#### THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

A Great Game of Poker Witnessed by a Drummer.

GOOD ADVICE FROM A VETERAN.

The Northwestern Travelers' Lively Meeting at Chicago-Defeat of the Proposed Amendment-Samples From the Grips.

Lost His Wife at Poker.

"I believe," said a commercial traveler a few days ago, "that I was a witness of one of the most remarkable poker games ever played in the city of Omaha, or indeed, anywhere else. This was back in the '70's, before we had begun to shake off our wooliness, and while the merry click of the chips was heard from dark till daylight.

"Everybody in this part of the country know Canada Bill, and nearly every one knew Bill Crawden. When one day it was announced that they were both at the Grand Central, the gamblers winked and nodded at each other significantly, for none counted but that a big game would be the outcome. The fraternity became impatient for developments, but the two seemed inclined to suit their own tastes. Canada Bill was often seen on the street with his young and beauti ful wife. They were a striking pair and at-tracted much attention on their long daily

"It was some fifteen days after their arrival at the hotel that it was noised about that the two great gamblers were engaged in a game of cards, which both vowed would last until one or the other went broke. According to my memory, this is about the way the game fluctuated; and remember that they were two of the richest sports in the United States at that time, which accounts for the extraordinary large amounts won and lost. The game selected was draw

poker, with the ante at \$5 and no limit.

"At the end of the first twenty four hours
Canada Bill was some \$3,000 ahead, and
confident of breaking his opponent in
the next twenty four hours. But he was
reckening without his host, as Crawden had
more agree, then he anticipated. They more money than he anticipated. They played for four consecutive days without sleep, having their lunches brought to the room in which they were playing.

"All during the second day the game was rather undecided, neither losing or winning

There were some big pots up that day, however, the highest being a little more than \$2,000, which Canada Bill won. After this Crawden's luck seemed to come to him, and he gradually won it back, winding up e second day about the same as he started. "All the third day the men were becoming desperate; their eyes were red and they were two foriorn looking objects. Stimulants, in the shape of whisky and brandy, had been introduced in the room long ere this, and it had its effect in the daring 'bluffs' that were constantly being made. Canada Bill was the more reckless of the two, and consequently came out some \$8,000 behind the third day. The largest pot won on this day was \$3,500, being raked in by Crawden on a pair of kings, a 'full house' naving been

beaten just the previous draw.
"The fourth day was truly the notable one, and being present during the entire time, I remember all the particulars as thor-oughly as though they had only happened vesterday. The two men sat facing each other at a common marble-top center table. Their hair was in a dishevelled condition, their eyes bloodshot, and their hands and faces begrimed, as they had not washed during the entire progress of the game, it is said. Canada Bill commenced losing from the first, and it began to look as though he was going to be the victim, as his opponent raked in pot after pot, but the Canadian al-ways played a stiff game, and about the eighteenth hour of the game, managed to win next to the biggest pot that had been on the table, which was no less than \$7,000. The peculiar part of this was that he held three queens, while Crawden threw down three jacks. Both players had a hearty laugh over this, shook hands and went to haugh over this, should have a few work with a vim again. It was only a few hours after this that the highest money pot that had been up was won and lost. The that had been up was won and lost. The Canadian dealt the cards and made it, after looking at his hand, \$500 to draw. Crawder came up promptly, drawing three cards, while the other player only drew two. Their eyes met directly after, and a looker-on discern eagerness for the fray in the of each. Anyone could notice by eyes of each. their nervousness that both held good hands and the question was, who hold the best one! Everything was as still as death. and everyone present began to think that the Waterloo was at hand. The sturdy frame of the Canadian was firm after the first tremor and he looked determined to do or die. His lip curled disdainfully as he deposited \$1,000 on the table, not saying a word. Crawden quietly looked up from his cards and went him \$2,000 better. The four persons present, besides myself, looked at each other askance. The Canadian deposited a check for \$5,000 on the table, and again was as silent as a tombstone. Mind you, there was more than \$9,000 already on the tab e. The players now began to get nervous, and their eyes looked like four dim stars. For some time after this it was simply a raise to every bet that was made. There was nearly \$50,000 on the table at this time, and after a raise of \$3,000 on the art of Crawden, the Canadian announced that he did not have enough money to call him, but put up his diamonds against \$7,000 Crawden agreed, and Bill started to more. Crawden agreed, and Bill Started to his room for the jewels. A pitiful scene must have taken place there, for we could hear the wife weeping and praying for him

not to lose her diamonds. Directly the sturdy old Canadair has seen to emerge from the cop, carrying the lewel case. He was pate and haggard, but his lips were firmly set. He walked briskly up to the table and deposited the treasure, and after everything was made ready showed up for a consumer. was made ready, showed up four queens Crawden turned over four aces as noiseless; as one could, and commenced to pocket the im mense pot. The great Canadian gambler was beaten by a western three-card monte man. He fixed his eyes steadily on his opponent for a few minutes, and then he dropped his head between his hands and was heard to

