. Gorman should regard Mr. Cleveland as entirely level-headed such testimony from that source is very sure to create an opposite conviction with many others so long as the president seems not to disapprove of the methods by which the Maryland senator manages the political machine of which he has control. Mr. Cleveland would have shown himself level-headed by having as little as possible to do with Gorman, but he was tolerated until he had succeeded in loading upon the public service most of his favorite henchmen, who have since made themselves notorious by openly defying the policy of the president respecting the political conduct of federal officials. Gorman's influence may be somewhat less now with the president than it was during the first year of his administration, but the fact remains that the objectionable men which the Maryland senator put into office still remain though they have become very much more objectionable since holding office, and Mr. Cleveland is not levelheaded enough to see that this has lost and is losing him the confidence of tens of thousands of people all over the country. In a word, Mr. Gorman's testimonial is very well as an expression of that unscrupulous politician's gratitude, but for that very sufficient reason is an injury to Mr. Cleveland outside of the ranks of those who follow or are in sympathy with the Maryland boss.

THE New York chamber of commerce recently passed a resolution declaring its conviction that business men of all parties should unite in demanding speedy action by congress looking to such a reduction of our revenues as will make the income of the nation conform as nearly as practicable to the necessary expenditures of the nation. This moderate suggestion is probably all that could be reasonably expected on this subject from the organization that adopted it, but the New York Post finds it much more weighty than it seems. "For," says that paper, "if the revenue is to be reduced to the necessary expenditures of the nation, it must be reduced nearly or quite \$100,000,000, and in order to reduce it by that amount the tariff must be reduced by at least \$50,-000,000. But it is not possible to reduce the tariff \$50,000,000 without reducing protective duties to an extent greater than was proposed by the Morrison bill of the last congress, because small tariff reductions, and Mr. Morrison's were very small indeed, tend rather to increase than diminish the revenue. It is only large ones that accomplish the object."

## STATE AND TERRITORY. Iowa Items.

Oskaloosa has 2,000 children in school The federal court will convene in Des Moines on the 18th instant. Burlington will soon saturate her pan-

cakes with home-made syrup. The Rock Island road is flirting with Sloux City and will soon embrace her.

Davenport banks claim to hold one third of the money deposits of the whole state.

James G. Blaine held the throttle of the presidential procession through A carriage factory with a capital of \$40,000 is licensed to begin business in

Des Moines. Miss Emma Trapnell gouged Red Oak out of \$1,650 as a ponitice for defective

sidewalk damages. G. W. Porter, a Sioux City canvasser uttered forged checks to the amount of

\$94, and was about to be married when

the police took him in. The Iowa Union Telephone company has decided upon an extension of its lines in southwestern Iowa, with Creston as the objective point for all new lines. Contracts have been let for a line from Cromwell to Corning, and from Corning to Villisea.

The medical and dental department of the state university at Iowa City opened with a good attendance. the departments, with but a single exception, the homeopathic medical de-partment, open with even a larger attendance than last fall.

Dakota.

Prof. Homer L. Sprague has accepted the presidency of the North Dakota

Hot Springs, Custer and Spring Val ley are candidates for the location of the Methodist colleges to be established

lines over the public domain, and stating | Prof. Montgomery has for the present

finished excavating the mounds on Devil's Lake. Sixty skeletons and numerous bones of animals have been found.

Rev. Norman Ransom, of Grandin, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, who arrived in Rockford, Ill., last week, died suddenly that evening of typhoid

fover. The survey of the Yankton & Missouri Valley railroad has progressed from Yankton as far as Mud creek where the engineer corps is now search ing for the easiest route through the nest of bluffs which cluster about the headwaters of Mud creek, Clay creek and Turkey creek.

Colorado. Denver will greet the president some

other day. During the first ten days of the month Greeley shipped 150 car loads of potatoes to the east, netting the pro-

lucers \$21,000. The Caldwell & Cassidy syndicate con trol 11,100 acres of the oil land around Canon City and north of the Arkansas river. The owners are the principal opponents of the Standard. Machinery for working the district is being put in place, and drilling and pumping will begin at an early day. The oil shows a

test of 42 gravity. One of the most wierd lunches ever tackled by hungry men was eaten in Leadville last Friday evening. Two hundred laborers had been sent to Glenwood by the human leeches in Denver, who promised them work on payment of \$2. No work being provided for them at Glenwood, they had taken forcible possession of a train and come to Lead ville, where they remained for twenty-four hours. Friday Sheriff Lamping, Mayor Cook and Joe Jenkins, of the Evening Chronicle, purchased 200 loaves of bread and 100 pounds of bologna sau-sage and brought it up to the half-famished laborers. Five carvers were appointed from the half-famished crowd and the way that the food was eaten re minded one more of a pack of wolves than anything else.

