## WEAK NATIONS LAUGHED AT.

To Have no Standing Army is Akin to Having no Policemen.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD'S LETTER.

He Reviews the Standing Army, its Organization, Duties and Effectiveness - Benefits of Practical Military Instruction.

BY MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD. The ethics of Rev. Dr. Wayland of the Brown university, Rhode Island, as put forth in his moral science became, before the

rebellion the accepted standard throughout New England. His proverbs were used, pmitting here and there a chapter, as bible truth, even at the military academy. His teachings in the chapters omitted at West Point were against war and against any preparations for war.

Charles Sumner when a young man composed his great oration on "The Grandeur of Nations." It was a superb array of sentiments adverse to armies and the use of armies. And I hesitate not to say that at that time there was a sentiment nearly universal against war of any kind, offensive or defensive; against any sort of standing army and other forcible means of public defense.

The prophecy that there would come a time when the lion and the lamb would lie down together, was taken as if a command; and the prediction that nations would learn war no more, a state, like the millennium, to be wished and prayed ; for, was imposed upon man and society as a sacred duty to be at once performed.

The ethical teaching arising from the Quaker interpretation of our Lord's practical precepts, necessarily created a deep.seated prejudice against our regular navy and our standing army. There was doubtless in earlier times, too, a strong feeling against the British regulars during both our wars with Great Britain. The large proportion of mer-cenaries that made up the invading forces by their cruel and careless conduct, added to this antipathy. And back of all that, there was the well recognized fact that in the time of George the Third, that the British common soldier ranked so low in the scale of humanity that it was a disgrace to a civilian to asso-ciate with him. This, it may be, has had a potent influence upon all families whose ancestors came hither from England.

The immigrants from other nations also

brought equally strong prejudices against the forces, often made up of conscripts, that were wielded against their forces by autocratic power. At any rate, the instant a war was over and armed men could be dispensed with, our New England people have hurried them out of sight; and the old arguments have come back to beget again the same old conditions of weakness and unpreparedness even for a reasonable governmental protection by land and by sea.

It is the part of wisdom to notice how quickly a "Fort Sumter" threatened the life of the nation, reversed the faulty, prejudiced common sentiment.

The author of the "Grandeur of Nations"

added grandeur to his own nation by fester-ing the war power; and urging the people to sustain the army which was mainly filled with those who a few months before were themselves reckoned as non-combatants.

How the world rejoiced when General Gordon of England stepped forth, like Joshua of old, to lend relieving forces and save a people from a cruel fate. And how puerile the sentiment that withheld from him the needed army. Doubtless our Heavenly Father could have interposed his strong hand, stayed the Mahdi with his terrible hosts, and given to his servant Gordon, a miraculous victory; but, in fact, He did not vouchsufe so to do The delays of a sufficient force to reach Khartoum, beat back the Mahdi, and rescue the noble Gordon with his helpless dependents, have set back the index of the dialplate of civilization at least a quarter of a century. O, for the proper preparation! The need how plain. A well appointed and well commanded army, our God would, I believe, have blessed and helped in the time of Gor-

Public sentiment, spreading from east to west, which, of course, ought to be fostered in the interest of peace, when it takes such radical freaks against the army and the public defense as to bring discredit on the soldier's uniform, carries with it a very decided apposition to all multary tendences in the opposition to all military tendencies in the education of youth. On reflection, however, it is believed that, after excepting a few ex-tremists, the majority of our fellow citizens recognize the right and the imperative necessity of a proper self-preservation, even to the extent of exercising a governmental power over the taking of human life.

Certainly a genuine patrotism implies strong, hardy virtues which are limited only by life itself, to hold in a firm grasp all anarchy, whether it be secret, insidious, plotting and undermining, or already organized and openly clutching at the throat of

the republic.

Arbitration, pushed with all needed potience and helped by exercising all the spirit-ual and mental force of Christian men, will now be given to the forefront against any and every impending threat of war; but spiritual and moral force always require an essential body-force to gain respect and to secure justice and honor.

