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ECHOES FROM THE ANTE-ROOM

General Gossip Among the Secret and Benevolent Orders.

FORESTERS WONDERFUL GROWTH

Patriarchs Militant—Golden Rule Session at Toledo—The Record of an Order—Some Noted Organizers—Society News.

Patriarchs Militant.

The grand cantonment of the Patriarchs Militant was held in Cincinnati recently, and was pronounced a grand success by every one. The following officers and cantons were represented: Grand Sire John H. White of Albion, N. Y., and Grand Secretary Theo. A. Ross were present, Deputy Grand Sire Lieutenant General John C. Underwood being personally in command. The following cantons were represented in the parade: Cantons Lucas of Toledo; Wormbus of Lewiston, Me.; Boyd of Catlettsburg; Fidelity of Huntington, W. Va.; Ohio of Columbus; Cuyahoga, Colfax of Indiana; Arkon of Ohio; Cleveland of Ohio; Amsterdam of New York; Mystic of Lexington, Ky.; Alpine of Bowling Green, O.; Accidental of Chicago; Excelsior of Chicago; Washington of Sommerville, Mass.; Earl of Dayton, O.; Greenville, O.; No. 56 of Germantown, Pa.; Crosby of Miamsburg, O.; Bethane of Springfield, O.; Ridgely of Repley, O.; Tiffin, O.; Clinton, O.; Garfield, Lebanon, O.; Mansfield of Mansfield, O.; Ashland of Ohio; Francis, O.; Sydney, O.; Moran of Zanesville, O.; Marion of Indiana; Harryman of Indiana; Warsaw, Ind.; Logansport, Maysville, Ky.; Lexington, Atkins, Ky.; Covington, Ashland, Ky.; Detroit.

Golden Rule Session.

At the supreme session of the Knights of the Golden Rule order, recently held at Toledo, O., twenty states were represented in the body. The session was one of harmony and good feeling, and many good things were done for the order. The election of supreme officers resulted in a change of almost every department of the order, and the greatest of enthusiasm was manifest in the election and the result. The supreme officers were as follows: Supreme commander, Hon. J. D. Irving, Toledo, O.; supreme vice commander, R. S. Morgan, South Carolina; supreme secretary, T. J. Smith, Covington, Ky.; supreme treasurer, O. F. Adams, Macon, Ga.; supreme medical examiner, Dr. J. R. Clawsen, Philadelphia, Pa.; supreme prelate, C. R. Curtis, Boston, Mass.; supreme herald, F. Tuttle, Spartanburg, S. C.; supreme warder, J. W. Macay, Fort Worth, Tex.; supreme sentry, R. C. Craft, Chicago, Ill.; board of solicitors, Hon. G. C. Chandler, Corinth, Miss.; Hon. R. W. Hoyner, Jackson, Tenn.; Hon. S. M. Bernard, Louisville, Ky.

An Order's Record.

The eleventh anniversary of the order of Knights and Ladies of Honor was celebrated at the Central Park, Louisville, Ky., September 6. The largest gathering ever assembled in the park listened to the supreme protector's oration, in which he stated that he "was able to say that fully 58,000 men and women were so welded together that the interest of one was the interest of all," that $3,375,000 has been paid to beneficiaries of deceased members, and that the benefit holdings of the membership, August 1, 1888, amounted to more than $50,000,000.

Annual Officers.

The grand grove of the W. A. O. D. of the United States will hereafter be known as the supreme grove. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing term: Supreme arch, Adam Weber of Ohio; deputy supreme arch, E. A. Stevens of Minnesota; supreme herald, L. G. Schord of California; supreme secretary, Henry Freudenthal of New York; supreme treasurer, Philip Reishwein of Indiana; supreme sentinel, J. B. Ritzman of Iowa; supreme trustees, H. Zeigenbein of Missouri, J. C. Dick of Wisconsin and N. Berg of Missouri.