Utah.

A Mormon "exhorter" has been jailed in Salt Lake City for assaulting seven little girls. The polygamous wretch is playing the crazy act.

The banks of Salt Lake City report the receipt for the week ending Oct. 5, inclusive, of \$43,007.05 in bullion and \$106,108.36 in ore, a total of \$149,115.51. The annual report of the United States marshal shows that there are 107 United States prisoners in the penitentiary and eighty-nine territorial. Of these 166 are married and 106 over fifty

years of age. A flow of natural gas has been struck in Salt Lake City, near the Denver & Rio Grande railroad depot. With a sixty-candle power jet the force is so great that the flame is blown out, but by turning it partly off a good, steady light is left. In driving from the 50-foot level to the 70-foot level, the gas continued to flow, showing that there must be a good quantity of it.

Personal Paragraphs.

Joel Beatty, Chadron, is in the city. S. C. Webber, Schuyler, is a guest at the Paxton.

Henry E. Lewis, of Lincoln, was in town vesterday. J. M. Knight, of Des Moines, is regis

tered at the Paxton. Hon, John Kurkendall, of Chevenne, was in town yesterday.

John M. Regan and wife, of Beatrice, are guests at the Paxton. Harry G. Roggen and Fred Turner, Lincoln, were at the Paxton last even-

F. E. Biles, a well known business man of Fremont, was at the Paxton yes-

terday. E. A. Mayfield, of Reynolds, and in town yesterday.

W. W. Montgomery, proprietor of the Elliott Graphic, of Elliott, Ia., was in the city yesterday. George L. Atkins, general manager of the California fig syrup company, of San Francisco, Cal., is in the city.

Miss S. E. Easley, Mrs. W. D. Easley and Mrs. W. A. Greenwalls, of Falls City, were at the Paxton yesterday. R. L. Laurie, J. W. Demkin, Joseph Johnson, W. J. Stevenson and Emil Schwartz, of Aurora, are in Omaha.

The presidents' visit attracted John Kelliger, J. G. McClayand, J. M. Irwin, all of Auburn, to Omaha yester-

Among the Falls City visitors yester day were T. W. Stock, Gustave A. Haller, Ernest A. Bode, W. E. Noonan and W. L. Brannin. Nebraska City people were repr

ented in Omaha yesterday by D. M. Lewis, Thomas Wyman, H. Williams and Miss Minnie Williams. M. O. Maul has returned from a very enjoyable three weeks' trip in the east, which embraced a visit to Toronto, New

York, Philadelphia and Chicago. Judge W. L. Henderson, the state's attorney of Knox county, and Attorney O. W. Rice, both leading legal light

of Creighton, are in the city on busi-

Besides the company of Knights of Pythias, the citizens of Fremont in Omaha yesterday were W. J. Bliss, Miss J. J. Kuen, D. O. Coal, C. H. Stoner, Captain M. J. Mahoney, L. B.

Cowan and Goo. H. Straub. P. G. Hale, of Chicago, and a representative of the Cleveland Stone company, is at the Paxton. The company that he represents is furnishing the stone for the new county hospital, the

United States bank and Henry Yates' residence. Among the Lincoln people who came up to see President Cleveland yesterday were F. B. Harris, J. H. North, Eli Gore, Walt Kneiss, Ed P. Kiefer, E. F.

Shear, Henry E. Lewis, H. M. Meyers, T. R. Stoner and wife, A. E. Hargraves, H. J. Bell, Elias Meyer, M. S. Johnson, H. W. Hartley, B. F. Pinney and wife, C. L. Tyler, H. M. Bushnell, D. B. Fuller, W. E. Churchill and wife, C. N. Crandall and wife, J. C. Metzler, George W. Bunell and wife, Charles M. Kee-fer and wife, John M. Underwood and wife, Mrs. W. S. Hamilton, Libbie Wood, M. Jenney.

Yesterday's internal revenue collections amounted to \$3,036.45.