Weak governments, except where they are Weak governments, except where they are used for policy's sake, are even today laughed at and ignored by the great powers of Europe. To have no army is akin to having no policemen, no fire department, no safes, no locked gates or doors. Without some sort of an army, society becomes at once a prey to "dynamiters" and other criminal conspiracies. During the rebellion the service of our regular army carnet well be service of our regular army cannot well be

Once, military people, in time of need, put their utmost confidence in a man because he graduated from the national military school. They trusted him with large commands, and such still believe the West Point provision of leaders to be a sufficient guarantee for any emergency that may arise. But the trust has emergency that may arise. But the truth is that the army experience after graduating, was ever most important. The old army and frontier staff commands, and the duties were the post-graduate schools that fitted men for

greater scope, while the Mexican and the constant Indian wars, gave them the richest practical experiences.

The little army of today is in itself a most pregnant and active school—I mean over and beyond the armies and arsenals, the torpedo and engineer school of William Princes. and engineer school of Willet's Point, the artillery teaching at Fort Monroe, the cavalry at Fort Riley and the infantry at Fort Leavenworth. At all the posts and garrisons there is an extensive curriculum of theoretic and cavalraged and cavalrag theoretic and practical military instruction that is fitting every intelligent, patriotic officer and man to handle armies. It is all this—the regular army in entirety—staff and line, brings by its constant study and prac-tice the art of war up to date; assimilates all tice the art of war up to date; assimilates all the new discoveries in mechanics to the country's needs; follows up with experiments all the advances in electricity, high explosives, the use of steel and other metals, hydraulies and stam power. Trice, it is an honor to have graduated at West Point, but it should be an equal honor, provided the knowledge and fitness be the same, to have graduated at any school. The test put upon the young man is in the regular army. What has he done there? What can he do under the new post-graduate relationship?

the new post-graduate relationship?

Embraced with the officers of the regular service were the non-commissioned officers and privates. Before the war of rebellion there was clear-cut training and intelligent discipline. These faithful servants of the government have not yet received the high consideration due them. Their history, some of it is on record in dry documents or buried in bushels of well-folded official reports, cannot well be written. At the great rebellion outbreak many officers sympathizing with secession resigned their commissions and many deserted their fiag. It is the proud boast of all enlisted men of the regular army that their predecessors in the ranks were to a man, steadfast to the union. And, truly, if any such enlisted soldier deserted to join the confederacy I have yet to hear his name.

When a local military company is formed as is often the case, in a country district or village, it is a great desideratum to get an ex-regular soldier to teach and drill. He is always treated with great attention and rethe new post-graduate relationship!

decrying his fall, and scoff at his uniform as a badge of disgrace. This ought not to belt is not the case now in our European countries. The soldiers of our small army are, as a class, self-respecting men. They are honorable, trustworthy and upright in conduct. In morals and manners certainly they compare favorably with the average people in the communities where they happen to be stationed. If one soldier becomes the worse for liquor a thousand people notice his uniform and the army gets a widespread credit for arunkenness; whereas the civilian drunkard gives but limited disgrace. Where the soldier gets reported and punished, extending his ill-repute, the civilian escapes notice, injuring only himself and his poor family.

The present authorized strength of the The present authorized strength of the army is 28,532 officers and men.

General officers, 9 officers.

Adjutant general's department, 17 officers.

Inspector general's department, 7 officers. Judge advocate general's department, 8

officers. Quartermaster's department, 61 officers and 80 post quartermaster sergeants. Subsistence department, 26 officers and 120 ommissary sergeants.

Medical department, 135 officers and 779

members of hospital corps.
Pay department, 40 officers.
Corps of engineers, 113 officers and 500 enlisted men. Ordnance department, 58 officers and 540

enlisted men. Signal corps (to be organized), 15 officers and 320 enlisted men.

Post chaplains and regimental chaplains of

Colored regiments, 34.

This completes the general officers and staff of the army. Of the major generals (three in number) one commands the army and the others each a division, embracing one or more departments. The six brigadier generals usually command departments. The divisions and departments are geographical sub-divisions embracing several states, and the general's command consists of the troops stationed within the limits of this command. The duties of the staff are indicated by their names. One officer of each of the first six departments is on duty at each division and department headquarters, to do the detailed work of his department in command. Besides the quartermaster, commissary and medical departments each conducts a system of purchasing and supply depots directly un-der the secretary of war and free from military command. The medical department each also furnishes the medical officers for duty at the military post. The corps of engineers, ordnance department and signal corps are separate from the rest of the army in their work, the former chiefly on the in their work, the former chiefly on the rivers and harbor improvements, the second in the construction of guas and other ordnance stores, and the latter as a weather bureau, all directly under the secretary of war's direction. A new law, not yet in operation, takes the weather bureau work from the signal corps. The chaplains are supplied to military posts as far as their number will permit.

