### THE OMAHA DAILY BEE, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1891-TWENTY PAGES.

## BIG MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS.

A Practicable System for Putting Electric Wires Underground.

RESEARCHES OF A NATIONAL COMMISSION.

#### Its President, Mr. Andrew Rosewater, Reviews Its Work-Cogent Ressons for the Municipal Ownership of Pablic Works.

Mr. Andrew Rosewater returned last week from Washington, D. C., where he had been engaged for some time as one of a special commission of three appointed by Presi dent Harrison in compliance with an act of congress. The] commission consisted of Mr. Rosewater, who was selected as an expert in municipal engineering work, Prof. Henry A. Rowland of Johns Hopkins university, a prominent physicist and electrician, and Lieutenant F. R. Snunk of the United States engineer corps.

The purpose for which the commission was appointed, as defined by the act creating it, was to devise a plan of underground conduits or subways for the District of Columbia and make estimates of the cost. Also, to report whether or not the conduit system should be owned by a separate company, by the existing companies or by the government, and, if by the latter, on what terms and conditions should it be used by private companies; also to frame a code of rules and regulations for the public and private wiring of the system with further recommendations as to the maintenance and control of the sys-

The commission met in January last and organized by electing Mr. Rosewater presi-

The work of investigation has been car-ried on vigorously ever since and it has been most thorough and exhaustive. The result of this investigation, together with the recommendations of the comwith the recommendations of the com-mission, were embodied in a very exhaustive report which was filed with the president about November 1. This report is a very important one and has excited immense interest among electricians and municipal corporations, so much so, that the mem-bers of the commission have been the recipients of numerous requests for copies of it, but as the report cannot be published in

full until congress meets these requests can-not be complied with at this time. A representative of The Bas called upon Mr. Rosewater and requested an interview upon the question which is agitating the electrical world, namely: underground conduits, and that gentleman produced the original manuscript from which the report of the commission had been type written and proceeded to speak of the report and the sub-ject matter therein contained, referring frequently to the roll in his hand and quoting copious extracts therefrom.

"The first thing for the commission to do," said Mr. Rosewater, "after finding the status of the work in Washington, was to ascertain which of them had failed and which succeeded and what progress had been made in underground wiring. Correspondence was had with all the leading cities in the country and we collected all the available data relating to European experience on this subject.

ence on this subject. "For the purpose of fair dealing we called upon the local companies for their present views on this subject. We found that the Electric Lighting company of Washington, which had pronounced underground wiring Impracticable two years ago, had now become an advocate of that system. The telephone company had also concluded that under-ground wiring was practicable and was in pround wiring was practicable and was in favor of placing its wires under ground as

a reasonably successful test of several years it best meets the requirements of a system specially suitable to the District of Cofast as possible. "The Western Union Telegraph company was the only company which strenuously opacy pre guments from their electricians and manager, purporting to show that such work was impracticable to any extent, in view of the retardation caused on lines using the duplex and quadruplex instruments, and intimated that, if compelied to put its wires underground, it should have to reduce the number of its offices in the district, increase the number of wires and, in consequence, raise the tariff on messages, or else locate its offices in the outskirts of the city.

ground wiring be effected through open subways, solid insulated conductors or a system of closely insulated or mechanically protected ducts? Unquestionably the ideal method would be through an open subway, so constructed ns to admit ready access to the wires or cables at all points and obviate the necessity of subse-quent cutting open of streets. Open subways to meet these requirements, should obviously be made large enough to contain the water, gis, and sower press for pushe and private service of the city. Even than, unlies constructed upon each side of the streat under the sidewalks, the streats would still require to be cut open for the purposes of house connections. This, therefore, necessitates either separate sub-

extended.

in conduits under the sidewalks.