Jenny Liud at Home. Philadelphia Press: It hardly seems possible that the quaint little old lady, Mme. Lind-Goldschmidt, with whom I have recently spent so charming an evening, is really the same "Jenny Lind" who thrilled the world with her unparalleled voice and made it ring with her praises a generation or more ago. Although never a beautiful woman, the great cantawoman, the great canta trice, judging from the many dif-ferent portraits that are hanging about her house, must formerly have been attractive and engaging in her appearance, but to-day she is the plainest, most old-fashioned little body imaginable, dressing in the style of thirty-five years ago, with a funny little cape folded over her shoulders and a curiously fashioned cap on her head, underneath which her hair is drawn down smoothly

on her face over her ears. Added to

these peculiarities, she wears a dress | ing. Lots of times some of us would go

made in a perfectly plain manner, "gathered', into a belt at the waist, with no attempt at ornamentation in the way of trimming or overskirt.

Few people, I fancy, save her very intimate friends, are aware of the exceedingly remarking nature of Length

ceedingly romantic nature of Jenny Lind's marriage, not so many years ago, to Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, who is perhaps fully fifteen years her junior, and, although a bald-headed, rather elderly looking gentleman, still appears to be much younger than his talented wife. When Jenny Lind came to America Sir Jules Benedict also came as her accompanist. He was obliged to return for some reason suddenly to England, and the great singer suddenly be-thought her of a poor young German musician, whom she had met some time before in Germany, and as soon as possible secured his services in the place of Sir Jules Benedict's. The young man, like all who came within sound of the magical voice, soon became Jenny Lind's ardent admirer and presently her slave.

Never dreaming that he might in any way hope for a return of his passion he determined to leave her, and upon announcing this fact and telling her he could no longer endure her perfect in-difference to him she told him of her concealed love for him, and they soon went together to England, where they were married and have since lived.

Their present residence is I Morton fortable rather than a pretentious abode It is full of souvenirs of Jenny Lind's early triumphs, and there are also many valuable pictures. A large portrait of the Princess Christian is hung in a con spicuous place, and is the gift of he royal highness, who was a favorite pupil and is now a warm friend of Mme. Lind Goldschmidt, often coming to visit her in the most informal way. Jenny Lind is also a great favorite with the queen and the royal family generally. Mme. Lind-Goldschmidt has three children one daughter and two sons, none of them, however, having the least musical

talent. One is in the army.

There is little left of the once glorious voice of Jenny Lind, and she rarely uses it at all except in instructing seme pupils how to render a passage of a song. She is a most charitable woman, and for some years has had a class of ten poor girls whom she teaches twice a week at her own home, and prepares for opera and concert. She is, however, very careful in selecting for this clas only those who have very decided tal-ent and unusual natural voice. The failing health of "the greatest singer that has ever lived" will deprive many a poor girl of her valuable instruction, and perhaps the musical world of some brilliant stars.

A Dumb Woman Resumes Talking. New Haven News: A reliable physician in Danbury relates a remarkable case of curing a woman who had been unable to utter a syllable in two years. She had been treated by a number of doctors for her loss of voice, but to no purpose. This physician satisfied himself that there was no disease of the organ of speech, or any derangement. He concluded that she could speak if only she would be influenced to exert the will power. From a conversation with her, carried on in writing, he dis covered that she had great faith in mi-raculous cures, and thought she could only be relieved in some such way. He

found, too, that she was superstitious.

He concluded to try the effect of little mummery upon her. Accord ingly, one morning when visiting her he sat down by a table some five minutes without speaking, as if in wrapt meditation. He suddenly jumped up and told the woman that he was now right, that he was going to cure her on on a certain day. He then gave he minute directions in respect to it. He told her that on the day he should come to the house at 10 a. m. that he should and then he should go to the front door and give two raps; that when the door opened he would be found standing with both hands upon the door post and his head leaning upon them; that the door to her room must be opened wide, and that he would walk in with measured tread, and when he got to her bedside he should say "Good morning," and that she would answer in reply, "Good morning, doctor." On the appointed day he did just as he said he should do, and when he said "Good morning" to her she promptly made the reply, "Good morning, doctor," in a loud, strong voice. She seemed utterly astonished herself, but said she felt that what the doctor but said she felt that what the doctor said would be true, and firmly believed that he had wrought a miraele in her cure.