despairingly say:
'"I am ruined. Oh, what will become of my wife; poor thing.'
"No, Bill, old boy, you are not ruined yet,' replied Crawden, 'I will give you

one more chance.' "What is it" asked the other, as he raised his head and fixed his cold steel eyes

on his opponent. "To be plain about it," replied Crawden,
"Will put up \$5,000 against your wife. I
have taken quite a fancy to hef, and will
do this provided you sign a paper acknowledging that you have committed adultery since your marriage.'
"But what will she say! asked the Cana-

dian with a glow of hope in his eye. That will be fixed easy enough. When she knows that the one that has the money is going to have her, she will soon consent. for whoever wins her is sure to have her dia-monds,' replied Crawden with the characteristac bluntness of a gambler.

"After an hour's consultation between the three the woman agreed, and the papers were immediately drawn up and placed in my hands. The game was to be one of pure luck—the best three out of five showdowns. "On the first deal the Canadian drew three duces, and Crawden had two jacks. There were no additions on the draw, so Canada

Bill won the first 'horse,' "The second resulted in Crawden drawing a pair of tens, while the other player did not On the draw the tens were not 'The next two 'horses' were won consecu

tively as before.

"Now came the decisive moment. The Canadian was trembling violently, but the other player was as calm as a man can be, after not making the acquantance of Morpheus for four days and nights. It was Crawden's deal, but he proposed that a third party deal the cards, and the proposition was accepted. I again was selected. Well, I remember how my hands trembled as I shuffled the cards. I then commenced to deal slowly. Canada Bill drew two kings, while his opponent drew a pair of queens. tively as before while his opponent drew a pair of queens. The former drew three cards, while Crawden held a ten spot besides his pair. Things were becoming exciting by this time, and both almost stood up in their eagerness to see the cards. Bill drew a pair of eights, and Crawden was noticed to sigh. Crawden, on his part, drew another queen, it being the first card turned. Thus a beautiful woman was won and lost. Stardy old Bill turned deathly pale, but staggered to his feet, and after taking

a large drink of brandy, braced himself up to go and break the news to his wite. And to go and break the news to his wite. And such news as it was. Apply it to yourself. She met him at the door, and he managed to somehow get his arms around her, and we

could hear him exclaim:
"'Oh, my wife! I have lost
you!" and he left the hotel. "The agreement was carried out to the letter, and it was not two months until Veria, for such was her name, was legally made the wife of Crawlen in Denver."

A Fine Spread.

Nineteen traveling men sat down to a sumptyous repast in the Barker house last Monday night, and while listening to the stories that only a traveler can tell, and songs that only a drummer car sing, watched the dying of the old year and the birth of the new. They were the salesmen of Me-Cord, Brady & Co., and the guests of H. B. Lockwood, manager of the tea, cigar and tobacco departments of the firm. The menu was one of those that Proprietor Balch prides himself upon, and was as follows: MENU

Blue Points, Half Shell. Consomme Sevijny. St. Julian. Broiled Shad, Maitre d'Hotel.

Small Patties of Surimps. Cigarettes. Tenderloin of Beef, a la Jardiniere. Champagne.

Larded Quail, Sur Canape.
French Peas. Parsienne Potatoes.
Roman Punch.
Boned Turkey in Belle Vue.
Chicken Mayonaise.
Fruit.
Hard Crackers. Rocquefort.
Cafe Noir. Cigars.
The printed copies were artistically gotten up and will doubtless be retained for their up and will doubtless be retained for their intrinsic worth, as well as solvenirs of a New Year's eve pleasantly passed. Among those who sat down were: H. B. Sillik, Frank J. Buckheit, Robert F. Bacon, Fred Engle, Edgar Leonard, Daniel P. Simmons, W. L. Wallace, J. Fred Hoel, Frank Hoel, C. A. Temple, Frank Ezteston, C. B. Shakelford, H. J. Darrell, C. E. Owen, W. S. Horn, George W. Tracy, Jules Lombard and H. B. Lockwood. They were called in from all parts of the country, in order that they p and will doubtless be retained for their parts of the country, in order that they might all become acquainted, and spend at least one night in the year, as they used to do years ago, in the homes they had left. The supper will be an annual affair, and that of Monday night proved so successful in ac complishing the objects aimed at, that several other wholesale houses propose doing the same thing.

Northwestern Association .