educed cost,

OEETAH. A Story of the Pinte and Bannock

War of 1878. BT GENERAL O. O. HOWARD. [Copyright, 1891.] Ocetah lived in a wild place, rightly named 'Malheur,'' which means misfortune, Ucetah's father, years before, had been nortally wounded in battle. In his last moments he had given the child, then 3 years old, to his brother Egan, the new Plute chief. It was this battle that ended the old Piute war. The white man, as they finally do in every struggle with the red men, had

whys on each side of the street inside of the curb lines, or a contral subway sufficiently deep for sewer service combined with a con-duit system of connections to the buildings on each side of the street through which conquered. The new chieftain gathered the straggling emnants of his tribe. He addressed them with bitter calmness: water, gas and electric service pipes can be

with bitter calinness: "The white men take my land; they drive off my ponies; they kill my children! My brother takes the war-path. Many suns the red men and the white men-fight. Many soldiers, many braves, die. The war chief my brother, is slain. The young men are baried by the creeks. Egan fights no more. White man says: "Peace; take a home at Malheur. There is good land, good water, white man's food. The red man and the white man eat bread together." Egan is "Then follows a great deal of detail illus-rating the necessity of having subways so constructed that all wires within them may constructed that an wires within them may be readily accessible for ronewal and re-pairs," continued Mr. Rosewater. "We esti-mated that a subway in the center of the street, large enough to contain the sewer, water and gas pipes, electric cables and with cross conduits for house connection, would east tens \$153,000 to \$250,000 per mile ac cost from \$175,000 to \$250,000 per mile, ac-cording to the width of the street and other white man eat bread together.' Egan is done." So, from the the borders of Nevada the

poor, half clad Indians were mounted on their wornout ponies and marched off to the 'Matheur," and the Indian reservation was regun. Ocetah long remembered that ride. A lot

cording to the width of the street and other local conditions. Its construction would in-voive the tearing up of the old system of pipe-mains and the repaying of about 25 per cent of the street area, so that such a plan is impracticable. The cost of double subways —one upon each side of the street—would be about \$150,000 or \$200,000 per mile, vary-ing with the extent of the service to be pro-vided for. It is a question whether such an expenditure would be justified in any city. "It is owing to this enormous expense that no city on either continent has adopted a dis-tinctive subway system in the popular sense of bundles were put upon a mouse colored pony's back and tied on, making him look like a young elephant with legs too small; then she was perched at the top and fastened to the load by a strap drawn tightly across her lap. She was afraid, but her uncle tinctive subway system in the popular sense of that term. In Paris the telegraph and telephone wires, which belong to the governlaughed at her and gave her a little whip. She soon became mistress of the situation, and when the pony stopped to eat she would swing her lash around and hit him in some tender spot, wherever the bundles gave her a ment, are laid in the enormous sewers, the electric light and power wires being placed hance to strike.

"The report then refers at some length to the increasing value of the space under the At Malheur, whore I first saw Ocetah, sho was living in her uncle's lodge. It was ten sidewalks and suggests a rule limiting the area way in front of buildings to a width of ten feet, such a permit to require the beneficiary to build a substantial area wall to a depth below years since her ride on the mouse-colored pony, so that she was now 13. She was short and fat, and had chubby checks. Her hair and eyes-well, they were Indian hair and eyes-hair straight, black and shiny, requisite sewer service, such wall to be used free of cost, whenever desired, as one of the and by or har stands, back and sharp to eyes dark, deep and shy. She wore a protty manta dress, which fell below her brown moceasin, and a red blanket, which had a way of creeping up to the top of her head on slight provocation, while one side was sliding walls of an outer public area or subway. This would be the beginning of a double subway system which could be effected at a greatly round over her mouth. She was really the "Following this," continued Mr. Rose-water, "the report takes up the prevalent freshest and protlest ladian girl I ever saw. Her jetty hair, braided behind, was as smooth as satin in front, and her brown face, reddened by her shawl's reflection and systems of underground wiring in this coun-try and in Europe, namely, the solid and the conduit duct systems. "The solid duct system, which was among the first tried and introduced, has character-

warmed by her young blood, was positively handsome. The stern Egan smiled upon her, and the young braves treated her with istic features favorable to such systems of lighting and power transmission which, when marked attention and respect. I found she could read a little, sew and cook. nce laid, need little or no attention in the About three years after she was married to future. The Edison incandescent system, as developed in the United States, is constructed A young chief of the Nevada Plutes. I had seen him on my visit at Malheur; a bright fellow who cut his hair short and dressed like a young white farmer. His "Boston" name was Leign. His sister Sarah was often upon this basis. "We are then brought to a consideration of the conduit duct system, which admits of drawing in and taking out wires and cables as circumstances require. This is unques-tionably the cheapest and most practicable system thus far developed, all things consid-ered, for general municipal wiring purposes, in sign of this fort it has been durated up