## A MODOC WARRIOR. An Indian Tribe That is Rapidly Dwindling Away.

Yreka Union: The Modocs on their native heath were as determined a tribe of Indians as ever attempted to remove the dandruff from the heads of their white brothers. It cost millions of money and dozens of valuable lives to subdue them when they put on their war paint a few years ago and commenced to raise Cain and the hair of the settlers. No tribe of equal number ever cost the government half as much trouble as the Modocs. The remnant of this once powerful tribe are being slowly extinguished by inter-marriage and consumption, on their reservation in the Indian territory. Two of their number, William Clinton and the his-toric William Feithfull, called at our office last Thursday. The former is a bright young man who was but a child when his people were wrestling for supremacy with the United States govern-He is well educated, speaking and writing the English language fault-

lessly. In speaking of his people he said: "There are not many of us now, death having reduced our number to less than ninety, and in a few years we will not have a living representative. The cli-mate does not agree with us at the reservation, and many are slowly dying from consumption. I believe if they were brought back to California they would recover. I came out here four teen months ago with five of my people. whom it was thought would die before they reached their old home. Only one died and the other four have entirely recovered. I am going back to-morrov to sell off my possessions and will return with as many of my people who are sick as my money will bring."

Clinton spoke with feeling, and seems to be anxious that his tribe shall not become extinct. Accompanying Clinton was William

Feithfull, who said that he also was on his way to Indian territory. Feithfull is well advanced in years, and his stiff. wiry hair will soon be gray. During the Modoc outbreak he fought from the opening to the close with Captain Jack, but seems to have had more honor and principle than that noted chief. Through Clinton, an interpeter, h

spoke freely of his part in the war. can speak very good English, but says he hates to use the language of a race that has done him so much wrong. "We were being wronged, Feithfull, "and had to fight. ward we were sorry we started on the

war-path, but were afraid to stop, for Captain Jack said we would be killed

anyway, and might as well die fight-

to Jack and say that we would fight no more, but we would make a long speech and we would agree to fight on. When Captain Jack planned to deceive the peace commissioners and murder them I made up my mind to go and warn them, but I was watched so closely that I could not get away. I then sent a squaw named Toby Riddle and she warned Colonel Meacham, but they believed in Jack and not in me. Dr. lieved in Jack and not in me. Thomas was killed. Colonel Meacham was in Indian territory afterward and gave me \$10 for saving his life. Lots of times I could have killed white men, but never did. I have one squaw and am going home to get her out here where she will be happy. I have no children."

A Dead Beat Bear.

Jacksonville Times-Union: As pas-senger train No. 6 on the F. R. & N., from Cedar Key to Jacksonville, was passing through what is known as the Gulf Hammock, at a point about twelve or fifteen miles out from Cedar Key, some cattle on the track caused the train to slacken speed almost to stop. The train was composed of an engine and tender, a combination car, containing a compartment for express at one end, a place for mail in the center, and the other end being used as a baggage

car, and two passenger coaches.

When the train slowed up to prevent running over the cows a large black bear trotted leisurely out of the woods and climbed up the platform to probably, if there was anything of an eatable nature aboard. He had gotten on the front platform of the combination car, and, finding the door open, decided to continue his search in the interior. Inside he found three nice strings of fish, all of which were soon transferred to his stomach, except the entrails, which were carefully deposited

on the car floor. During the time the bear was taking his lunch the baggagemaster, Mr C. Mahoney, came down through the car, whistling "Captain Jenks." When he arrived at the door of the express car he threw open the door, with the pucker from the whistling still on his lips. When he saw the occupant of the express compartment he says that he cannot remember whether his heart tried to climb out over his standing collar or whether it got down in his shoes The next thing he remem-bers distinctly was finding himselt back in the coach, breathlessly reciting The next the tale of his discoveries to the conductor. The usually amiable conductor muttered something like "got 'em again," and went to the car to investi-

gate. When Mr. Dewson returned from taking a peep at the bear his cap

wouldn't quite come down to his head and he was fully convinced that it was no fallacy of the baggagemaster's brain. When the train started up after the stop the swaying of the car shut the door, and all thought that an important capture had been made. The bear soon became tired of his ride and looked about for means of egress. Nothing ap peared so vulnerable to attack as the windows in the side of the car, which were protected by iron rods about a half inch in diameter. He selected one of these and clawed the woodwork about it very badly. He then evidenly caught two or three of the iron rods with his paws. and giving them a hug broke and twisted them off clean. His lumbering body was then forced through the aper ture and struck the ground like a rub ber ball. He turned two or three somer

sets and ambled off into the woods. This story is vouched for by the train men as being entirely true. The car shows plainly the marks of the sharp claws, while the twisting off of the iro rods gives evidence of the power exerted in the hug.