The report of the treasurer of the North western Traveling Men's association at the thirteenth annual meeting held at Chicago on January 29, shows that at the last meeting he had on hand \$7,516,95. He received on as sessments \$162,290, and enough from other sources to make the total receipts for the year \$169,975,37. There were thirty-one death losses paid, amounting to \$155,000; salaries and office expenses amounted to \$9,062.75 so that there remained on hand \$12,529.54. The membership at the time of the last report numbered 3,906 and 173 have been admitted dur ing the year, but there have been 35 deaths and 168 have been dropped because delinquent, so that the membership at present is 3,879, a net loss of 30. Since its organization the association has paid death losses amounting to \$1,060,530. The average cost of the in-surance has been \$24.36, though the amount ast year was \$43. The death ratio is 9 in 1,000 and the expense for running the association last year was \$2.37 per capita. The average age of the members is 40.17 years. The average age of those who died during the year was 42 years. These facts were used with effect by those who wanted a change in the constitution.

The most noteworthy feature of the meet-

ing was the failure to carry the first provosed amendment which qualified heads of wholesale houses, house salesmen, and officemen to sale houses, house salesmen, and omeened to become members of the association. The vote fell eighteen short of the required two-thirds majority. It was hoped by those who con-sidered the association as not likely to in-crease in membership under the existing ules that this amendment would remedy all defects. George J. Davis, who had been the most active supporter of the measure, was greatly disappointed over the defeat. He said that the meeting, like previous meetings, had been one of an unorganized mob of traveling men, and that they were a set of nincompeops. He said the organization was on the threshold of a decline, and that he hoped the meeting next year would be more susceptible to reason. He urged that as the mendment was defeated the members would try to interest more traveling men

necess. The six amendments proposed by Mr. Quincy were lost by an overwhelmia, vote, showing that the older members' influ ence was all-powerful. The amendments as proposed were to establish the organization on a sounder basis as an insurance society and provided for assessments graded accord-

ing to age.

James H. Miller, of Chicago, was chosen president for the ensuing year, together with the following vice presidents: W. H. Crib-ben, Illinois; S. M. Hinsdale, Iowa; R. R. Havener, Minnesota; John Thorne, W. sin; J. B. Heywood, Indiana; M. C. nore, Missouri: Thomas McLeod, Michigan H. Rendskoff, Ohio; Nathaniel M. Uri, Kentucky; D. E. Good, Kunsus; C. B. Howe, New York; W. M. Gamble, Colorado; M. Newmark, Nebraska, and J. R. Robertson, Dakota territory. Secretary Hinman was

After passing the usual complimentary resolutions the convention adjourned to meet again December 27, 1889.

Words of Advice. With the beginning of the new year a large number of young men will leave office duties or the shipping department to assume the duties and responsibilities of the traveling salesman. That this change is looked upon as a merited promotion is just, but in the line of promotion comes the inevitable increase of responsibility, and in this case the necessity of depending upon one's own judgment as the governing power of his personal conduct, as well as for the transaction of the business of his employers which is entrusted to him. At home, in his former position, he was surrounded by friends, whose every act was to advance his interests and surround him with influences for his advancement, and in all that will prepare him to fight the battle of life manfully and attain the honor and possible distinction that is worthy of true efforts. But the field be is now about to enter is almost entirely unknown to him, as he knows it only in the fabled stories and happy incidents that have come to him in the advent of the representative of the fac-tory from whom his employers purchase their supplies, or the periodic return of their own travelors, flushed with the victory of "a good trip," and little suspects the untir-ing effort and months of rigid self-training

that has made these little triumphs possible.

To the new traveling man I would say:
Always be careful of your personal conduct. Remember that to the customers on your territory you are the representative of a house to whom their reputation is worth most than their cantial and in many cases. more than their capital, and in many cases you are the only one with any relation to the firm with whom your customers will become intimately acquainted. You may not be con-scious of it, but from the day you start out every act of yours is closely scrutinized. You are the strange guest at the wedding feast and in every town you visit your coming and going will be noted, and by many from whom a favorable comment would be of inestima-ble value. You should possess the respect and good opinion of your fellow travelers, but do not think to attain it by the sacrifice of your own moral convictions. No matter to ou what older men may do who have already attained a prominence in their ness, and whose weaknesses are overlooke on account of their established ability. Do not lay the foundation for your business career with material unsuited even for any

stage in its progress.

Practically: Do not travel too fast, do our work thoroughly. On entering a town your work thoroughly. On entering a town lay out your work systematically, pursue it industriously, and when it is completed, and not until then, begin to look forward to the next town on your list. Comply rigidly with all general and special instructions from your house, but in so doing exercise your best judgment in adapting them to circumstances as you find them, and of which the author of your instructions may not have

author of your instructions may not have been cognizant.

In writing a contract of any character, make it so explicit that a third or disinter-ested party with no other evidence at hand, could put no other than the proper con-

struction upon it.

Make it a rule to remit promptly all funds collected for your firm. "Short settlement

makes long friends," and the customer who entrusts you with his funds expects the same dispatch in their transaction as he would make use of, did he send them direct. Do not be easily discouraged, and if you have occasion to be so, stop and study the situation and you can trace your failures to any fault of your own, avoid a future recurrence, and in this way you will be resulted to rence, and in this way you will be enabled to climinate the petry faults you may have acquired, and soon you will attain an experience

Hastings.

