HIS NAME WILL BE HARRISON

Benator Jo: McDonald Says the Present Pres-

NEITHER HILL NOR CLEVELAND POSSIBLE.

ident Will be Re-Nominated.

The Farmers' Alliance and Mushroom Parties Will Not Cut Any Figure Next Year-The Southern

[Copyright 1801 by Frank G. Carpenter.] Washington, Feb. 13,- Special Correspondence of THE BEE. |- I met Senator Me Donald of Indiana in his room at the Riggs house last night. He gave up politics when he left the United States senate, and he is now devoting himself with profit and pleasure to his first love-the law. He has an immense practice here at Washington, and be ranks as one of the greatest lawyers west of the Alleghanies. He is noted for his sound, hard-headed common sense, and a long life of study and practice added to his sterling abilities has put him at the head of his profession. His income is said to be five times the salary of a congressman, but he practices at the law because he loves it, and he told me ast night that he could not remember when he had not an ambition to be a lawyer, and that if he were a boy again he would choose the legal profession and stick to it. I asked him as to his political ambitions, and he re-

"I am not a natural politician, and politics has been only an incident in my life. I do not care for political life, and I think that I am happier and better off as a private in the democratic party than as one of its officials. I began to practice law as soon as I was out of college, and I was attorney general of the state of Indiana before I was elected to the

"Where did you go to sensol, senator?" I

"In different parts of Indiana," replied Mr. McDonald." I was born, you know, in Butler county, Ohio, and my father moved to Indiana when I was seven years old. At twelve I was an apprentice to a saddler, a relative of mine, and learned the trade, working at it for six years."

"Do you think you could make a saddle today, senator?"

"Yes," replied Sevator McDonald, "I am sure I could, and in fact there is a saddle now In use by my sister which I made for her some years ago. Well, I kept up my studies during my apprenticeship and I entered Wabash college at eighteen. When I was twenty I was at Asbary university where I took a scientific course and left without graduating. My graduation, if the receiving of a diploma means graduation, took place years afterwards when I was in the United States senate and I suppose I am the only senator in our history who graduated during histerm in congress. The college evidently thought I was far enough along for the honor and they sent me diplomas shortly after my senatorial election making me B. A., and M. A., at the same time. I had before this time been given the degree of L.L.D., by the State university of Indiana, and I was then about fifty-six years of age. I was born in 1819 about the middle of Monroe's second presidential term and I cast my first vote for President Pells. "I WAS THE BOY CONGRESSMAN,"

Senator McDonald went on in response to my questions, "in the session of 1849 and 1850 and I was under thirty at the time I was elected. I remember the great men of that time very well and I can see Clay and Webster in my mind's eye today as they photographed themselves upon it in 1849. Henry Clay was in the senate. He was very tail and Spare and he had a small head with a high carry was in the senate. He was very tail and spare and he had a small head with a high, narrow forehead, a large mouth and big nose. He wore very large collars and some of the paintings in the capitol are good representa-tions of him. He was one of the greatest orators I have ever heard and his force largely came from the manner of his utterance rather than from what he said. He had a very musical voice and he had all the qualities of a fine actor. His manner was such that his speeches lost weight with you if you were in such a position that you couldnot see him while he was speaking. He was a man of great force he was speaking. He was a man of great force and he impressed himself upon everything with which he was connected. Daniel Webster, it semed to me, was by far the strongest man intellectually, still upon such committees as Clay and Webster worked together in the senate the measures bore the stamp of Clay rather than Webster from his push and personal influence which carried to success atmost everything he attempted."

"How did Webster impress you as an orator?" I asked.
"He was a great speaker," replied Senator

"He was a great speaker," replied Senator McDonald. "But the charm of his speaking was in the thought rather than the manner in which it was presented. He had none of the graces of Mr. Clay and his speaking was done chiefly in a conversational tone and the most of his gestures were only from the el-bow. He possessed, however, the strongest bow. He possessed, however, the strongest intellectual individuality of any man that I have ever known, and he held his audiences for hours by the iron chain of his thought, which he forged link by link as he went along. He was a tall, broad shouldered man, with a massive head and deep set eyes, which were rather dull, save when he became enthusiastic in his speaking. He had a good voice and his very appearance caused at rangers to and his very appearance caused strangers to stop and wonder who he was."