A Southern Mountaineer. Atlanta Constitution: He was a big strapping fellow, probably twenty years

old and weighing 180 pounds. As he walked into the police station yesterday afternoon, his shoeless feet made no "I'm from Ducktown, Tenn.," he said in response to Captain Couch's ques-"My name is William Ward, an

I come to 'ten' United States court. He was a typical mountaineer, strong and not bad-looking. He wasn't much of a dude in his cotton shirts and homespun pants.

This was the first sight of a city. His mountain home is fifty miles from a railroad, and in order to reach Atlanta he walked those fifty miles. He had never seen a railroad or a train of cars before, had never owned a book, could neither read nor write, knew nothing of what are generally termed the comforts of life—yet was happy.

The officers about the station house

took an interest in him and began plying him with questions. He had bee subpoensed to appear in the United court as a witness in an illicit distillery case. He had come 150 miles, and is entitled to 10 cents per mile as mileage. "Did you ever have that much be-

fore?" asked Captain Couch. "No. I reckon not. Never saw that "What do you do?"

"O, I work for a fellow. I don't ge any pay. He told me he'd do the right thing by me. I an't going to work for that any more. Would stay here if I could get something to do.

He was asked to sit down. He looked suspiciously on the chair pointed out to him, shook it gently, and sat—on the doorstep. Of course he didn't know anything about making corn whisky, but he had hunted, and had brought down many a deer and turkey.

"Do you use caps on guns up there?"
"A few of the fellers have them new guns, but flint and steel is good enough He looked it.

Later in the evening he was offered some supper, but he had his hunk of venison and corn-bread with him. Then he curled up on the floor of the court room, and in a few minutes was sounasleep, free from care, and happy.

Killing Alligators For a Living.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Thomas

Nevitt, of New Orleans, better known in the south as "Alligator Tom," is in town, and will remain a few days. Nevitt is quite a well known character in the south, where for twenty years he ha followed his peculiar occupation of killing alligators, earning a living by sell-ing their hide and meat. He was originally a native of Ohio, but moved to the south at an early age, and has since resided in the vicinity of New Orleans Nevitt is now forty-two years of age. but is as active as ever, and is never so happy as when in pur-suit of his favorite game. He works from New Orleans right along through Florida, and kills several hundred alligators during the course of a season He kills the animals with a rifle. A great many authorities have maintained that the place to shoot an alligator is in the eye, but Nevitt claims not. He says that if shot in this portion of the body an alligator will sink, and that the wound will heal. The ball must be directed to a point just back of the fore leg, where for an inch there is a place unprotected by natural armor. Very often Nevitt picks up young animals. which bring a ready market. The skins of alligators are now worth from 20c to 50c, and the chief source of profit is from the sale of meat, which is said to be delicious. The tail is cut off and then the body sliced in the shape of

Nevitt tells many wonderful stories of his thrilling experiences during his many years of hunting the scaly alligator.

An Ingenious Advertisement.

New York Telegram: The cheapest and most ingenious advertisement now visible is that of a Fulton street hatter. Hung to a telegraph pole in front of his premises is a card board sign with the question on it, "Are you color blind?" In the center of the card is the name of the hatter in flaming red, and in the center of the name a white diamond shaped space edged with black. Below this card is another perfectly black, ex-cept for a diamond shaped space in the center similar to the one above. Between these two cards is the informa-tion that "if you look steadily for thirty seconds at the diamond in the name and then transfer your gaze to the dia-mond below for thirty seconds more you will see on the blank card the name you saw on the above. If the name you see the second time is red, you see the second time is red, your eyesight is all right; if not red, you are color blind. This is an infallible test. And of the thousands that daily pass the sign it is safe to say that 40 per cent try their eyesight and see at the same time a sight that tops the other two—to the effect that the problem in the sign of the color than the same time as the color than the same time as the color than the same time as the same ti that at no place in the city can you buy

headgear so cheaply as within.

This natural phenomenon, for such it is, is caused, scientists say, by the bright flame being photographed on the retina of the eye by reflected light, and when one looks at a white space the photograph gradually appears to you as if part of the sign. Then as slowly as it came, occupying about thirty seconds to come and go, it fades away, as a photographic plate would were it exposed to the light with-out first being treated by acids, etc., to render the reflection permanent.