The following registered at the Hotel Bostwick during the week: A. F. Shepardson, Boston; F. N. Sohns, Philadelphin; B. M. Frees, Chicago: D. G. Robinson, Kansas City; J. E. Johnson, St. Joe; C. N. Price, Omahn; W. S. Pirle, Chicago; W. M. Wisner, with Tostle, Hosea & Co. St. Jae, Mo.; Walt H. Nye, St. Joe Mo.; E. H. Hednan, Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Williams, Battle Greek, Mich.; W. H. Brenton, Omahn, Neb.; Harry J. Mantz, Chicago; R. W. Savage, Lincoln; David Pfaelzer, Chicago; H. R. Cutter, Boston; T. L. Beardsley represents C. M. Henderson & Co., boots and shoes, Chicago, Ill.; George & Co., boots and shoes, Chicago, Ill; George H. Stave represents Kirkendali, Jones & Co., Omaha, boots and snoes; W. L. Ellidge represents Van Natta-Lynds, St. Joe, Mo., drug company; Joe Miller represents D. Tal-linger, Atkinson, Kan, eigars; H. H. Bambridge, represents Reynolds Brothers, Utica N. Y., ladies fine shoes: Sam H. Kate, rep-resents Henry Katz & Co., Chicago, fine Resenberg & Co., New York, clothing; C. Dreyfoos represents Frank Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, men's and youths' fine clothing; J. L. Killimer represents Fairbanks Scale company, St. Louis; J. C. Fiddyment, Lockport, Ill.; B. L. Udell, St. Louis, Mo.; N. C. Tolman, Philadelphia; H. R. Stanley, Council Bluffs; L. C. Hill, New York; W. G. Melville, St. Louis, Mo.; J. N. Rolland, Lincoln, Neb.; C. E. Evans, Boston, Mass.; William Robinson, Lincoln, Neb.; G. W. Frensdorf, New York.

Fremont.

Among those at the Enc last week were: Charles D. Tropenhagen, Lincoln; L. S. Bartlette, Omaha; W. H. Lyman, Norfolk; Charles West, Lincoln; W. W. Chappel Lincoln; E. D. Lord, Grand Island; J. C. Campbell, Peoria, Ill.

Notes From Hastings.

HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 4 .- | Special to The BEE. |-It is reported that C. H. Carson, who has been working the Republican Valley for several years past for Steele & Walker wholesale grocers of St. Joe, has quit the road and is going into business for himself at Wymore, Neb. Charley, as he is familiarly known on the road, was always working for the interest of his house, and was square and traight competition Wadsworth, or "Waddy," as he is known

to nearly every man in business in southern Nebraska, has quit the road after having worked the Republican Valley for fourteen years for Sommers, Richardson & Co., of St Joe, wholesale dealers and manufacturers of candles and crackers. He will be succeeded on the same territory by a Mr. Reynolds. C. N. Price was out looking after the in-terest of his house, Paxton, Gallagher & Co., of Omaha, and also looking to the interest of his customers along the Republican Valley, C. F. had been spending the holidays in Omaha, and has now gone to work in good

Samples.

It's an ill wind again and Omaha gets the benefit. The Richardson fire at St. Louis makes the Omaha house the headquarters and will add fourteen travelers to the list ra-

J. A. Grosscup, the general agent of the Henney Burgy company, of Freeport, Ill., started east last week accompanied by six of his Nebraska customers, who are each going to buy a car load of buggies. A drammer who can take his customers by the half dozen and sell them goods by the car load, must be a bustler and Jin has that name.

a hustler, and Jim has that name. W. S. Helphrey leaves to day to visit his trade in the South Platte country, where he will shout "fresh oysters" and hand out his New Years cards. E. A. Becker ate his Christmas turkey at

Sioux City. He is now hustling over north western lowa for spring bills, of which he will no doubt get his full share. George Walters, of Portsmouth, for the past two years and a half in the employ of W. A. Maurer as a commercial traveler, severed his connection with that gentleman on the first of the year, and will open a bank at Panama, this state, about the first of next month. George has many friends, both in

this city and "on the road," who wish him al

success in his new enterprise. A dinner was given at the Metropolitan hotel, New York, last week, by the Brotherhood of Commercial Travelers. About one hundred persons were present. Russell Har-rison, son of the president-elect, was an honored guest, and delivered a short address at the close of the dinner, and toasts were responded to by members of the brotherhood. The Hoosier drummers' annual gathing

came off at Indianapolis Friday and Satur

day. Great preparations were made and a great time was had. To err is human, but you make no mistake if you use Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic for dyspepsia, costiveness, bad breath, piles, pimples, ague and malaria, poor appetite, low spirits, or diseases of the kidneys, stomach and

liver. 50 cents. Goodman Drug Co. A West Virginia Diana.