Foresters Growth

The annual book of the Ancient Order of Foresters has been recently issued. The statistical history of the order covers over five hundred pages, and gives the following among its figures: At the end of 1887 the order comprised 291 districts, 5,128 courts, 680,127 benefit and 16,429 honorary members; the increase in the twelve months being 121 courts, 18,557 benefit and 770 honorary members. During the year 58,845 benefit members were admitted, and 30,680 left the order; 6,890 members and 4,634 members' wives and widows died during the year. The financial condition and progress of the adult society for 1887 will be published later on; but at December, 1886, the united funds amounted to £3,850,000. The juvenile societies are very progressive, the number at the 31st of December, 1887, being 1,248, having 72,377 members, with £36,542 of funds, the increase in the year being 4,874 members, and £7,232 of funds. During the year there were 15,161 members admitted, and 4,679 members were transferred to the parent courts of the order. The receipts in the year were £26,399, and the payments amounted to £18,888. The executive council of the order has been located at Reading, but the seat of government has been transferred to Bournemouth for the ensuing year.

Noted Organizers.

The success of all beneficiary orders depends largely upon the energy of the deputy having it in charge. He must be a gentleman of peculiar traits and special qualities; a man of business, energy and ability.

Among the names of noted organizers are found those of Upchurch, the founder of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, which now has more than 200,000 members, will go down to posterity reverenced by thousands of families that have received substantial aid when the husband and father has been removed from them by death. D. Wilson, of Boston, has acquired an almost national reputation as an order organizer. He not only knows how to found an order, but how to build it up and extend it over the country after he has founded it. The name of D. Wilson will go down in history as that of the founder of the Knights of Honor. He was also the saviour of the Royal Society of Good Fellows, which was founded by James G. Whitehouse at Providence, R. I.

The manner in which Mr. Wilson revived the order of Good Fellows is of interest. His first movement to revive the dying order was to organize a mammoth lodge at Providence, the home of the institution. He went to Providence, and in several months had obtained more than twelve hundred charter signers, of which 930 odd were accepted and became members of the biggest lodge ever formed in the United States. The first and direct object in forming so large a lodge was to advertise the Good Fellows and set everybody throughout New England talking about the order. From that time the Good Fellows have grown to a membership of more than fifteen thousand.

During the last three years the name of W. A. Rice as an order organizer has acquired a wide reputation among order men in all the principal towns and cities of New England. He first became known through his connection with the United Fellowship which was organized at Boston, October 4, 1880. While the order was in its infancy he began building it up in Maine, and extended its membership in that state to almost one thousand.

After establishing the U. F. in Maine, Mr. Rice continued his work in Massachusetts and New Hampshire reorganizing some of the old lodges on the point of failure, and instituting new ones. He next introduced the order in Rhode Island, and concluded his services for the U. F. at Providence, through the organization of a lodge composed of 101 members of the Masonic fraternity.

Last April Mr. Rice's services were engaged by the supreme sitting of the order of Iron Hall, and his record since then has eclipsed the work of all order organizers. His record shows two lodges a month, with an average charter list of thirty. Mr. Embree, of Salem, the ablest organizer of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, institutes but one lodge a month, averaging twenty charter members, and he is considered as doing excellent work. The Order of Iron Hall has some of the ablest officers connected with any fraternal organization, for during the seven and a half years of its career it has attained a membership of nearly 40,000, and has more than 800 lodges.

Worked For Principle.

In the list of representatives who voted in the negative on the test vote in the K. of P. difficulty in Pennsylvania, will be found the names of some of the ablest and brightest men in the order in that state, says the Knight editorially, who contested every inch of ground in the three day's debate, and made it rather lively for their opponents—from a parliamentary standpoint. When the vote was finally reached, and they found themselves fairly and honorably defeated, they yielded gracefully, and even made overtures for a basis of reconciliation, declaring through Representative Payson, for instance, that they were not opposed to the correction of the laws if it was done in what they considered the legal way. Further than this, we have just received a copy of a resolution which one of the most pronounced opponents of the supreme lodge, up to that time, was about to offer just before the final adjournment, but he could not obtain the floor in time:

Resolved, That this grand lodge is convinced of the illegality and untenableness of its previously declared position, now agrees to be governed by laws of the supreme lodge Knights of Pythias of the world, and will recognize it as the source of all Pythian law and authority.

Such a resolution, offered in good faith by the late opposition, and adopted by the grand lodge before adjourning, would have still more strongly emphasized the general desire for peace and harmony by adding to it the open expression of those who were previously recorded as against a peaceful settlement of the difficulty.