THE TARIFF AND REPUBLICAN DEFEAT.

The conversation here turned to the tariff and I asked the senator whether he thought the McKinley tariff bill was the cause of the republican defeat. He replied:

"I do. The people have begun to study the tariff and the farmers are especially alive to the effects of high import duties on account of the 'twine trust.' The twine used for the binding of grain is made from foreign grasses which are shipped to this country and are here manufactured into twine for reapers. Such a high duty had been put on reapers. Such a high duty had been put on twine as to exclude the manufactured article,

twine as to exclude the manufactured article, and the trust raised the price of it to such an extent that it increased the cost of raising wheat to the farmer I cent per bushel. This started them to studying the tariff. The McKinley bill put a tax on nearly every article of home consumption and every dry goods clerk and every tin peddler became an object lesson teacher. The result was the defeat of the republican party. I believe myself in a tariff for revenue, and I think the United States is in such a condition that it can compete in the markets of the world on it can compete in the markets of the world on an equal basis with other nations and that it should have its raw materials im-ported free. England is the greatest country in the world as far as the knowledge country in the world as far as the knowledge of economical questions is concerned. John Bull runs his business on business principles and his legislation is for the good of the people and for the country. It is for the masses and not for the classes. Gladstone, when the McKinley tariff act was passed, was asked why he did not retaliate upon America and put a duty upon breadstuffs and the raw materials which we send to English markets. He replied substantially that he did not see any reason for increasing the cost of living to English people and the cost of manufactures to English establishments because the United States shuts herself out from the markets of the world by a high protective tariff. England raises a large part of her revenue from custom duties, but she taxes the luxuries and not the necessities. Among the things she calls luxuries are tea and coffee, and these with liquors and tobaccomake up her chief sources of customs revenues, and from less than twenty articles she gets more than \$100,000,000 a year.

"This tariff question" continued Senator.

was substantially the same as the teriff re-form message of President Cleveland, and it brought about the enactment of the tariff of 1846."

THE ISSUES OF 1892.

"What will be the chief issues of the next "There is no doubt," replied Senator Mc-Donald, "but that the tariff will be one of them. The silver question will be another, and I believe that the force bill or some other and I believe that the force bill or some other measure of substantially the same nature will be a third. As to the sliver question, I have been always on the hard money side rather than on that of greenbackism or flat money. Today I do not know how I would vote were I in the United States senate. If the ratio were based on the intrinsic value of the sliver in the dollar as compared with gold, there would be no danger in free colnage. I hardly think it would be dangerous as it is, though it may affect our dealings with forthough it may affect our dealings with for-eign countries. When money passes from one nation to another, it mose by its actual value and not by its mark on face, and if the deliar does not contain 100 cents, it cannot be used as 100 cents in settling the accounts of

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND MUSICROOM PAR-

"What figure will the farmers' alliance cut in the next campaign;"
"It will have its place and will perhaps affect matters to a considerable extent. I don't fect matters to a considerable extent. I don't expect it to last, however, and a year or two will be the extent of its life. You cannot have a successful party in this country which is not broad enough in its principles to embrace all classes and to suit all sections and all sorts of individuals. These single idea parties spring up and are cut down after they have done their work by the great scythe of public sentiment, and the people fall back isto the two great parties which under one name or another have been in existence since name or another have been in existence since the organization of our government. It is best for the country that parties should be evenly divided and the two great ideas which have controlled parties since the days of Washington and Jefferson form the main springs of party action today. The demo lican party, and it was not until some years that it got the name of the democratic party. It was originated by Jefferson and Madison on the idea that the people should rule and that as little power should be given to the government as possible. This was opposed by the idea of the federal party under Hamilton and his followers, who believed in the centralization of power and in the spelling of the word nation with a capital N. These same principles are working today. The whice principles are working today. The whigs held to the Alexander Hamilton idea all along from 1824 when they became known as such from 1824 when they became known as such under Henry Clay up until 1854, and again in 1856 the same principle was the central idea of the republican platform, which was put forth with John C. Fremont as its presidential candidate. I suppose it will continue so for generations to come. There will be a party like the democratic party which will cling to every right and every privilege that the individual now possesses in the carrying on of the government, and there will be another party which will believe in increasing the power of our government officials to the exclusion of the individual. As these two powers strain this ernment officials to the exclusion of the individual. As these two powers strain this way and that, cut of the two will come the golden mean which will be peaceable and fairly good government. The one which pushes too hard will be corrected by the other, aided by public sentiment, and the great United States will go on its way in prosperity and in rejoicing."