Shenandoah News: Jule Baker is the wife of John Baker and lives near the mouth of Black Water Fork, Vir-She can handle a Wincheste with the dexterity and precision of Old Leatherstocking, and hundreds of deer and bears have fallen victims to the unerring bullet of her rifle. Bob Eastham says he saw her plunging down the mountain side through six inches of snow one day with two rifles and a bear strapped to her back and followed by six dogs. She ran three miles to a point where she thought a deeg in the full chase would cross, and she got there in time to see her husband kill him. She is a big, black haired woman, very industrious, with a heart as big as her foot, and she is the mother of seven children. She is not pretty. A few months ago, for a silver dollar, she carried a valise weighing over 100 pounds seven miles for an engineer. It is said that on one occasion she carried a sewing machine from Grafton to her home, a distance if sixty miles.

For delicacy, for purity, and for improvement of the complexion, nothing

equals Pozzoni's Powder. Women Who Shave.

New York Sun: "Did you ever shave a woman?" was the queer question put to an up-town barber by a customer who was being shaved. "Many a time." said the barber, who went on to tell of his experience in that line of business. There are ladies in town who have quite a mustache, and others who have something like a chin beard, and I have operated on both kinds. I shaved the upper lip of a lady yesterday afternoon to prepare her to go out to a party. She keeps down the growth of hair by clipping it, but she wanted to look extra line on this occasion. Some of them who are troubled as she is pull out the hairs a few at a time, till they get rid of the whole growth, and there is now an electrical way of removing them without pain from any part of the face; but I know of ladies who get barbers to shave them at times, and others who can shave themselves just like men. I tell you there are more kinds of folks in this barbarous world than some people know of." Here the knight of the brush shouted "Next!"

#### The Ladies' Home Journal OFFICE THE

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Best Obtainable Matter in all its departments. New Features, Ideas or Suggestions that will give the JODENAL unique originality, are always acceptable and will find a ready market at the office of the JODENAL. CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, PaNOT READY TO BE SCALPED.

The Surprise Party of an Indian Warrior.

HE TACKLED A LIVING BRAVE,

And Had His Labor For His Pains-The United States Cavalry Were Not Counted On-The Sleeping Guard and His Fate.

A Fight for a Scalp.

The troop stationed at the frontier posts in Texas twenty years ago had not much time for recreation. If not engaged in building or repairing quarters or stables raiding parties of Commehes or Kiowas kept them employed. .

In a small post of say three troops of cavairy one would be employed twenty days every month in scouting the surrounding country. It was not at all unusual to see a party of ranchmen gallop into camp and after a short conversation with the adjutant and commanding officer, the order would come to one of the troops: "Saadle up twenty days rations, one hundred rounds of carbine and fifty of pistol ammunition." An orderly would dash off to the camp of the Tonkawa scouts and before the troops were ready to mount fifteen or twenty painted warriors would file into the post leading their war ponies, and mounted on scrubs, or nules

A party similar to this left Fort Griffin, a post located on the Clear Fork of the Brazos, and then the western imit of civilization in the spring o 1869. The commander had no special instructions. He was to search 'sign" or trail of war parties of Inlians coming into or leaving the settle-

It was noon when the command left the post, and only a short march was to Hubbard's creek, a small stream about twelve miles from the post. Here camp was made, the horses were picketted out in the mesquite bushes that fringed the stream, fires were made and preparations for supper com-menced. The men sat or lay upon their blankets, smoking or playing cards. The captain and doctor gone up the creek fishing, and from the noved about it was evident that they did not suspect an Indian to be within a hundred miles of them. The Tonkawas had camped on the left of the command on a small hill, and their ponies were grazing on the outside of the fringe of mesquite timber. To the right of the camp and distant about two miles was a range of hills

unning north and south. Suddenly the sleepy soldiers were aroused by the long-drawn howl of a loafer," or gray wolf, followed by the howls of what appeared to be a pack of them. This was rather an unusual ocsurrence in the day time, but was not noticed by the soldiers, who supposed that they were attracted by the smell of the fresh meat being prepared by the cooks. Not so the Tonkawas, however, The first howl brought them to their feet; an order was given by the chief, and four young men dashed out and drove in the ponies close to camp while the chief and warriors eagerly scanned the prairie in their front and cast many an anxious glance in the direction of the hills on the right. The reason for their action rested in an old superstition. The tribe is supposed to be de-scended from a wolf, and whenever about to be attacked by an enemy they would receive warning by hearing wolves howling.

The camp remained quiet, however nd the men were ordered to groom horses, and soon nothing was heard but the clink of curry comb and brush.