with the Malheur Plutes, a girl of great in-telligence and character; she acted as inter preter and taught the other girls many things. Leigh, too, could read and write a ittle In view of this fact, it has been developed in every conceivable form to meet the varied Ocetah went to Nevada with Leigh, but she often made the long journey pony-back to visit her uncle at Malheur. She was with Egan when another frightful Indian war "Experiments in Baltimore and Washing-

roke out. It began between some Shoshone. ton have developed a practical conduit sys-tem in the shape of rectangillar sections of and white men in Idaho, about a hundred miles east of Boiso City. After the first conflict the Shoshones glazed vitrified clay, partitioned off into separate, distinct rectangular ducts. Both the telephone and electric light ushed on toward the west, robbing and kill ing white people all along, and always gathcompanies use it in their construction to the exclusion of all other kinds. The simplicity of the clay conduit, the durability of its maering numbers from the Indian tribes they passed, until finally they arrived at the Mal-

That afternoon Egan was asleep in his odge. At the duor the Too-at—the old medielne man-was sitting on a box chanting his wild prophecies to the women who were conclusion that of those conduits having had seated on the ground. Some were tending their bables, some making "manta dresses," others doing head embroidery on dear skin oats and moccasins. Ocetah sat nearest the sins for her husband and listening intently Time nears. The Indians will rise from the dead, sweep ad white men from the land ?

and plunder. A fire was made in the dooryard and the Indians gathered around it to smoke.

It to smoke. Leigh, who had long been a friend to the Smiths, guessing their intention, had accom-panied this raiding party. Now, making some sensible excuse, he slipped away, entered the house, and managed, nobody knows just how, to spirit off the three white men before his design was suspected. He continued with the rescued men as a guide, and did not return at all to the top of the mountain.

When the treachery of so prominent a rsonage became known, the camp of dians, already wild for war, would stand no further opposition. Egan was over-borne, and even the chief of the Plutes had to keep his mouth shut. Ocetah could only weep for Leight in silence and alone. Now Sarah, Leights sister who had gained

much respect and importance as an inter-preter, was passing at this time in a wagon from some place in Oregon toward her home

in Nevada. The chizens, full of alarm and suspicion, seized her and put her under arrest as a spy. She entreated her captors to take her to the nearest soldier station. The day she was arrested I was at Boise City. The colonel in command at the front tele-graphed the facts to me there, and then asked permission to send Sarah to the Indians known to be at Stein Mountain. Sarah had confidently declared that her father, the old chief, her brothers and Eagan would not go to war, and that she could and would bring

hem and her people straight to us. I replied, "Let her go and try." So, Sarah, woman as she was, and for a ong time more accessioned to civilized than o savage life, took for companions two friendly Piutes, our trusty guides, and set out with them on horseback for a ride of over 100 miles through an uninhabitable, desolate lava country, to reach the famous Indian In three days she returned, bringing only

Ocetah and one of the Plute guides. At first she wept hysterically, sobbing that her heart was broken, and that everything, everything was lost! Later, refreshed by a suppor and a cup of soffee, she told her story to the officer in com-

mand "You know, colonel, when I left you three days ago-well, I role on without resting at all till I came to the foot of the mountain. I kept the guides back and went myself to the steep path. Then I saw one of mysepeople, a Piute boy, one I could trust. He answered my call and came to me. 'Go tell my father, and nobody else, that I am here and want to and noosely else, that I am here and want to speak to him,' I said. In about half an hour Ocetah and another girl, messengers from my father, came. We bundled up my nicer things and I put on a blanket and we went up the steeps together like any other squaws. Nobody recognized me except mem-bers of my family and a few friends. A bers of my family and a few friends. A great feast and council was going on. I sat with the women and heard much. Egan was mud, yet he didn't want war. The Shoshones declared that if he would not lead them they would keep him prisoner. My father and brothers spoke out for peace. Leigh had aiready gone. He had run off with the Snith family, and the In-dians were furious about that. The lives of all the peace-men were threatened. I saw my father and toid him they would kill him. best. father and told him they would kill him That night my father, brother and about sev enty of my people slipped out and got down the mountain. As soon as we were clear of the foothills it was a race, for the Shoshones had discovered the escape and gave pursuit as quickly as they could look up their ponies and find the trail. But we beat. Father and my people ate at the creek about ten miles below here. His ponies could come no farther."