CLEVELAND'S CHANCES SLIM. "How about candidates?" the nominating conventions were held today I suppose the candidates would be Harrison and Cleveland, and under such circum-stances I have no doubt but that Cleveland

would be the next president of the United States. The situation from now on, however, promises to be very different. If the silver question enters into the campaign it may mean a change of candidates as far as the democracy is concerned. If the free coinage bill passes the house and is vetoed by President Harrison it will force silver to the front as a campaign issue. Ex-President Cleveland is understood not to favor what is known as free coinage, while clauming to be a friend of the silver coin, and he might not be satisfactory as a candidate in a campaign in which free coinage would be the leading issue. I believe that Harrison will veto the silver bill if it passes, and it seems to me that there is no doubt but that he will be the next candidate of the republican party. The only man who would stand any chance against him would be Mr. Blaine who shows no inclination toward the nomination of the standard whose levelts the standard was a standard to the standard the stand tion, and whose loyalty to Harrison, shown by his acceptance of the place of premier in his administration, would bardly permit him to take the nomination even if it were tendered him. The power of an administration in the very great, and President Harrison will develop a remarkable strength before the convelop a remarkable strength before the convention meets. His actions have been in accord with republican principles. I know him as an able lawyer and it is one of his characteristics in his conduct of cases that he never leaves the bars down. It has been the same in his presidential speeches and acts. He is very cautious in his expressions and I warrant you if you will study his speeches from the time be was nominated until now, you will not find a weak point or flaw in the

ARMOR OF HIS REPUBLICANISM. It is true that he has not great personal mag-netism but he has a good record and he has the power of the administration with all the organization and obligations which belong to

Suppose Harrison vetoes the silver bill and the silver issue becomes such as to make the nomination of Cleveland inadvisable, from what part of the country will the candidate

what part of the country will the candidate be chosen!"

"If Mr. Cleveland is not nominated," replied Senator McDonald, "I think the candidate will come from the west. I do not believe that Hill could be nominated if Cleveland were a candidate and were defeated. The Cleveland men would not support Hill under such circumstances and I don't see how he could be a candidate at this election, though he may be later. As to other eastern candidates I suppose that Pattison of Pennaylvania would be brought to the front and another man who would be looked upon as a possibility would be Governor Abbott of New Jersey. The candidate, in case silver is one of the leading issues will probably come from the west, and there are a half dozen different states from which he might be taken. Illinois is now trembling in the balance, Wisconsin is a doubtful state; we practically own Michigan. We hardly know how to figure on Iowa and Indiana is always a fighting ground."

"You have often been considered a presidential possibility." and I

"You have often been considered a presidential possibility," said I.
"No! no! no!" said the senator, as a faint "No! no! no!" said the senator, as a faint blush crept up from the white whiskers under his collar and traveled over his broad expanse of healthy features. "No; I am not a candidate and I have never been

STUNG BY THE PRESIDENTIAL BEE. My friends are very kind to mention me in such a connection, but I am, as I told you, thoroughly content with being a private in the ranks of the democratic party, and all I want is to see its principle and its candidates succeed."

"Suppose Harrison should be nominated, the vice president may be taken from In-diana?" said I.

"Yes, possibly," replied the senator. "And we have many good democrats in Indiana. I would be satisfied to see any of them re-ceive the nomination with the exception of Governor Gray. I don't consider him a good democrat and I don't think he would make a fit candidate for the vice presidency. I say this not because I have any personal feeling against Governor Gray, but I think his record is such as would untit us to make a good fight with him as one of the heads of the ticket."