Permit.

The line of the army consists of INFANTRY.

Twenty-five regiments of infantry of ten companies each, of which eight are with the colors and two unorganized; each company composed of

1 Captain. 2 Musicians. 1 First Lieutenant, 2 Artificers, 1 Second Lieutenant, 1 Wagoner, 1 First Sergeant, 46 Privates, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 63 Aggregate,

4 Corporais, 63 Aggregate,
To each regiment:
1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 1
adjutant, 1 R. Q. M.
8 companies of 63 aggregate
6 officers of unorganized companies
Non-commissioned staff and regimental
non-commissioned staff Aggregate.... 520

Ten regiments of cavalry of twelve troops each, of which ten are with the colors and two unorganized, each troop composed of— 1 Captain. 2 Farriers and Black-1 First Lieutenant, 1 Sacond Lieutenant, 1 Saddler. 1 First Sergeant, 1 Wagoner, 1 Wagoner, 44 Privates,

CAVALRY.

Corporals, Trumpeters. To each regiment; 63 Aggregate. To each regiment:
1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 3 majors, 1
adjutant, 1 R. Q. M.
10 troops of 63 aggregate.
Nou-commissioned staff and regimental
non-commissioned officers.

ARTILLERY.

Five regiments of artillery of twelve batteries each, of which ten are heavy and two light. Each battery is composed as follows:
Heavy.
I Captain, 1 Captain,
First Lieutenants, 2 First Lieutenants, econd Lieutenant. ond Lleutenant. 1 First Sergeant, Eirst Sergeant, 6 Sergeants, 4 Corporais, 2 Musicians, 2 Artifiers, 1 Wagoner, 49 Privates.

Aggregate..... RECAPITULATION OF THE LINE. Enlisted Men. Officers.
Infantry, 25 regiments 8 companies each) 12,125 875 panies each) Cavalry, 10 regiments (10 com-panies each) . 6,050 430 Artillery, 5 regiments (12 bat-teries each) 3,675

Total 21,850 1,585
The lawful size of the army is 25,000 enlisted men, besides those allowed for hospital signal corps. Of this number 3,150 are required for engineer and ordnance depart-ments, West Point detachment, prison guard at Fort Leavenworth, non-commissioned staff officers, recruits, soldiers at recruiting depots and Indian scouts. Recruits have to be sought after vacancies occur. Therefore, the

sought after vacancies occur. Therefore, the result is our standing army for war would in all probabilty, supply not more than 20,000 combatants in the ranks.

It is but a nucleus, but with its staff machinery, geographical divisions, arsenals, armories, permanent works and numerous depots for the required supplies, it can readily be expanded as heretofore, fairly to meet the needs of a sudden war. needs of a sudden war.

The regular army rightly made up at once permeates the mass of the national guard and

volunteers, and is like good seed sown in

## A CULINARY CRITIC.

New England Magazine. John Bull, he loves his beef and ale, His pudding full of plums. The Frenchman likes his fricassee And frog's legs with bread crumbs

The Scotchman eats his meal of oats, Like horses in a paddock, His Haggis word, his hodgepodge strange, And toothsome tinnan haddock;

And-tell it not in Gath, my boys,-In whispers be it said: He sometimes even longs to eat His marma-lade on bread. The German favors saurkraut,

And ripe Limberger cheese, Hot and cold slaw, and other things, That he'll digest with ease, You join a band of Muscovites;-They wish you at the deuce, Because you cannot make a meal,

Off candle a ta Russe. Within a Chinese restaurant, You hear a waiter hollon:
"Nice bird's nest soup; reast rat quite het—
And puppy dog to follow."

You dine with a Sea island chief, Where all the dishes vary, From yams on rice, to babes on toast

And roasted missionary. The Esquimaux's sarcastic smile Pronounces you a lubber, Because you have no oppetite For walrus oil and lubber.

And thus you find in many climes, Wherever you may roam, The cooking is not quite the same As that you get at home.

And often in your wanderings You drop a tear and sigh For oyster stew and succotash Ice cream and pumpkin pie. But the one dish of all the rest

To which my fancy leans
Is my New England's greatest pride—
My Yankee pork and beans. The most popular gift nowadays is a rich piece of cut glass. Dordinger's American Cut Glass stands unrivalled in beauty and finish. See that their trade mark label is spect. But if a young man chances to cellist for honorable employment in the regular army, the dwellers in his district or village pity his family, make him a social outcast by

### THE NEBRASKA FUGITIVES.

A Story of the Present Indian Upris-

BY SANDY G. V. GRISWOLD. CHAPTER III.