The quiet was soon broken, and in a stretling manner.
It seems that a war party of about ifty Kiowas had seen from the hills the lowers of the scouts and the camp of the Tonkawas, but the soldiers and their horses were not visible, and they deternined upon an attack. They moved down the stream towards camp, passing it, afterwards appeared within a few paces of the captain and surgeon, who were busity engaged in fishing, mistook them for Tonkawas. About half of hem were dismounted. Suddenly and without warning, they burst upon the astonished soldiers, yelling and firing. So unexpected was the attack that some of the soldiers remained for a moment motionless, and then ran for their car bines which were lying on their sad-

The Indians themselves were no less urprised. To dash into a company of United Sates troops when they expected to meet a handful of their hereditary oes, the Tonkawas, was not calculate apon; but the rush of the soldiers for their rifles was mistaken for flight, and they stood their ground. It was only for a moment though. Loading as the ran, the soldiers advanced and a livel light for a moment or two followed for the possession of the horses. The Indians finally fled, pursued on foot by the troops and scouts, until the trumpet sounding the "Rally," followed "Boots and Saddle," recalled them.

Returning, the bodies of three Kiowas were found, and the trail when taken up was easily followed, it being marked in many places by bloody fragments of blankets and equipments hastily thrown way by the fleeing savages. was approaching darkness and the trail was soon lost in the hills whither they The command therefore turned to their camp and remained till morning.

In the morning the trail was taken up and followed to where the bodies of three more Indies were found, making a loss to the Indians of six warriors and two ponies. None of the soldiers were injured, nor a horse captured, not with standing that the savages were right amongst them for some minutes.

the hills to which the Indians kept closely were impractifor cavalry, the officer in command gave up the pursuit and moved out in a westerly diretion towards the double mountains, two conical mountains rising from the level plain, about one hundred and lifty miles from the post.

It was known that many parties of marauding Indians on returning from their expeditions passed close to these mountains, and it was the captain's intention to camp near the base and place lookouts on the mountain to watch for

When within about a day's march of the hills a fresh trail was struck of about three hundred head of cattle driven by a party of a dozen Indians. The traff was pronounced to be about four hours old by the scouts and the captain determined to pursue. It was then about an hour of sunset, and as the trail was so plain it was followed in a gallop until dark. The night was dark as pitch, the riders could not see their file leaders, could not actually see their hands before their faces, and yet the troops were kept in a brisk walk on the trail until about midnight, when the column came to a halt. The chief of scouts informed the captains that the

Comanches were only an hour ahead, and would probably encamp at mid-night, and if run upon in the durkness

would make their escape.
The troops were, therefore, ordered to dismount, unbit their horses, but not

o unsaddle. On asking the chief how it had been ossible for him to follow the trail in he black darkness that prevailed, and the black darkness that prevailed, and to keep the column moving so fast, he answered: "By the feel." It seemed that he and three of his most expert warriors would gallop ahead for a hundred yards or so, dismount, and feel around until each had found a pony track, and noting the direction, they would mount and dash forward again, and so on the other scorts keeping up and so on, the other scouts keeping up the communication with the column. They could tell to a minute how far heat found in the droppings of the cattle and ponies.

Shortly before the break of day the command was mounted, a detail was lett with the pack train, with instructions to follow shortly, and the troops moved ilently on the trail.

In less than an hour's ride, and just is day was dawning, a precipitous bluff was reached, and camped about three hundred yards from its base were the Communches and the stolen cattle. How to get down was the question, and is searching for a place to descend the command ran upon a sleeping Indian, evidently the rear guard. His pony cas fastened to a small bush near at hand. He was immediately surrounded. he intention of the captain was to stur him by a blow on the head and take him alive, so as not to awaken the sleep ing Indians below. This was frustrated lowever, by the action of the Toncawas, who could not contain their exitation, and gave vent to it in a sublued utterance of their war cry. This awakened the sleeping sentinel. Throw-ing from his face the blanket that ing from his face the blanket that covered it, he gave one giance around him. It told him his fate, and with one fierce look of hatred and storn at the fierce look of hatred and storn at the came known. Indeed, it is only recall that the truth has been developed. on his breast. He was instantly shot and scalped. The other Indias had by this time taken the alarm and were saddling in haste, and by the time the troops had found a way down the bluff and were straightened out in pursuit, they were spread out like a fan and fast vanishing.

They appeared to be galaing faster however, than they really were, and the long stride of the American horses of the cavalry soon told. One, evidently the chief, was pursued by a sergeant, who gained on him every stride. Seeing this, the chief parted with all his superfluous trappings. Finding him still gaining he reached down, cut the girth, and flung the saddle from under him. Still the sergeant gained, and soon a well-directed shot tumbled him from his mustang, apparently dead.

One of the Tonkawas wanted his scalp, although as he had not killed him. Such action was contrary to Indian warfare, and approached the apparently dead man for the purpose Seizing his scalplock he stoope over him knife in hand. Like lightning the knife of the Commanche flashed with an upward stab, striking the Tonkawa under the chin and over throwing him; before he could recover the Commanche was upon him and his knife reached his heart. With a last exultant shout of his war-cry the chief fell dead beside his foe. The shot of the sergeant had inflicted a mortal wound, but he still retained vitality enough for one supreme effort in de fense of his scal p.