A Worthy Gift.

Brooklyn Review: Hon. Joseph Farwell, a benevolent and wealthy member of the I. O. O. F., has presented to the Grand lodge of Maine, for an Odd Fellows' home, a farm of 225 acres, together with the best set of farm buildings to be found in the town of Unity. The premises are valued at $13,000. The farm was the homestead of Brother Farwell's father, and has been in the family for over a hundred years. The farm has forty acres of wood land, some in its native state of growth. Recently the buildings have been remodeled at the expense of over $6,000. The house is modernized and very handsome. It has a mansard roof, slated, two bay windows and several dormer windows in the roof. Above the house is an excellent spring, which gives a stream of beautiful spring water all over the house. The buildings contain sixteen rooms. Opposite are two large barns and several outbuildings, which in themselves make quite a village. In making the gift Brother Farwell says: "I have money enough for all my wants," my wife is dead, I have but one child, an invalid son, am getting old and do not want the care of the place. I am ready to give a warrantee deed of the premises to the Odd Fellows, and only ask three conditions. One is that the place shall forever bear my name, the Farwell Odd Fellows home; second, that it shall be held forever for benevolent purposes; and third, that the little cemetery on the premises, where lies the remains of my aged father and mother and my wife, shall be kept in good condition."

The Charter Arrested.

Some time previous to the last Grand Lodge session, says a writer in the Pythian Knight, the charter and property of Germania Lodge No. 6, of St. Louis, Mo., were arrested by order of the grand chancellor. It seemed that No. 6 ignored the repeated protests of Damon Lodge No. 28, against the admission of one Joan D. Camp, who is a saloonkeeper of said city, and who, Damon lodge claims, also keeps a disorderly house, and is, consequently, not of good moral character. The law in this grand jurisdiction requires that where two or more lodges are located in a city, notice must be sent to the said lodges of all applications received for membership within twenty-four hours from the receipt of such application, and also that one week must elapse between the conferring of ranks and two weeks between the application for membership and the conferring of the rank of page. The first protest of Damon lodge of Camp's admission was not even read by the keeper of records and seals of Germania lodge until Camp was elected, notwithstanding that a committee was present from the former lodge and requested that the protest be read previous to balloting. The C. C. ruled that all communications should be read under the proper order. At the next convention Germania lodge formed itself into a committee of the whole to investigate John D. Camp, and at the following convention reported that "it appeared very much as a piece of personal malice against Camp on the part of one or two members of Damon lodge." Damon filed its second protest on the ground that Camp was not of good moral character. It was read, and a motion that "Page Camp be not allowed to proceed further" was defeated, and he was at once made an esquire. Damon lodge then made complaint to G. C. H. H. Allen, who referred it to the grand lodge, which referred it to a committee which recommended the appointment of an investigating committee, which took testimony February 29 and submitted it to G. C. James L. Buford. It was found that the law had been flagrantly violated and the committee recommended the seizure of the Germania's charter. This was done by G. V. C. John H. Holmes. Final action will be had in the matter at the grand lodge session at Hannibal in October. There were seventy-seven members at the time of the arrest, twenty-one of whom continue to pay their assessments in the endowment rank.

A. O. U. W. Statistics

According to Supreme Recorder Sacketts' report just issued, the A. O. U. W. order in the United States has 208,205 members. This report comes up to the 1st of September. The membership of the order in this state is 4,933. The gain of the order in this country since the 1st of June is over four thousand members.

Masonic Lodge History.

To the Editor of The Bee: I see in a recent issue of your paper a statement that St. Mary's Freemason lodge of Edinburgh is the oldest known lodge in the world with preserved records. That must be a mistake, as St. Mary's Chapel stands only No. 1 on the grand lodge of Scotland roll, whereas Mother Kilwinning is No. 0 on that roll and acknowledged by all Freemasons to be the oldest working lodge in Scotland, if not in the world.