OFF FOR PINE RIDGE. The strange redskin did not slacken his pace until, with a cat-like bound, he sprang upon the porch, where he stood motionless a moment cautiously scrutinizing the little group; then nodding his plumed head to Mr. Barrett, whose gray hairs and venerable air proclaimed him to be the proprietor, he exclaimed in a deep gutteral voice:

"How de do, brudder!" The old ranchman responded pleasantly to the salutation, but the selemn expression of his countenance evinced that he awaited the intelligence of the Indian runner with a

realizing sense of its import. However, the Sioux, whatsoever it was that he was desirous of communicating, was appar-ently loth to begin; and observing this unwarranted hesitation, and prompted by the vague misgivings which filled his heart the very moment the ugly bronze face had shown itself. Mr. Barrett demanded in a tone of blended anger and impatience:
"What do you want, my friend! Wha

Quick as the lightning's flash the Indian fastened his glittering eyes upon the ranch-er's face; then stretching out his long, naked arm, he pointed with his index finger to the northwest. In this significant yet incompre hensible attitude he stood for a few seconds, moveless as a statue; then, slightly inclining his slender body forward, he drepped his hand on the handle of his tomahawk and

said: said:

"Big Foot, Short Bull, Tiger Nose in de valley—on de war-trail—kill de trader, he squaw, be children, at upper agency las' night—killin' all settlers—burnin', tomahawkin', scalpin' all farmers—ebbery paleface in 'Braska—soon be here—comin' fas'! Le Loup Christian Indian—be friend—want to beln white predder—what do now!"

to help white prudder-what do now!" "Great heavens; is our danger so imminent, Le Loup! God helpus then; I do not know what to do!" ejaculated the old ranchman, turning his pallid face to the little family circle in sheer helplessness.
"Why, blow the horn, father; call in Scipio and Bonaparte from the field, have them

hook up the horses, and we will make all haste to Rushville or Pine Ridge!" was the admonitory observation from Bob, jr., deliv-

ered in great hurry and excitement, yet evidencing a presence of mind befitting an occasion of peril.
"No, no, Bob, that will not do exactly "No, no, Bob, that will not do exactly it will "No, no, Bob, that will not do exactly. Should we evacuate the place entirely it will be plundered, the house destroyed and the stock run off, and I cannot afford to lose my every possession in the world at this late day; we must concoct a better plan. What day; we must concoct a better plan. What do you think, Le Loup, is there immediate

All were now upon their feet, standing All were now upon their feet, standing around the grim savage, breathlessly awaiting the words that would fall from his lips. "Yes, Short Bull and Big Foot full of debbil—dance de ghost dance all las' night—much danger—bad Injun comin' quick—but dey big heap coward—let Le Loup guide white squaws to Pine Ridge—men stop here keep off Injun, save house, horses, cattle, all!" advised the subtle savage, his keen, quick, restless eves fiftting the while on quick, restless eyes flitting the while on every side as if in search of something or as if suspecting the immediate approach of arr

Your plan appears feasible, Le Loup, and I think we had better carry it out at once," returned the old farmer, a fresh activity and courage seizing him.

"Yel' better hurry! Le Loup see white wimmin safe to Pine Ridge," eagerly rejoined the Indian, darting a swift glance of covert sensuousness and triumphant delight at the forms of the two levely girls cowering before They continued to discuss for some time

longer the circumstances that had so suddenly turned up; questioning the Indian and receiving from him some further details of what he had witnessed, as also what he believed or conjectured-Whatever new light was thus thrown on the subject only excited them the more and

augmented their apprehensions.

A consultation followed which was short and conclusive. Instant flight was resolved upon, as the only means that offered the slightest chance of safety. Still, while there were ninety-nine chances in a hundred, of a party of preductory savers here upon out. were ninety-nine chances in a hundred, of a party of predatory savages, bent upon out-rage and massacre, swooping down upon the Barrett ranch that very night, there was a hundredth chance that it would escape visitation for some time yet, if not altogether. This stender probability, combined with the urgent importunities of the unknown Indian who had brought in the unwelcome tidings was the cause of a slight deviation in the plans, first laid out by apprehensive

It was summarily decided that the friendly Sioux' proposition, in a degree, should be acted

he colored cook, and George Cameron, whose sober lineaments and perceptible nervous-ness obviously betrayed that he had no very strong desire for the, as yet, untried and dreaded warfare of the plains, along with Scipio for driver and Le Loup for guide, were to take their departure for Pine Ridge with-out further procrastination.