THE FORCE BILL AND THE SOUTH. I here asked as to the force bill and Senator McDonald said he did not think there Senator McDonaid said he did not think there was life enough is it to oring it again to the front during this congress. "I have determined views," he said, "as to the southern question and I believe in home rule on all such matters. If the states are allowed to regulate their own elections, these troubles will die out of themselves and the negroes will eventually get their legal and constitutional rights. This will be brought about by their increased intelligence and wealth. They are accumulating property and they are growing out of ignorance. The moment the contest is removed the whites will divide and the negroes' votes will be wanted by the different parties. I do not think the south has acted wisely in its endeavors to influence congress on the make up her chief sources of customs revenues, and from less than twenty articles she gets more than \$100,000,000 a year.

"This tariff question," continued Senator McDonald, "is an evidence how history repeats itself. The first political speech that I ever made was at my old home in Crawfordsville in Indiana. It was forty-four years ago, and President Polk was the candidate upon a tariff for revenue platform substantially the same as that of the democratic party during the last presidential campaign. During the Cleveland-Harrison campaign I made my last speech at Crawfordsville, and the chairman introducing me said that he did not believe an instance could be shown in our history of a man making two speeches for a presidential candidate forty-four years apart and advocating substantially the same ispues. The first message of President Polk

Makes greater noise Than Crossus' must bill.

De Witt's Little I care sick headaches growing out of ignorance. The moment the contest is removed the whites will divide and the negroes' votes will be wanted by the different parties. I do not think the south has acted wisely in its endeavors to influence congress on the force bill. The senate is not apt to be affected by such threats as the south made as to the national exposition, and the making of them, was to say the least, inadvisable. The southern question is one which time alone can settle. I believe that the whites will rule for by education, and by hereditary descent their own faults.

the are undoubtedly the stronger race, and the are undoubtedly the stronger race, and in such contests the stronger race always rules. It is so all over the world and in the Bahamas and the Bermudas where the negroes have had equal rights with the whites for years, it is the whites who rule. It is so throughout the north where you find large colonies of negroes. They are governed by the whites. groes. They are governed by the whites, We have twenty-three hundred colored vot-ers in Indianapolis and notwithstanding they ers in Indianapolis and notwithstanding they vote as they please, they hold only petty offices. My coachman is a republican. I have had him for fifteen years and he goes to the polls regularly and votesthe republican ticket, while I go just as regularly and vote the democratic one. Still I have never attempted to influence his vote. The secret of the whole question is that it should be left to the states."

HOME RULE WILL GIVE US THE CONTINENT. "The attack upon home rule," said Senator "The attack upon home rule," said Schator McDonald, "was the most dangerous element of the force bill. The protection of the rights of the states is the principal upon which is based the expandibility of our government. If we can keep our present constitution as it is we can become a great native and well conquer. tion and under it we can and will conquer the North American continent. Under it our northern boundaries will be the Arctic ocean and our southernmost state will include the Isthmus of Panama. All could be gov-erned as easily and the machinery go on as smoothly as that of our present territory, but if we centralize the power the machine will become so unwieldly that it will soon fall to

A GREAT MANUFACTURING NATION.

"Do you think this is the destiny of the United States!" United States!"
"Yes," replied Senator McDonald, "and I believe that the whole of this territory will be under our government before the middle of the next century. Long before that we will rival England and perhaps surpass her as the greatest manufacturing nation of the world. If we adopt her policy of free breadstuffs and free raw material, there is nothing that can stop us and the United States will be the workshop of the nations. New York will be a greater city than the wildest imagination has ever dreamed of and Chicago, the giant of the inland, will increase in populagiant of the inland, will increase in popula-tion and wealth beyond conception. This vast territory will teem with millions who will be brought together by improvements of the future as to inter-communication, and its possibilities of goodness and greatness are appalling." FRANK G. CARPENTER.

A glistening gift indeed, is a piece of Dor-flinger's American Cut Glass. Your dealer should show you such a display as will make your eyes dance. The genuine has Dorflinger's trade-mark label on every piece.

CONNUBIALITIES.

Husband (during a spat)—You had better shut your mouth; the fool killer is around. Wife-I den't care; you've got your life ensured.

"Do you suppose the rivers and lakes, and seas will ever dry up?" asked Mrs. Henpeck, "Yes but you never will," returned the amirble Mr. H.

"But Mrs. Brown, you don't seem to take any interest in the poetical productions of your husband," "Why should I? I have him nimself."