With the recovered cattle the troops soon after returned to the post. It by no means follows that because the tradition of the Tonkawa was in this instance so remarkably verified by the howling wolves that it is always the case. The writer had been with them in many a fight, but this was the only case of the kind he had witnessed Their wonderful sagacity as scouts and trailers made them invaluable aids to the troops, and it has been chiefly owing to them that General Mackenzie succeeded in putting an end to Indian depredations in Texas.

HENRY D. GREGO.

A Good Story.

Sioux City Journal: There is an interesting story in regard to part of the route which the new Sioux City and Ogden line has adopted. The story has never before been printed, but it is told by a gentleman of entire credibility and who has been in a position to know cer-Ogden line has adopted. The story has who has been in a position to know cer-

tainly the inside facts of the case. The story is to the effect that when the Union Pacific line was originally being built, the engineer who did the work reported emphatically against the route, which was actually adopted, and on which the main line of the road now runs. Various surveys had been made. and already the men who were manipulating the business had indicated that

the present route would be selected, The engineer, who was a notable au thority in his profession, learning of this made a protest to one of the leading officers of the company. The engineer plainly said that it would be a grand blunder, if not an outright crime, to select that route; that the best way over the mountains was by South Pass: that a road could be built by South Pass for a fraction of the cost involved in the present route; that it was every way better, and that it was insane to even think of building on the other route when one so much better was in sight

The high officer to whom the protest was made immediately warned the engineer to say nothing about the South Pass route. He explained that the land grant and subsidy acts offered opportunities which were more important than my consideration of legitimate railroad-

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane

And Tissue to the very Marrow Bones.

Give it one trial and be convinced! It banishes all pain instantly. Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Swellings Contracted Muscles, Diseased Tendons, Bites and Poisonous Stings, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Strains, Burns, Scalds, Piles Lame Back and every ALMENT that can be cured by an outward APPLICATION!

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Aliments of Horses, Mules, Cattle and Sheep,
such as Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Shoulder Rot, Hollow
Horn, Grub and Hoof Disease in Cattle, Scratches in
Horses and Mules, Wind Gails, Sprains, Spavins, Swinsney, Ringbone, Stiff Joints, Lameness and Soreness, Disney, Ringbone, Stiff Joints, Lameness and Galls, Blotches,
eased Hoofs, Harness and Saddle Sores & Galls, Blotches,
Skin Lumps, Loss of Hair and everything curable by external application, the MUSTANG LINIMENT
is Matchless. Rub it in very thoroughly.

Thus the "Mustang" conquers pain,

Makes MAN or BEAST well again!

# THENDING Pears' Soap Fair white hands. Brightclear complexion Soft healthful skin.

\* PEARS'--- The Great English Complexion SOAP,--- Sold Everywhere."

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He even hinted darkly at some of the corrupt and criminal deeds in conspiracy with government authori-ties the full history of which is now familiar to the whole country. Forthwith

oped so as to come to the knowledge of railroad and investing circles. It is a significant fact that the South Pass route now comes to the front to sprend consternation among those who

originally rejected it corruptly.

An Absolute Cure. The ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINTMENT is only put up in large two ounce tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for old sores, burns, wounds, chapped hands, and all skin eruptions. Will positively care all kinds of piles, Ask for the ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINT-MENT. Sold by Goodman Drug Co., at 25 cents per loss—by mail 30 cents. cents per box-by mail 30 cents.

Virtues of Celery.

Leads Mercury: New discoveries—or what claim to be discoveries—of the healing virtues of plants are continubeing made. One of the latest is that celery is a cure for rhoumatism; ingeed, it is asserted that the disease is impossible if the vegetable is cooked and freely eaten. The fact that it is always put on the table raw prevents its therapeutic powers from being known. The celery should be cut into bits, boiled in water until soft, and the water drank by the patient. Put new milk, with a little flour and nutmeg, into the saucepan with the boiled celery, serve it warm, with pieces of toast, eat it with potatoes, and the painful ailment will soon yield. Such is the declaration of a physician who has again and again tried tried the experiment, and with uniform success. He adds that cold or damp never produces, but simply develops the disease, of which acid blood is the primary and sustaining cause, and that while the blood is alkaline there can be neither rheumatism nor gout.

Statistics show that in one year (1877) 2,640 persons died of rheumatism in this country, and in every case, it is vented by the adoption of the remedy mentioned. At least two-thirds of the cases named heart disease are ascribed to rheumatism, and its agonizing ally, gout. Smallpox, so much dreaded, is not half so destructive as rheumatism; which, it is maintained by many physicians, can be prevented by obeying nature's laws in diet. But, if you have incurred it, boiled celery is pronounced unhesitatingly to be a specific. The proper way to eat celery is to have it cooked as a vegetable, after the man

ner above described. The writer makes constant use of it in ious dish for the table, and the most conductive to the health of any vegetable that can be mentioned.