The two stalwart farm hands were promptly summoned from their labors in the field, and had the vehicle—an unwieldy two-horse covered wagon-in readiness at the door in double

They were to strike due southeast toward the Pine Ridge agency, which was at the shortest fully twenty-three miles at the distant, and travel rapidly with the hope of getting out of the dangerous terri-tory before the infuriated hordes of Big Foot and Short Buil had reached this section. Mr. Barrett, Bob, jr., and the muscular African, Bonaparte, were to remain behind and watch the ranch, being prepared to vamoose at an instant's warning. The object in remaining behind was to protect the mansion and stock against vagabend squaw-men whose purpose was plunder only, and who are seldom found with regular war par-ties. Each was armed with a good Winches-ter, in addition to their hunting knives and hatchets. These were thought to be amply sufficient to drive away any looting body of savages, for all such are proverbially coward-

and fearful of encountering any opnosi-After the first alarm occasioned by Le Loup's startling intelligence had somewhat abated, the party who were to leave began making their preparations for instant depar-ture, for it need scarcely be said that the matter of flight with them was no longer a ques-tion. They were only detained until such ar-ticles as were imperatively essential to such

a hazardous journey were placed in the con-yeyance, which was speedily accomplished by the unxious and diligent fugitives. In an almost incredible short space of time everything was in readiness for starting. The females were assisted into the wagon, followed by the young New Yorker, who carried his heavy Winchester with the air of no tyro in handling the weapon, while Scipic, with a freshly burnished rifle of his own, squatted himself upon the front seat, grasped the reins, and turning his shiny, black face, inquired:

inquired:
"Is we all reddy, Mars' Barrett?"
"Yes, Scipio, as soon as Le Loup gives the word. Ah! here he is now," returned the old ranchman, as the Indian runner, with a strange, exultant expression burning in his black, sinister eyes, glided like a spectre of death by the wagon, and without uttering a single monosyllable led the way across the clearing only pausing a few moments for the two parties to say farewell—alas! which to

ome of them was farewell forever! It was a sad and not wholly untearful parting between Bob, jr., and Nell Browning. They had for a long time been warmly at-tached to each other, and Nan had more than tached to each other, and Nan had more than once jocularly intimated that she considered it a match. This, bowever, they stoutly denied, and treated the intimation simply as one of Nan's sprightly railleries. Yet there was much more truth than poetry in the declaration, and the parting was of course a sorrowful one. There in the golden sunshine of that autumn afternoon, with the mournful music of the light wind in the tree tops souching and the light wind in the tree tops soughing and all cise around so quiet and still. But the good bye was for the hundredth time regood bye was for the hundredth time repeated, and the fervent caresses were over at
last, and Bob, jr., stood alone at the gate,
striving to keep back the tears, of which,
with all his robust manhood, he was not
ashamed, that blinded his eyes, and eagerly
looking away through the straggling cottonwoods for a last glimpse of his light haired
Nell.

After the loving kisses, creeses and tears were all over, the sullen ruide, Le Loup, gave a peremptory signs for starting, and the heavy wagon rumbled away, the sound of the wheels grawing fainter and

CHAPTER IV. PIERRE BAPTISTS MAKES A REVELATION. It was now late in the afternoon; a light breeze stirred in the cottonwoods, the sky was partly overcast and there were some premonitions of an approaching storm. The wind came with refreshing coolness across the western sandhills, and made the situation of our friends who had remained behind to defend the ranch, more comfortable in a physical sense, than it had been during the sultry morning and afternoon.

Bob, jr., at his father's suggestion, was just about starting to reconnoiter the immediates

just about starting to reconnoiter the immediate surroundings, when the dusky figure of a man emerged from the dark barrier of the nearest ridge, and came toward the dwelling on a rapid walk.

He was fatigued, dirty and jaded, and looked as if he had come a long distance at looked as if he had come a long distance at the best of his speed.

As he drew nearer, he was recognized as Pierre Baptiste, the government scout, and from the sober expression of his weather-browned countenance, all saw that he, too, was the bearer of momentous tidings. Our three friends stepped eagerly from the porch and gathered around the indomitable half breed the moment he came up.