An Atebison woman has just succeeded in getting a divorce after trying for five years. The inference is that her husband was a good deal better than her lawyer. An Oakland, Cal., woman has begun a suit for divorce because her lord and master strode about the house in that most unspeak-

able of conditions known as "just as God Atchison Globe: "Please be sure that the notice gets in the paper tonight," said a young man, speaking of the death of his wife the other day. "She had lots of friends in

town and they will be pleased to read it. A fifteen-year-old matron, of Westerly, R. I., who seeks divorce from a juvenile and rather eallow husband, testified the other day that he had boasted of being a masher, and that she had vainly tried to beat the vanity out of him with a broom

The wife of Dr. L. E. Niles, a prominen t physician of Springfield, O., left her home because of alleged maltreatment by her busband, and it is feared she has committed suicide. When the doctor was questioned about the matter he said:—

"This matter he said:—
"This matter of wife beating is private business. I hope she has left for good,"
The doctor's alleged cruelty toward his wife has long been common talk. She was in an orphant asylum in Brooklyn, N. Y., where the doctor made her acquaintance.

Mrs. John Spruttes, of Green Bay, Mich. has had her husband arrested charged with beating her. She states that she had been married thirty-three years and says that during all that time her husband has whipped her unmercifully at least once a

Mrs. Jesse Heller, of Elwood, Ind., returning home unexpectedly from the bedside of a sick neighbor, found another women usurping her place, and in the attempt to shoot the trespasser she was knocked down by her husband. She immediately went to Anderson and filed complaint for divorce, and the court met after surer and granted her. the court met after supper and granted her application

application.

Mary M. Holcomb of Augusta, N. Y., was granted a divorce in Minneapolis, from Charles Holcomb on peculiar grounds. She testified that her husband was very punctilious in his religious worship, holding family prayers three times a day. He was also a very quick-tempered man, and would often arise from his prayers and pound the members of his flock with the family Bible, He gave his wife particular attention in his peculiar clubbing exercises, and for this she secures the divorce, ecures the divorce.

A native Japanese paper mentions a case of a man, aged forty this year, living in the province of Bizen, who has married and divorced thirty-five wives, and is now married to the thirty-sixth. He was first married at eighteen, and the reason assigned for this extraordinary example of inconstancy is that he has a young sister of extremely ical. that he has a young sister of extremely jeal ous and rancorous disposition, who from the moment that a bride enters the house in-stitutes a system of persecution which soon driues the unhappy woman to ask her hus-hand for a diverse.

Are you nervous and irritable? A glass of Cook's Imperial wine banishes that feeling. It is the pure grape juice naturally fermented. Accident and Art.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Young Wife-Just to think, Harry dear, my new hat blew into the street today, and was run over by three wagons, four carts and

Harry-Humph! That means a new hat,

of course.

Young Wife—No, truly. It was rescued, and I took it to Madame Wayuppe's who was perfectly charmed! The wagons and things had mangled it into the most fashionable shape imaginable, and it is to be trimmed just as it is. You never saw anything so utterly fetching.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg. Nothing the Matter With the Deacon. New York Ledger.

First Deacon-You've got that horse yet, 1 Second Deacon-Why shouldn't I have

First Deacon-You are always selling or trading your horses, you know.
Second Deacon—There isn't anything the matter with this horse.

Socialism Defined.

insult or impropriety that might be offered the helpless girls.

But to go back.

When George Cameron was thrown to the ground he had received a blow that half stunned him, and he heard the triumphant uproar of the savages, and Nan Barrett's subsequent walls as one in a horrible dream. However, as soon as the intenseness of the shock had passed away, and he had partially recovered his faculties, he began to look around in order to ascertain, if possible, the character of the next move of their captors.

In the wantonness of their victory the young New Yorker fully expected that the truculent barbarians, to appease their inflamed passions, would put himself and friends to death just as soon as their diabolical ingenuity could invent some devilish and and torturing process. But as moment succeeded moment and they continued to respect not only the girls, but himself and Scipio, too, his astonishment knew no bounds. But this forbearance from their customary violence only heightened young Cameron's belief that they were being re served for some object of particular importance.

Notwithstanding these seemingly amicable Wait-Now, if I understand correctly, the first principle of socialism is to divide with your brother man.

Posts. Then you don't understand it cor-rectly. The first principle of socialism is to make your brother man divide with you.

A Grand Truth.