At the reformation in Scotland in the sixteenth century, when the religious houses were destroyed, the minutes of Mother Kilwinning were carried to Rome. In the papal archives of that city they are still preserved. Mother Kilwinning would never have been allowed to hold the position she does on the grand lodge rolls unless she had conclusive proof that she was entitled to it. She also enjoys privileges which no other lodge in Scotland holds, one of which is that the brothers elected by the brethren of Mother Kilwinning as their R. W. M. becomes by right of that office the grand master of the province of Ayrs, the largest masonic province in Scotland. In the other provinces they are elected annually by the office-bearers of that district. Member No. 0,
Mother Kilwinning.

Odd Fellows in New York.

The proceeding of the recent session of the grand lodge of the I. O. O. F., of New York, has recently been published. The empire state has done well during 1887, and reports 46,695 members, a gain of 2,504 for the year. Grand Secretary Terwilliger also reports that three-fourths of the subordinates have been heard from for the first six months of 1888, and show an additional gain of over 2,000 members, which gives New York at date in the neighborhood of 49,000. Nineteen new lodges have been instituted; two consolidated; one surrendered charter; 30,525 weeks sick benefits paid; relief paid, $213,690.79; number of working lodges, 544.

Grip Notes.

The I. O. O. F. order in New York state has a membership of 46,695.

The Pacific Endowment league which has been organized only six months has 2,300 members.

About $30,000 has already been pledged for the erection of an Odd Fellows' home in Massachusetts.

The first Odd Fellows lodge instituted on this continent was at Halifax, N. S., in 1815. It died in a few months.

The German Odd Fellows' home of New York is a great success. It cost $30,000; has $5,000 cash on hand and $3,000 invested at 5 per cent.

The supreme lodge Knights of Pythias passed a resolution directing the supreme chancellor to issue a proclamation calling for a proper celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the order.

Robert E. Lee lodge Knights of Pythias of Memphis, Tenn., has been suspended on complaint of Progress lodge for accepting less than the stipulated amount for conferring the three ranks.

Columbus, O., has sent a communication to the sovereign grand lodge I. O. O. F. asking it to hold its next session at its future home in that city, where a lodge room, offices, etc., have been completed for permanent occupancy by the sovereign grand lodge.

Grand Chancellor McNab of the Knights of Pythias of New York, has decided that when an Esquire has been rejected for advancement to the rank of Knight, the lodge may continue to ballot each month ad infinitum, or until he shall be elected to receive that degree.

The ninth call for 1888, American Legion of Honor, for two assessments, Nos. 137 and 138, dated September 1, and delinquent, respectively, October 1, and 15, contains fifty-three death claims, reported and paid prior to August 10, on deaths occurring up to August 6.

From a circular issued by Grand Commander J. T. Hawkins of the Knights of Pythias of Alabama, it appears that seven new lodges were instituted in that grand jurisdiction during the year closing April 17, 1888, and that the total number on that date was thirty-two lodges, with a membership of nearly two thousand.

Among the lodges of Elks recently instituted are: Tiffin, O., No. 91; Chattanooga, Tenn., No. 94; Rome, Ga., No. 99, and Quincy, Ill., the latter of which is so rapidly developing that they have more applications than can be managed, while at Grand Forks, D. T., work is in progress for the formation of a new lodge in the near future.

From January 22, 1888 to July 19, there have been eighteen deaths in the order of Knights and Ladies of Honor in Massachusetts insured for $23,000 which would have required twenty-two assessments, or eight more than were called in that time. Five of these deaths occurred in July, calling for $7,000, which would have required seven assessments for August.

During the past week the following benefits have been paid, by the royal society of Good Fellows, all within thirty days of the deaths being reported, and one within eight days: Fred J. Dinmoore, of Boston, $3,000; Lawrence J. M. DeLa Montague, Jersey City, N. J., $3,000; Fred Von Hoffen, Pittsburg, Penn., $3,000; James P. Sweeney, East Boston, $3,000; Charles Van Wie, Bath, N. Y., $4,000.

The Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows on January 1, 1887, comprised 617,587 members belonging to the various lodges in Great Britain and the colonies. During the year 1887 the number of persons admitted by initiation, etc., in Great Britain was 37,652, and the increase in the colonies was 2,342, making the total number of 657,581 members. During the year the deaths in Great Britain in the Unity of Odd Fellows have been 7,569.