After the customary greetings had been exchanged, explanations followed; and the wonder, gratitude and consternation that followed the sturdy scout's story, may better be imagined than told.

"And who told you that the upper agency

"And who told you that the upper agency had been destroyed?" inquired Baptiste, when informed that the rancher and his family had been apprised of this appalling occur-

rence some hours before.

"A Christian Indian—a friendly Sioux called Le Loup," returned Mr. Barrett, in all candor, never dreaming of the terrible significance his words conveyed to the government scout.

significance his words conveyed to the government scout.

"An Indian—a Christian—a friendly Sioux called Le Loup!" exclaimed the haif breed, with an accrbity that had evidently gotten the better of his habitual imperturbability, and shaking his shaggy head in undenlable distrust; "Ah me! that is bad! There is not a Christian or friendly Sloux in the whole northwest—they are one and all a low, sneaking, treacherous, bloody-minded set of vagabonds, and I would not trust one, no matter how friendly he might seem, further than I could reach nim with my Winchester. Mr. Barrett, I may as well tell you the truth. You have been imprudent; it is doubtful whether that wagon will ever reach Pine Ridge. I never heard of a Sioux name Le Loup but one, and he is Big Foot's right hand man."

It is impossible with my unarre-

is impossible with my unpretentious pen to portray the tumuit of emotion this blunt declaration of the scout's caused in the hearts of the old rancher and

"My God! Baptiste, can this be possible? Then let us follow; oh, for the love of heaven, let us follow them at once!" fairly walled the old farmer in an agonized voice, stretching out his trembling hands imploringly to the grave but resolute scout.

"Yes, yes; come Pierre, for God's sake let us fly! Oh, father, this is horrible! I distrusted that Indian from the first. Oh! had

I only mentioned my suspicions to you! What will become of Nell and Nan and mother?" and Bob, ir., moaned in a perfect frenzy, his face blanching to the hue of death, and his eyes glaring like those of a raving manac. In imagination he saw the murderous am-buscade into which the perfidious Sioux had led the wagon; saw his dying mother, had led the wagon; saw his dying mother, his outraged and struggling Nell, his sister Nan and poor Cameron, then he closed his eyes on the horror-freezing scene. He trembled excessively and it was several moments before he could convince himself that it was not all some hideons illusion of the senses. His first feeling was that of an overpowering terror and discours his next forlows and ing terror and dispair; his next a furious and uncontrollable impulse to dash out onto the plain in pursuit of the wagon, and either

plain in pursuit of the wagon, and either save or die with the cherished ones.

However, Pierre Baptiste, kindly but sternly interposed, and prevented any rash demonstration on the part of the excited and distressed young man. But before he had time to disclose the plan his own active brain had already concected, there arose on the still evening air a wild, shrill, portentions halloo, which quavered far and wide over hill and plain, receiving a response from afar that sounded like a reverberation from more than one barbarous throat. than one barbarous throat.

This of course produced a startling effect upon the minds of our grief-stricken friends; all of them, to a man, becoming suddenly aware that danger was nearer at hand than they had supposed, behoving them to take immediate measures for their own safety "Come men," exclaimed the scout in a tone of authority, "there is no time for lamentation, we must get into the house; it will never do to take to the wagon trail until we see what this means; there may be a dozen of the cut-threats waitin' to pounce on us the moment we make such a move."

Moment we make such a move."

As the scout delivered this adjuration, the old ranchman and his son steed silent. Their excessive agitation had given way to a settled calmness which is born of such great emergencies. Both were pale and broken in spirit, but an unnatural resolution seemed to sustain their

Baptiste, as the last remark fell from his lips,looked at Mr. Barrett, and then casting a hasty, searching glance off into the surround-ing grove signified imperatively for them ail to enter the mansion.
"Be lively, now, folks; get things into some

sort o' shape and see what chance we'll have for standin' a siege, while I take a run roundabout the premises. Don't be alarmed if I remain out a spell, and remember all, to be ready for an attack at any minute, for there is no tellin' when the hossthieves will swoop down upon us!"
With these electrifying injunctions, the government scout disappeared as quickly and noiselessly as a phantom in the direction whence that quavering halloo had emanated.

CHAPTER V. THE DEATH OF BIG CROW.