The cent the poor man drops upon the plate,
And puts it there with heart full of good
will, Makes greater noise in heaven's blest estate Than Crossus' much grudged twenty-doliar

De Witt's Little Early Risers; only pill to cure sick headache and regulate the bowels. Saltus and Others.

The fiction writers seem to know Exactly what is what; They write crotic novels, with The accent on the "rot." The River Can, However.

Oil City Blizzard. Of every million people in the world 800 blind and the other 999,200 cannot see

But now, in dressing gown arrayed,
The baby is my care;
My wife, who a never backward strayed,
Attends the house of prayer.
From what it costs me to provide

A Strong Attraction. "Where are you going, my pretty fair maid?"
"I'm going to church, kind sir," she said
"Why go you so often, my pretty maid!"
"The minister's young and unmarried," she

THE NEBRASKA FUGITIVES.

A Story of the Present Indian Upris-

ing.

BY S. O. V. GHIS WOLD.

CHAPTEB XL

THE MASSAGRE AT THE WAGON.

George Cameron's overpowering fear, as

he wagon came to a dead halt, and the fierce

yells of the Indians filled the air, was but

momentary. It was superceeded by a des-

perate and unnatural courage, and he braced

himself determinedly as he saw the treacher

barbarians bounding toward the wagon.

ous Le Loup and his horde of half naked

Without a moment's irresolution he bounded out over the endboard of the wagon

followed by Scipio, who had been inspired

with an unexpected bravery by the action of his dauntless white companion, and together

the two took their positions before the advan-

helpless woman as long as life was theirs.

The next moment their Winchesters

spoke together, and the screams of agony

that emanated from the advancing throng told that their shots had not been ineffectual,

a whole voiley was returned and both our friends were slightly wounded. The wonder was that they were not killed outright. The,

women had kept themselves well behind the

heavy end-board and consequently escaped

with the fierceness of tigers.

But all their efforts were of no avail. They were ready to succumb from sheer exhaustion, and were finally overpowered, thrown to the ground and bound with stout ligatures of downship.

A dozen shricking fiends were soon around the wagon, struggling for possession of those within. The remaining horse had been shot dead, and the red imps were clamering eagerly upon the wheels and into the ends,

but old Aunt Delilah made a most heroic re

the savages, having been rudely dragged out of the vehicle to the ground. Still uncon-quered, the senile negress stood at bay, de-

terminedly shielding with her rotund form the crouching figure of Mrs. Barrett, her

thick lips compressed and unfaltering and her great eyes dilated into a terrible fero-city as she wielded her deadly but extempore weapon—the heavy oaken board that had served as a seat—with most terrible effect.

served as a scat—with most terrible effect. She brought it down with prodigious force upon the shaven cranium of more than one overzealous warrior, shattering them to atoms as so many pumpkins, but fate was against her. An insidious wretch with a heart blacker than the old darkey's skin, crept up in her rear, and making a quick circle with his glittering hatchet about his bead, sent it whirling through the air with tarrible velocity.

through the air with tarrible velocity. It struck Aunt Delilah square in the back of

strick Aunt Delilah square in the back of the head, cleaving her skull as if it had been wax, and before her body had fairly fallen another scarlet warrior leaped like a congar into the wagon and plunged his knife deep into the back of the defenseless woman, who lay cowering in the bottom of the convey-ance with her face buried in her hands, meaning aloud in her anguish and terror. With an awful shrick Mrs. Barret sprang to her feet, threw both hands frantically in the air, and fell a corpse over the stiffening and incarnadined form of her faithful old re

incarnadined form of her faithful old re

Nan Barrett's face blanched whiter than

death, as the piercing cry from her murdered mother smote her ears. She struggled in

the grasp of the brawny savage who held her

but her struggles were unavailing, and her torturing grief soon broke forth in heart-rending utterance. Her walls of agony were terrible to hear. She called on her parent again and again, but of course no reply came

from that silent form lying in the wagon. Then the half-cruzed girl turned and called

Then the half-crazed girl turned and called Nell, but Nell was lying insensible upon the prairie sward, where she had fallen in a swoon when first pushed from the wagon.

"O, Nell! Nell! and you dead too!" wailed Nan, again struggling to free herself.