Such was the substance of Sarah's tale. She mourned for Egan and the residue of the Plutes swallowed up by the war party, as if they were already dead.

The old chief with his seventy followers, men, women and children, came all right to our troops and kept altogether out of the de We took Ocetah and Sarah as guides and

interpreters during our marches through that vast and almost uninhabited territory where the shrewd warriors under Egan led us a long chase. For Egan suddenly gave up opposition and became the war chief. He would scatter his people like so many black-birds through the mountain fastnesses, the woods and thickets to waylay us. We heard of them just after the Stein mountain



207 South 15th Street.

# We Admittedly do the Largest and Best Tailoring Business in the World.

And it has not come to us by accident. We are quite willing to tell you how.

1. We aimed at the outset to make garments that would please the wearer-and thus multiply business.

2. We drew the line clear and sharp at small profits; we knew we could get along with a small profit and big business; a small business we can't. Our present business is over a million a year and growing every day.

3. We were soon able to buy woolens and trimmings from first hands, and today the best mills of America and Europe are glad to give us first choice and best prices.

4. We have always done (contrary to the rule) a strictly cash tailoring business, thus saving to our customers the extra price necessarily charged by credit tailors, and at once gained to ourselves the approval and trade of all sensible men.

Although without a peer in the clothes-making world, we are too shrewd not to do our

We invite you today to examine our splendid assortment of over 2,000 fabrics and the best tailoring to order resources.

Overcoats to order, \$18 to \$60.

Saits to order, from \$20 to \$60. Trou ers to order, from \$5 to \$15.

Full Dress suits to order, \$30 to \$60

See our Scotch Cheviots for comfort, style, and service at home or abroad.

Mail order department for non-residents. - - -

All measures recorded and kept.

# NICOLL the TAILOR.

207 S. 15th St., between Farnam and Douglas.

LITERARY NOTES.

acter of all the streams, little or big. The Indians evinced an awe for him from the first moment of their meeting; they did not Prof. W. C. Atwater of Wesleyan university thinks there need be no uncasiness seem to understand how it was that a white man could so quickly absorb all that they about there being tool enough for all the people who may ever be on earth. In an arti-cle in the Century he gives the result of an had to teach. Thomas A. Edison will-be an interesting ateresting experiment recently made in his figure as long as he lives, and in Drake's Magazine for November his home and home

**Drs. Betts & Betts** PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS and SPECIALISTS. 1409 DOUGLAS ST.,

20

"In view of these claims we addressed a letter to H. W. Preece, electrician of the postal department of Great Britain, as to the experience in 1 ondon, where over 25,000 miles of wire are now underground,

"He replied that they used duplex and quadruplex instruments on their main cir-cuits and that the main circuits of all lines were underground, passing through London for a distance of five or ten miles each, and that without any resultant practical retarda-

"This, added to the experience in Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and Brooklya, convinced the commissioners that the reasons presented by the Western Union company were not tenable.

"To satisfy ourselves whether any special burdens were imposed on the corporations for the use of the public streets we investigated the amount of taxes paid in the district by these companies and we found that the aggregate tax paid by the telephone, tele-graph and lighting companies combined, for 1890, was \$1,057,50. The exhibit of this in significant amount convinced us that these companies were not entitled to any consideration for reasons of that nature.

"The board having, after due investigation, concluded that underground wiring in the pity was practicable from a mechanical and etrical standpoint, proceeded to ascertain the nature of the obstacles to be encountered how to overcome them, and to determine which of the varied systems of construction niready tried was best suited to the wants of the District of Columbia, and whether public interests would best be served under private or public ownership. "To determine the best system and method

of construction it was first necessary to compare the relative surface and underground condition of the thoroughfares of Washington and other cities. Conditions which prevail upon many of the streets of New York and Chicago, which are literally filled with unsystematic masses of every conceiveable kind of pipes, and mechanisms for gas, water, steam heat and power distribution, and where gas pipes, either through poor con-struction originally, or bad connections and disturbances from lanumerable sources, are full of leaks, require far different treatment from such as prevail in a city which has been under systematic control during the greater part of the time since its conception.