Pierre Baptiste had been within the woods which encompassed the house but a short time, and was moving along with his habitual stealth and circumspection, when suddenly, so suddenly as to almost paralyze even the hardy scout himself, he found himself almos face to face with three big plumed and painted Sioux. It needed but a glance to disclose that they were bent on anything but a friendly mission, for they had airoitly gotten between the scout and the dwelling, and retreat in that direction seemed out of the question.

Pierre remained moveless a moment, in order to satisfy himself on two points; first as to the exact number of the enemy, and second as to whether they had discovered his presence. There were evidently but three of the miscreants, and unquestionably they had been manacuvering for some time to get him in precisely the situation in which he found Seeing that his predicament was thoroughly

comprehended, and that they were bent upon making a prisoner of him, the wary scout stood no longer inactive. Springing nimbly back several paces, just as they started on a head-long rush toward him, with fiendish yells and whirling hatchets, he again halted and faced them.

Accustomed to fire with the antelope on the

bound, and often when the exact position of the animal's body had in a measure to be guessed at Baptiste used these identical expe-

guessed at, Baptiste used these mentical expedients here.

Levelling his Winchester with unconceivable quickness, he fired, almost without sighting and just at the very instant the keen and certain eye of the foremost of the doomed Sioux apprised him of his peril.

But it was too late. The foremost assailant was in the very act of springing saids to the friendly shelter of a tree, when the government scout's unerring bullet crashed the friendly shelter of a tree, when the government scout's unerring bullet crashed through his skull. He pitched forward headlong to the earth, screaming out his death agony in a long, tremulous shriek, which echoed and re-echoed through the wood and across the plain in a dismal way, and conveyed to our friends in the mansion with the nature of the events transpiring without!

without!
At this shot Baptiste wheeled and leaped away with his every energy, the two remaining savages, undaunted, following at the top of their speed.

Baptiste soon demonstrated, so he thought, that he was fleeter of foot than any of his pursuers, and by skillful doubling and feinting he gradually changed his course until he was making straight for the mansion. Noting his success he gave a definat whoop, but was making straight for the mansion. Noting his success he gave a defiant wheep, but it proved premature, for it was answered with a fierce yell so near behind him, as to startle him. Glancing back, in undisguised amazement, he beheid a big, powerful half-naked Sieux, whom he recognized as Big Crow, whom he had drank and played high-five with many a time at Pine Ridge, close upon his heels and gaining ground at every bound.

Big Crow was perfectly conscious of his

fainter, until the rolling prairie seemed to swallow up the moving mass which had delight. He came on with the rush of a tornslowly entered its bosom. agile brother warriors, resolved to achieve the glory of the scout's death or capture alone and unassisted.

TO BE CONTINUED SUNDAY NEXT.

RESCUED.

Chicago News, ong hang the clouds like a threatening pall, While now and then large raindrops fall; The wild wind whistles through the trees, Stripped of their leaves by the autumn breeze And soughs; the echoes of the distant storm Sound mid the oak tree's rough, gaunt form. The stream, which through the summer's

day Babbled and leaped, a child at play, Now flercely swollen, rushes down With headlong haste and sullen frown, Bearing upon its foam-decked breast The sighs of turmoil and unrest.

Hark! What was that! A plaintive cry, A figure cutlined on the sky, A girlish form! What bring her here, Far from her home and friends so dear? See how with straining eye she peers, Those eyes so bright, now dimmed by tears, Into the muddy vortex, where A shapeless mass drifts here and there!

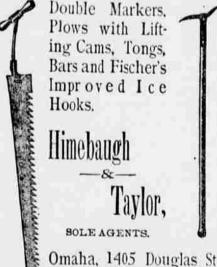
Who does not know what 'tis to lose A long-loved friend? What grief ensues, What sorrow, aye, what bitter pain, Wells forth when snaps life's fragile chain! Angnish like this must surely now
Cause those hot tears which wring her prow,
As, standing by the river's brink,
She sees that loved form rise and sink.
Ah, beavens! "Tis gone! Can no one save
Or bely Or help

A plunge beneath the wave! A brave heart battling with the stream! Safe! safe at last! She gives one scream Of wild delight, and runs to pat Her dog for fetching out her hat!

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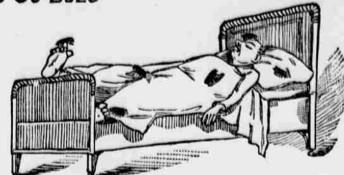
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