"Sunshine! Still! Do no good!" The words uttered so softly and kindly by Nan's custodian, caused a cessation in her distractanguish and looking up into his face she recognized—the Night Hawk.

This additional shock nearly deprived her of her reason, for the instant, but nerving herself she exclaimed in a low, reproachful voice:

"O. Hawk! is this the way you repay all

The mystic Cheyenne quickly grasped the

ziri's kand and in suppressed tones he hur-

gir's hand and in suppressed tones he hurriedly whispered:

"The Night Hawk tried to save Sunshine's fren's—couldn't—he save rest or die. Be fraid—Le Loup cunning!"

Nan ventured no reply, for by this time she comprehended the words of the Indian. The next moment she was surrounded by read the white words of reading expulsant.

The next moment she was surrounded by nearly the whole gang of reeking, exultant Sioux. Then as she gazed about her a suspicion that the Cheyenne was again deceiving her filled her heart with a sickening terror. All around lay the repelling evidences of the desperate fray her lover and Scipio had been engaged in. The dark forms of some half dozen sayages, outstretched upon the plain, bore incontestible testimony to the bravery of her two protectors.

Nell Browning was at last restored to con-

D Nell Browning was at last restored to con-sciousness, and throwing her arms around Nan's neck she moaned as if her heart would

Two brawny savages were now ordered by the exultant Le Loup to maintain a strict watch over the fair captives, but the Hawk always hovered near, faithful as a shadow,

his glittering eyes ever upon the guards, and his fierce visage told that he would brook no insult or impropriety that might be offered the helpless girls.

Notwithstanding these seemingly amicable

notwithstanding these seemingly ametable inclinations, the revengeful glances leveled at the helpless captives betrayed that there were many warriors in the party far from being satisfied with the fruits of their conquest and there was no telling at what mo-

Nan and Nell were already in the grasp of

foe, determined to defend the

The gowns she wears about, judge that Solomon's outvied

Though I am counted out.

New York Herald. New York Herald.
Long years ago twas my delight
To go to church each Sunday.
Albeit a reckless, worldly wigt
On the succeeding Monday.
And Solomen in all his state
With me could scarcely vie,
For there I went to meet my fate—
This was in days gone by. ment a mutiny might break out and the authority of the rascally Le Loup set at defi-

All this time Le Loup had been moving among his braves, giving his commands in the authoritative voice of a superior, with a delight so keen that recorded that he, at least

delight so keen that recorded that he, at least was satisfied and that the grand object of his perefidy had been accomplished.

When the wagon was flying over the prairie, and the Sioux were in swift pursuit, Le Loup, for more than a mile, kept pace with the horses, in fact, ran along at their side until positive that the fugitives would escape unless decided hindrance was brought into play, when a most devilish idea flashed through his subtle brain, and he was not slow to execute it. Jerking out his long not slow to execute it. Jerking out his long knife he drove it into the side of the off horse, and sure of his prey, he then dropped behind, the wounded animal galloping along several hundred yards before making its death plunge in the air!

All this the nefarious chief recounted to Cameron, evincing the very acme of wild joy and gratification in every lineament of his

and gratification in every lineament of his swarthy visage.

After a half hour or so, with a short, peculiar whoop, Le Loup signalled his followers to prepare for immediate marching, and without further ceremony George and Scipio were quickly surrounded by the jabbering throng and roughly assisted to their feet. Then, after convincing themselves that there was no more booty to be secured, the Indians took up their line of march, striking off due north over the prairie, entering the timber after a mile or so had been traversed. been traversed.

Penetrating this tangled solitude for a few hundred yards the entire party came to a nait and began making preparations for the night's encampment.

ESCAPE FROM THE HOUSE. As the startling crash against the door re-sounded through the mansion, the aspect of the derelict scout and our friends changed with the rapidity of thought. They pulled back the hammers of their Winchesters and nimbly sprang to the windows, just as the guttural tones of the Sioux leader broke the silence; after which, by the tramping of numerous feet below, it was apparent that the savages were preparing to obey some mandate of his, undoubtedly to repeat their effort to batter down the door. effort to batter down the door.
Pierre Baptiste had reached the window

nearest the door, and placing his keen eye to the aperture, he took a sweeping survey below. Six brawny savages were in the act of balancing a heavy log upon their shoulders, preparatory to hurling it, end foremost, against the door of the dwelling, in a manner not unlike the battering-ram used against the walls of Jerusalem in biblical times.