The sovereign grand lodge of the I. O. O. F. has issued the following order: "Pursuant to instructions contained in the resolution of the sovereign grand lodge, adopted at its annual session, held at Boston, September, 1886, I, Joan H. White, grandsire, do hereby request all subordinate lodges under our jurisdiction to assemble at their respective lodge rooms on the 20th day of October, 1888, the anniversary of the death of Thomas Wildey, past grandsire, and engage in appropriate memorial exercises respecting their deceased members; such exercises to be conducted in a manner appropriate to the occasion. Should a different day be more convenient, any lodge is permitted to hold such services on any day such lodge may select."

Last month fifteen new lodges of the Order of Touti were instituted making a new lodge for every other day in the month. The total number of lodges in the Order of Touti to date is 278. Of this number 57 are located in Philadelphia. The reports of the supreme secretary and supreme treasurer of the Order of Touti make the following showing: Received on account of relief fund, $129,152.57; amount paid out is sick claims, $128,884.50; amount received on account of general fund, $32,490.57; amount paid out on account of general fund, $31,176.94; balance in general fund, $1,223.63. The grand total of all funds received, except the reserve fund, is $214,318.34. The grand total disbursed amounts to $212,391.93. Balance of all now on hand, except reserve fund, is $1,823.88. The amount received on account of reserve fund is $56,200.72.

Out of 37,052 persons admitted to the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows in Great Britain between the ages of sixteen and forty five, 35 per cent were of the ages sixteen to twenty, 37 per cent were between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, 16 per cent between the ages of twenty-five to thirty, and only 12 per cent between the ages of thirty to forty-five. From the foregoing statement it will be observed that 72 per cent, or close on three-quarters of the entrants, were under twenty-five years of age. The rate of interest for the year in the Unity of Odd Fellows order is found to have been 1.39 per cent, the rate of mortality of members was found to have been 13.7 per thousand, and of members' wives 7.5 per thousand, and these ratios compare favorably with those of previous years. The amount paid by the lodges in Great Britain for the funeral benefits of 7,569 members was £17,778, or an average payment of £10 5s 6d, and this is only about half the average amount which is paid by the lodges of this order in the colony.

Locating Hidden Gold.

Virginia City Chronicle: J. W. Norrie, the divining-rod apostle, has just returned from a professional trip to California, where he was summoned to indicate the location of mineral veins below the surface. The disciples of Mr. Norrie are numbered by the thousand and are found in every mining camp from the western slope of the Rocky mountains to Mexico—all firm believers in the infallibility of the divining rod in their apostle's hands to designate the spot where gold and silver bearing ores are located below the earth's surface.

The truth of the statement is attested by the fact that Mr. Norrie's professional services are in demand in every mining district on the Pacific slope where the fame of his alleged power of detecting hidden valuable mineral deposits through the agency of the divining rod has been heralded. He is constantly traveling professionally, and has visited all the most notable mining districts on this side of the American continent, and the faith of his clients in his power is amply illustrated by the fact that hundreds of thousands in coin have been expended in searching for veins of gold and silver bearing ore in sinking shafts at points where Norrie's divining rod indicated their presence below the surface, but notwithstanding no important developments have so far resulted there is no abatement in the faith of his infallible power among his followers.

The sinking of a shaft to the depth of 500 feet on the Norrie mine, in Kirman district, on Mount Davidson's western slope, at the spot designated by Mr. Norrie, developed several stringers of quartz carrying a large percentage of gold, and the owners of the property with Richard Kirman at their head, are willing to back their faith in Mr. Norrie's divining-rod theory by expending a much larger sum in developing the valuable ore body which the rod indicates is located at a still greater depth than that now attained. Preparations are now in progress for the resumption of work on the Norrie mine, but it has not yet been definitely decided by the owners whether they will sink deeper or follow the veins by drifting exposed at the present depth.

The deciples of Mr. Norrie back their faith in his infallibility with their own coin and are doing good service in developing the mineral resources of the Pacific slope mining districts.

Business Troubles.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 15.—Regina Miller made an assignment last night of her wholesale liquor stock. Liabilities, $31,000; assets, $15,000.