The Fulton street man's test, however, is not infallible, for a man may be able to distinguish red, yet, were color blind, yellow would appear to be green and blue brown.

The signs cost, altogether, about 1.50. The value of the advertissng, estimated by an advertising agent, and from a cold business standpoint, is \$40 per day.

Duel With a Snake.

Last Sunday, says a Fririta, Idaho, dispatch, a boy named Monroe Keys fought a desperate battle with a rattlesnake in a gulch about four miles from this place. Monroe is a stout boy of fourteen years, and accompanied by his two sisters, by some years the seniors of Monroe, started from the house to the spring, a short distance away, to get a pail of water. When near the foot of the slant to where the spring was, to their surprise the party discoverd a huge rattlesnake, which lay coiled a few paces in their lead. The appearance of the young couple seemed to enrage the rattler to such an extent that it at once commenced slashing its tail and hissing with such fury that the noise could be heard for a considerable distance away. Not wanting to be further disturbed the huge reptile made a dash at the crowd, springing far into the air and falling on the ground. The boy remained very much composed, and with the determination of a young warrior calmly took off his belt and attacked the snake in a fight to death. After a struggle for some time the snake made a final spring at his antagonist, and its terrible fangs were clinched on either side in the muscular part of the boy's arm, just above the elbow. the snake's hold had been broken it dropped from the bleeding wound to the ground and started to run, but still having the determination to kill his enemy, the boy seized it by the tail and, in swinging it around his head, fortunately, undoubtedly for the boy, the reptile's head struck a bowlder which lay close by and was crushed, caus-ing death. Without a moment's delay, a for a physician. When Dr. Fortner and the messenger returned, in company with B. B. Bower, of this city, the unfortunate lad had been well treated with liquor and his life saved. Dr. Fortner extracted the clotted blood from the wound, and administered such other treatment as was necessary, and left the young man in a fair way to recovery. The snake was examined, and was found to be of the genuine diamond stripe, the most poisonous, measuring four and a half feet in length and fully fixe inches through, carrying twelve monster rattles. The boy was of very robust stature, and fully the equal of

Mr. F. L. Hill, representing The Western News company, Chicago, is at room 96, Paxton, with a beautiful line of samples of books, stationery, and fancy goods for the holiday trade. ers from the country and city will do well to call and inspect the line.

A Mother's Courage.

the snake in physical strength.

Pall Mall Gazette: Every one is familiar with the story of the mother whose child had been carried off by an eagle, and who, to rescue her child, climbed alone to the eyrie from which the boldest mountaineer shrank back appalled. This stock illustration of the force of the maternal instinct is now capped by a bear story from Savoy. A bear having killed a shep-herd boy, the villagers organized a hunt for the animal. The mother, armed with a gun insisted upon accompanying the party. They came back. She did not. Next day the poor woman was found lying in a secluded spot, her dress in rags, her arms crushed and her face covered with blood. At her side was a huge bear quite dead, its head smashed by a discharge from the gun which she had taken with her. The hope is entertained that she may eventually recover, but the woman has not yet been able to give an account of her struggle with the bear which had killed her child, which must have been terrific. we get the story of that struggle it will make the grand tour of all the Sunday school books in the whole English speaking world.

# Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, and acrid, watery discharge from the eyes and pose. the painful inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches, -how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza,
and who live in ignorance of the fact that a
single application of Sanford's Radical Cums
for Catarra will afford instantaneous relief.
But this treatment in cases of simple Catarra
gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will
do in the cheonic forms, where the breathing is
obstructed by choking, putrid mucus accumulations, the hearing affected, smell and taste gone,
throat ulcerated and hacking cough gradually
fastening itself upon the debilitated system.
Then it is that the marvellous curative power of
Sanford's Radical Cure manifests itself in the
instantaneous and grateful relief. Cure begins
from the first application. It is rapid, radical,
permanent, economical, safe.
Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box Catarra iliar these symptoms are to thousands who suftle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAS SOLVENT and an IMPROVED INHALER, price \$1.00. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

Aching Muscles, Back, Hips and Sides, Kidney and Uterine Pains, and all pain, Inflammation and Weakness Relieved in One Minute By The Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain subduing plaster. Newloriginal, instantaneous, never-failing. Vastis superior to all other plasters and remedies for the relief of pain. At all druggists, 25 cents five for \$1.00; or, postage free, of Potter Daug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.