Cameron and his black ally had hardly ime to brandish their clubbed weapons be-ore the wild crew was all about them. For a brief time the spectacle was appailing be-With his never-falling promptitude the scout raised his gun and sentan ounce of lead down among the savages just as they were concentrating all their energies for a final a brief time the spectacle was appalling beyond expression: the fierce whoops of the
Sioux, the equally wild outcries of the African and the screaming of the terrified females, all added to the horrid din. But such
a savage contest could continue but a short
time, yet fierce as it was as yet no scrious
injury had been sustained by either of our
brave friends; but here and there could
be seen, stretened out upon the plain, the
dark form of a Sioux, who had not been active and flexile enough to avoid the frenzied
attacks of the young New Yorker and the blow against the door. The nearest buck, without an audible sound, relinguished his hold upon the log, and staggering blindly forward, fell dead in his tracks. The other five were about dashing the log from their shoulders, to seek the cover of the woods, when the angry voice of their enraged chief, rang out clearly, commanding them to hurl it against the barricade at all hazards, and with a fresh outburst of eidritch shrieks they obediently rushed forward. attacks of the young New Yorker and the stalwart Scipio, who darted hither and thither with wondrous celerity, now striking a blow, now parrying one, resisting the en-croachments of their murderous adversaries with the dereses of times.

But at this critical conjuncture of affairs, the Winchesters of the old ranchman, Bob,jr., and Bonapart, belefied forth their deadly pro-jectiles, and the frightened yells of the Sioux below told that the excitement of the moment had not wholly destroyed their aim.

The Sioux were now thoroughly dismayed.

They could not withstand such another emis sion of lead from the beleagured whites, and mingling their dessonant cries with the fierce denunciations of their leader, they fied to the refuge of the timber in the greatest confu-

Immediately after the disappearance of the last dusky form, the entire solitude grew as still as if untenanted by any animated ob-ject, and indulging in a low chuckle, the "Now men keep close to these windows

Now then keep close to these windows while I take a look below."

With this injunction Pierre disappeared down the stairway to the apartment below. He was absent but a short time, reporting everything, even to the door which had received such a jar, in good condition when he returned.
The Indians by this time had taken a les

The Indians by this time had taken a lesson from their recent repulses and were doubly cautious in exposing themselves. The approach of darkness now admonished Baptiste of the imperative necessity of prompt and decisive action. He knew that a single hour spent within the mansion after nightfall would only increase their peril and render their changes dispare their care.

their chances slimer than ever,
"The sun's about down, men," observed
the half-breed, "and the quicker we contrive
to get out of this the better."
Every symptom of a storm, or change in the

weather, which had been so threatening about noon, had now vanished. The last remnant of a cloud had disappeared, and the atmosphere was warm and sultry, and night

In the grove, where the withdrawal of the sun was almost simultaneous with darkness, it came without much warning. Rapidly the gathering shadows were increasing the dreariness of the scene, and even the acute vision of the practiced scout was becoming treacherous and uncertain. As he gazed out of the window the trees began to grow indistinct and soon all was blent in one vast field of obscurity and gloom.

The time for action had arrived. Baptiste saw that all depended upon his own sagacity, and perilous as would be the attempt to leave the mansion at this time, yet it was probably the most favorable opportunity that would be effered them, and he

determined to make the trial.

In a few moments the anxious little group were standing quietly in the center of the principal room below, where the scout en-joined them to remain while he made a hur-

ried reconnoisance without.

He then stepped lightly to the door, and cautiously opening it a trifle, he listened. Nothing of an alarming nature greeted his intense hearkening, nor nothing, save darkness, met his vision, and every-thing was apparently in concordance with his most prayerful hopes. He looked behind him, and finding the ranchman and bis son and servant ready, sig-nified, pantomimically, for them to follow. He then stepped noiselessly out, our friends close upon his heels; and, after the door had been carefully closed behind them, they stole noiseless as phantoms around the man-sion and moved rapidly across the dusky clearing, in the same direction the wagon

with its precious freight had gone early in [To be continued next Week.]

Dr. Eccles's Decision in Regard to Complexion Preparations.

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