Mr. Rosewater then spoke of the difficulties and dangers encountered by reason of gas leaking into the conduits and causing explo-tions which frequently result in loss of life, and also of the methods used in various clites

and also of the methods used in various clites to overcome this difficulty. Turning to the report Mr. Rosewater read-as follows: "Electrically speaking, it has been demonstrated that electric light wires can be laid side by side with telephone of telegraph wires, each being insulated, without materially interfering with the practical operation of either of the latter. The only requisite in each case is that the insulation be properly protected and that in the case of the telephone wire the latter shall be In metallic circuit to overcome the effects of current induction. The reports of David R. Walker, chief of the electrical bureau of Philadelphia, clearly show that with proper pare close proximity of telephone and tele-graph wires with electric light wires of high potential will not impair the operation of either, and as an instance we cite a lead-oncased telephone wire in metallic circuit for a distance of three miles in the same duct and directly adjoining a lead-encased electric light wire having a current of 3,000 volts which has been in successful operation upon Broad street. Philadelphia, ever since Issi and is still in use and in good condition. In this same duct within a creosoted conduit. four other wires are being used for tele-graphic purposes. The only precaution that seems to be requisite in placing high and low potential cables near each other is that the outer casing of the cables should be grounded at every manhole to prevent accident. If, as has been shown, a telephone and an electric light wire having high potential current can be safely laid side by side in the same duct, it is evident that, with reasonable cure by the ase of separate or double-chambered man-holes for distribution, a system of conduits with separate, distinct ducts for different po-tential cables can be regarded as practicable. "The most important problem to be solved from the standard of municipal economy is ambodied in the question, shall the under-

"The report then takes up the quesion of the ownership of these conduits, "continued Mr. Rosewater, "and recommends that the conduits should be built, owned and controlled by the district, on the broad theory that the public thoroughfares and grounds are and should be the exclusive public property, and that business necessarily conducted for public purposes upon these thoroughfares should be owned and controlled by the public. This is not an untried theory. Years of actual trial have demonstrated the practicability of a public water supply system under municipal own-ership. In the United States 43 per cent of the water works and fully 75 per cent of the investment in water works plants are owned

conditions of service and limitations of out-

terial and special applicability to the service in Washington in view of the few impedi-

ments, taken in connection with its compara-

and controlled by municipal corporations. Without exception municipal ownership in these cases has brought about a material improvement in the water supply and a reduction in the water rates. "The objection generally urged to munici-

pal ownership," said Mr. Rose-water, laying aside the report, "is that we already have enough corruption in municipalities and why should we enlarge the field instead of curtailing it? that our, political system is such that every clection will bring about changes detrimental to their proper administration. Other reasons urged are that the object of government is to confine public control to the narrowest limits and maintain the utmost simplicity.

"The prevalent idea that changes take place in municipal governments more frequently than in private corporations is quentry that in privice corporations is erroneous. From experience we have had in this country and abroad, departments under the control of parties possessing technical knowledge and skill are not affected by charges incidental to politics.

"Whilst 43 per cent of the water works in he United States are owned by municipalities, we find very few changes in those departments brought about by political resu"s. The fact that under municipal ownership water works have proven successful, rates have been reduced and the service im-proved, is the best evidence that the same an be done if applied to other branches of

similar service. "While few cities in the country own gas works, still the experience of that imited number, notably Philadelphia, proves them o be profitable investments for municipal-"There are over seventy electric light

plants in the United States owned by municipalities. Their average rates, all things con-sidered, are slightly lower under municipal ownership than under contract, notwith-standing the cities owning their plants are restrained from furnishing private lights which orm the basis for the greater part of the profits.