New York, Sept. 15.—C. M. Ward, member of the stock exchange, failed to-day because of heavy losses sustained by the decline of St. Paul.

STORY OF AN INDIAN BRAVE.

What He Thought of the Treatment of White Men.

LOSS OF THE HUNTING GROUNDS

Trouble Between the Whites and Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse—Scalps and the Scalp Dance.

A Sioux Chief's Story.

In reply to questions put by a Post-Dispatch correspondent, Red Shirt said his Indian name was Ok-le-sa; that he was forty-one years old and had been a chief of his tribe eleven years. When asked about the traditions of the Sioux he gave a brief outline of his tribe's history, which was interpreted as follows: "The old men have told me that many years ago the Lacotas (Sioux) lived here by the side of the great waters. They fought with other tribes who had many lodges and great warriors, and long, long before the white men came they were driven toward the setting sun and made their homes beyond the Smoky Water (Mississippi river). How long ago this was I do not know; but I know it is true, for the old men have told me so. After a while the white men came into our country. They hunted buffalo and killed antelope upon the plains. They came into the camps of the Lacotas and slept in their tepees. They were well treated, for they were welcome. By and by more white men came, and then they came thick. They took the Lacotas' land and drove them from their hunting grounds.

Then the hearts of the Lacotas got bad, for their brains were troubled. They thought everything would be taken from them, and their hearts were broken. They thought no land would be left for them to live upon, so they began to fight. They took white men's scalps and the white men's tepees, and scalped their women and children. They fought many years, but the white men were too strong. If one Indian got killed no Indian came in his place, but the white men grew thicker all the time. The Lacotas had no hope left, so they had to quit fighting and submit to the whites. There will be no more wars between the white men and the Lacotas, for the white men are many and the Lacotas few."

Red Shirt then related how the trouble began between the whites and his uncle, the noted Sioux chief, Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses. He said that about thirty-five years ago an emigrant train was crossing the plains a short distance from Fort Laramie. One of their steers became lame, and it was left behind on the trail. In a short while a Sioux hunting party came upon the abandoned steer and killed it. A few days afterward a company of soldiers from Fort Laramie came to the Sioux camp on the North Platte to arrest the Indians who had killed the steer.

The tribe refused to surrender them, but offered to pay for the steer. A long wrangle followed, and finally the officer in command of the troops made an attempt to forcibly take the Indians whom he wanted. He charged upon the village; but had miscalculated the strength of the Sioux, for there were many lodges behind a hill close by which he had not seen. The Indians fell upon the troops on every side, and the entire company of thirty-two men were killed and scalped. The great Sioux chief, Conquering Bear, was killed in the fight, and the interpreter, a Frenchman, was also killed. That night the Indians had a big scalp dance, and a long, bloody war followed. Red Shirt was a boy at the time of this massacre, but he was an eye witness to the terrible fight.

Red Shirt next told some of his personal experiences while on the warpath, and spoke of the men he had killed with as much apparent satisfaction as a hunter would exhibit in relating his exploits. His first fight with the whites was twenty-five years ago, and this was his version how the trouble came about.

A band of Cheyennes attacked an emigrant train and, after killing all the men, carried off a white woman captive. In their wanderings over the plains they met a party of Sioux, to whom the woman was sold, the chiefs, Two Face and Black Feet paying two horses for her. Afterward a detachment of soldiers from Fort Laramie came upon the Sioux band, and, finding the woman in their possession, accused them of murdering the emigrants and carrying off the woman.

Two Face and Black Feet were trice and hanged at Fort Laramie, and the balance of the band to which they belonged were ordered to remove east of the Missouri river. They started out under guard of two companies of soldiers, and got as far as the junction of Horse creek and the North Platte before any trouble occurred. Here some of the Indians who were in irons complained of being tired, and that their legs were swollen from the chafing of the iron bands.

They asked to be allowed to ride in one of the wagons, but their request was refused. Then all of the Indians got angry and secretly concocted a plan to turn upon their guards at an unexpected moment. Just as the troops were preparing to break camp on the following morning the Indians attacked them. Red Shirt killed the commandant of the detachment, and this was the signal for a general assault. The soldiers were completely taken by surprise, and five of their number were killed in the first charge. The others saved themselves by jumping in the river and swimming across. Two men were killed in the water as they were trying to escape. After this fight the entire band of Sioux went on the warpath, and it was many months before they surrendered.