It is an easy matter to avoid the discomforts and distress of coughs and colds by using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is by far the best treat-ment ever brought into general use for coughs, colds and hoarseness. When the first symptoms of a cold appear, use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and the cold can be broken up at once. Sold by all druggists.

Pacific Caples. Electrical World: Slowly, but surely the scheme for a British cable across the Pacific is taking shape. A conference of influential colonists-Canadian and Australian-was held in London last month, when a route frem Van-couver by way of Hawaii, Fanning Island, Samoa, Fiji and New Zealand to Australia was considered and approved The imperial government will now be called upon to aid the project, and in view of the growth of the Antipodean dependencies, as well as for other political reasons, will probably lend its sup-port. The rate between England and Australia will, it is said, word. The time is ripe for the execu tion of the plans, to which we have now and again directed attention, and we look for a speedy laying of the cable

## THE RAILWAY TIME TABLES

OMAHA UNION PACIFIC, Depot 10 and Marcy sts. Lincoln, Beatrice and Alma 25:23 a. m. 43:40 p. m. 45:25 a. m. 43:40 p. m. 45:25 a. m. 43:40 p. m. 45:25 a. m. 45:20 p. m. 4 BURLINGTON ROUTE. Leave Arrive Depot 10 and Mason sts. Omana. Omaha. 7:15 a.m. 7:35 p.m. 7:35 a.m. 8:30 p.m. 6:00 p.m. 9:10 a.m. 7:00 a.m. 7:05 p.m. 3:50 p. m. 9:50 a. m. 6:25 p. m. 4:30 a. m. 8:15 a. m. 8:00 p. m. Chicago Fast Express . . Chicago Mail Chicago Local Denver Fast Express, California Mail, Colorado Mail, Kansas City Express, Kansas City Express. C. & N.-W. R. R. Depot 10 and Marcy sts. Leave Omaha. No. 6 No. 4, Vestibule... 9:15 a. m. 5:30 p. m 7:15 p. m, 7:30 a, m. 7:30 a. m. 7:30 p. m. No. 1 Daily except Mond y No. 3. Vestibule MISSOURI PACIFIC. Leave Arrive
Depot 15th & Webster sts. Omaha. Omaha Day Express Night Express C F. E. & M. V. R. R. Leave Arrive Depot 15th & Webster sts. Omaha. Omaha. Hastings & Bl'k Hills Pas 7:15 a, m 6:20 p. m. Norfolk Fassenger 6:10 p. m 10:30 a. m. Sioux City & Pacific R. R. Leave Omaha Omaha St. Paul Express. ..... 6:45 p. m. 8:50 a. m

SUBURBAN TRAINS. Running between Council Bluffs and Albright, naddition to the stations mentioned, trains

Broad-Trans-Omaha Sheely South Omaha bright, A. M. A. M. 6:17 7:02 7:52 8:52 9:52 10:52 11:52 P. M. 12:52 1:52 2:52 4:52 6:52 7:58 8:52 9:52

10:52 ar 11:05 } 13:23 Eastward.

11:45

10:45

12:15

Al-bright, Omaha, Sheeley depot. Trans-fer. way. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. 6:42 7:53 8:27 9:27 10:27 11:27 P. M. 

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC.

Leave. Arrive.

No. 2 6:00 p. m. A No. 1 . 7:00 a. m.

No. 6 6:00 a. m. C No. 5 . 5:50 p. m.

No. 4 9:40 a. m. A No. 3 . 6:45 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

No. 4 9:40 a. m. A No. 5 . 7:30 a. m.

'No. 8 5:36 p. m. A \*No. 7 . 5:30 p. m.

No. 6 6:30 p. m. A No. 3 . 6:50 p. m. CHICACO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL. No. 2 .... 940 a. m. A No. 1 ... 650 a. m. No. 4 ... 750 p. m. A No. 3 ... 650 p. m. A No. 4 . 130 p. m. A No. 3 . 630 p. m. KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH & COUNCIL BLUFPS.

A No. 2 . 9:25 s. m. A No. 3 . 6:39 s. m. A No. 1 . 9:30 p. m. SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC.

A No. 10 . 7:95 s. m. A No. 9 . 8:55 s. m. A No. 12 . 7:00 p. m. A No. 11 . 9:50 p. m. COMAHA & ST. LOUIS. A No. 13. 130 p. m. A No. 11 . 350 p. m.

A No. 8 . 4.35 p. m. A No. 7 . 18:06 m.

A daily; B daily except Saturday; C except
Sunday; D except Monday; \* tast mail.

The time given above is for Transfer, tasts
being from five to ten minutes between Transfer and local depots.

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The transfer of the set of the