Red Shirt says he has made but one attack upon a wagon train. This occurred at Pole creek in Montana, about nineteen years ago. A party of five men, with three teams, were pushing their way through the hostile country, when they were discovered by Red Shirt's band. The Indians bore down on them, and, after their usual fashion, began to circle around to draw their fire. The doomed men abandoned their teams and attempted to run to a high hill, which was close by, but they were all shot down before they could reach the cover they were making for. Red Shirt thinks the men were not experienced in Indian warfare or they would have kept under cover of their wagons instead of trying to reach the hill. The usually solemn looking chief smiled, as he related the ease the Indians had in shooting down the men as they ran. The dead men were scalped, the wagons destroyed and the mules driven off.

Red Shirt has been several bloody battles between his own tribe and the Omahas on the upper Missouri river, and he thinks they are better fighters than the white men. In speaking of fighters among his own people, he says that Crazy Horse was the bravest man he ever saw. He never went into battle without taking a scalp, and during his life killed more than sixty men with his own hands.

When asked about his own deeds, Red Shirt seemed ashamed to admit that he had no greater number of dead men on his list. He said that he had taken only eight scalps in his life, five of these being white men and the other three Omaha Indians. His first scalp was that of the officer whom he killed in the fight at the junction of Horse creek and the North Platte river.

When asked why the Sioux scalp those slain in battle, he gave the following reasons: In former times the Sioux cut off the heads of their victims, but when they began to fight the white man they took to scalping, the same as they saw the white man do. The scalp is taken as indisputable evidence that a man has been killed, and whenever an Indian warrior recounts his bloody deeds he must produce the scalp to prove what he says is true. If he fails to do this he is not believed. The scalps are usually kept for a time and then thrown away. Some of the old men wear scalps on their shirts or leggings, and have them buried with their bodies when they die. In concluding his remarks on scalps, Red Shirt said, with a touch of sadness in his expression: "I don't like to keep scalps or look at them, for they always make me think of fights in which some of my friends have been killed." In reply to the questfon, "Are you sorry that you have no opportunity to increase the number of your scalps?" he said:

"No, I am glad that war is at an end. There are too many white men. The Indians must do as they say. I don't want to see any more of my people killed. It is useless to shed blood for in the end they must lose."

"Why do you have scalp dances?" was asked.

"When we come back from a big fight with many scalps we make a big feast. Each man tells what he has done in the war, and we rejoice. If we take no scalps and have some of our people killed we come back sad and have no dance."

"In the 'Omaha,' or war dance, what does each man say in his song?"

"He says: 'I have killed a man. I am very glad. I have taken another scalp. I have——scalps now (mentioning the number), and I am going to get some more.'"

"Does an Indian feel bad when he kills a woman or child?"

"No, not when he does it in war. Our enemies kill our wives and children and we do the same. If an Indian kills one of his own people, he feels very bad, because it is wrong. It is not wrong to kill an enemy."

"What is your idea of heaven?"

At this question Red Shirt's face assumed a very puzzled expression, and for some moments he appeared to be in a deep study. He then answered very slowly: "I have heard the old men say that there is a heaven somewhere above us. I have seen many dead men; but all that I have seen went into the ground. I have never seen any of them go up to heaven. I don't know what becomes of them."

This speech was greeted with grunts of approval all around the circle, and his remark must have been funny in the Sioux language, for all of the Indians present laughed much more than they generally do. Mr. William Irving, one of the interpreters present said that if the Sioux Indians had any conception of heaven he had never been able to find it out, although he is married to a Sioux woman and has lived for many years among the tribe. He says they believe in the existence of a God, and when one of the tribe dies the relatives punish themselves by cutting their bodies with knives, and call on God to vent his wrath upon the living, but to spare the departed spirits. Notwithstanding this, they seem to have no idea of any kind of future existence. Red Shirt was last questioned as to the impressions made upon him during his stay in England, and his reply was a characteristic one.

"I liked the people," said he, "because they were good to me; I like them better than the people here, but this is my own country, and I wanted to come back."

During the interview Red Shirt did not refuse to answer any of the questions which were asked him, and it was evident that he tried to be accurate in everything he said.

New Nebraska Postoffices.

Washington, Sept. 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Postoffices were established to-day at Newington, Dawson county, Nebraska, with Wilhelm Toch as postmaster, and at Spragg, Brown county, Nebraska, with Christopher Spragg as postmaster.

Going After Slave Traders.

Paris, Sept. 15.—The French government has ordered gunboats to proceed to the west coast of Africa for the purpose of pursuing vessels engaged in the slave trade, especially those which fly French flags.

Strikers and Military Collide.

Paris, Sept. 15.—A conflict has taken place between the striking workmen and military at Pierre Bufflers. Several persons were wounded and a number of strikers arrested.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.,

1319 FARNAM ST.

New Goods in Every Department.

Children's fine Cashmere Hose, all sizes both colored and black. Something especially fine in sizes 4 to 5½ for infants.

Infants' fine hand-made Zephyr and Silk Sacques, Hoods, Shirts, Booties, Socks, Toboggans, etc. New combinations in colorings.

Children's Underwear, Merino in white and gray. All wool, scarlet and white, natural gray wool warranted no dye, in all sizes, from 16 inch to 34 inch, at prices that are right. Examine them before making your fall purchase.

One lot, odd sizes, scarlet Shirts and Pants for children, at 50c each, reduced from 65c, 75c and 80c.

One lot, assorted gray and scarlet, at 35c each, reduced from 45c and 50c.

One lot, smaller sizes in fine white Merino, also scarlet Shirts and Pants at 18c each, reduced from 25c and 30c.

Our "Volunteer" Ladies' Kid Glove comes in black and tans, is four-buttoned nicely embroidered and sells at 75c a pair, would be cheap at $1.

Dress Buttons in great variety, Metal, Silk, Crochet, Jersey, etc., from 5c a dozen upwards.

We have a line of colors in a very hand some Silk Ornament at 50c each; also one at 75c each in Crochet and Beads; comes in all the new and desirable colorings. Jet Ornaments at prices to suit all.

Girdles, new designs, at 50c, 75c and $1, each. Some very handsome flat ones in heavy silk, all colors, at $1.70 each. Gold, Silver, Copper and other new shades in Tinsel Girdle, at $2.00 each. Silk and Tinsel Balls at 15c and 25c each.

Dress Trimmings in great variety of styles and patterns. The latest productions will be found on our counters at prices that cannot fail to please.

Ladies' if you are needing a new pair of Scissors, you can find a complete line of R. J. Robert's Celebrated Razor Steel Shears and Scissors, to select from, by calling at 1319 Farnam Street. Every pair warranted unconditionally. If not satisfactory in every particular, return them and your money will be refunded.

We make a customer of every lady who buys a pair of Smith & Angell's Fast Black Hose, for herself or children. They not only come back themselves for more but bring their friends with them. We have had a wonderful sale on them and it still continues.

Tam O'Shanters for early fall wear for misses and children are just the thing. We are showing some very pretty patterns.

We keep a most complete line of colors in the old reliable "Notice It" Silks, Buttonhole Twists, Knitting and Embroidering silks. When you have a difficult shade to match, save time by calling upon us first.

Starlight, Nonantum and Sonora, Saxony, Spanish, German Knitting and Germantown Yarns, complete line of colors. Also Factory Yarns for common use and Cashmere Yarns for children's Hosiery. Department on second floor—take elevator.

Our One Price Cash System is gaining in favor rapidly, as shown by the large increase in our sales.

Our prices show a decided difference in favor of the buyer over stores who do a credit business.

Thompson, Belden & Co.,

1319 FARNAM ST.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WARD & BOSWELL,

The Hotel Brokers, 171 Broadway, New York, offer some fine business chances in the sale of Lease and Furniture of Hotels all over the U. S. Our Western division comprises some fine houses in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, California and Texas. Required capital $3,000 to $10,000, on houses that are paying well. We always substantiate good reasons for parties selling where even houses are doing well. Now is the month for hotels to be sent in if we wish to sell to good advantage. All communications answered promptly.