"Referring to the subject of corruption, it can be safely said that 75 per cent of the cor ruption developed in the municipalities of the United States can be traced to the franchised corporations in those -municipalities. waterworks, gas works, street railway and other corporations co-operate in elections for municipal officers to control the election of officers who will serve their purpose, and to their machination is due the effort of the boodle element to secure aldermanic honors. Placa these departments under municipal ownership and place them beyond the influence of such contamination

and we get better service and reduce the cost of municipal government. The receipts from the franchised corporations in Berlin are sufficient to run the en-tire municipal government, hence no tax for municipal purposes is levied there. The city of Paris derives an annual profit of \$5,000,000 from gas, and \$1,000,000 from street car and bus service. Philadelphia has in the past three years averaged a not profit of over one and one half million dollars from its gas works annually.

works annually. "The fact is, as a rule, it may be safely as-sumed that 50 per cent of the valuation placed upon the property of the gas and water works in municipal corporations is chargeable to the value of the franchise and not of the plant. Right here in Omaha \$2,500,-000 out of the \$5,000,000 of market valuation of the water works lies in the value of the franchise and not in that of the pl nt, and the same may be said in a greater or less de-

gree of the gas and electric plants. "Another point: Whilst the telephone companies attribute their high rates to the patentees to whom they pay royalty, the cities, for some strange reason, fail to make these same patentees pay royalty for the use of the streets.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh. Bee bldg.

The American Street Rallway association has applied for 50,000 square feet in the Transportation building and appointed a committee to help Chief Smith get a suitable exhibit, which will be collective.

"Let the Too-at say how many suns !" said Ocetab. "Oh, the Too-at knows; the Too-at will tell by and by." While the dreamer talked Oectah was

thinking. She dreaded war-it meant mur-der. She hoped her teacher might be spared. She aidn't want him to die. Leigh had always worked with white men, and they had paid him wages. She could not see why her people wanted such white men cilled

Suddenly a strange, persistent, far-off noise, like the continuous whooping of mea and women, interrupted their talk and work. It seemed to come from the direc-tion of the Castle mountain, which raised its lofty crest above them toward the north. There came into view a number of young

men on horseback. Egan was evidently angry. As soon as the young men saw him they became sileat, respectful, dismounted and approached the people now standing up in no little excitement. The bubies cried, and the old Too-at was adding his should to the din: "Oke- Oke sun! this is the day!" The leader of the young men spoke to Egan: "Egan, be war chief! Buffalo Hora is dead,

white men killed him. The Shoshones are mad. The war-path is full." Egan answered grimly: "I have fought the white man. It is no good. My word is given to him. The Shoshones will be dea troved. Thus the brave Egan answered. But the old prophet cried shrily, "Egan is no cow-ard! Oke- Oke sun! Egan will lead his ard!

people!" "The young Shoshone spoke again : "Egan, come to the council at Stein mountain. The old chief of the Plutes will be there, Leigh will be there, and the young mea, the Kianaths, the Cayuses, the Columbias and Walla Wallas. Egan, come to the council!" The chief could not resist a call to a confernce, and he promised to go. Ocetah, hearing that her husband and his

father, the old Pinte chief, were to be at Stein nountain, asked to accompiny her uncle. The excitement in camp was great. E Egnn ook the wild Snoshones to the Indian agent of Malheur and asked rations for his guests. The agent refused the food. This was unfortunate, for it made Egan suddenly and deeply angry, for hospitality is a sacred thing in Indian eyes. Quickly all was stir, confusion, clamor. The young Shoshones were telling their tales of successful murders and robberies of the white mea in arms, of the soldiers who must come from far separ-ate posts; the Too-at was wildly prophesy.

ing and urging; and the angry Egan forbid-ding nothing, the whole camp was on the swift move to catch and saddle the nonies, he women gathering up the stuff to pack on the animals. Ocetah had her own white pony. She caught him by seizing his long dragging lariat and in an instant had bim saddled

and bridled; throwing her red blankent across the saddle and tying her small bundle fast behind it, she sprang into place. The now quiet cavalcade pulled out of camp in good order. Egan made Ocetah ride with the women following on, while he and the

men pressed forward in the direction of the appointed meeting place. They found assembled aiready between two and three thousand Indian people. The old chief of the Piutes, Leigh's father, flatly opposed the war, so did Leigh and his orother. Egan hesitated. He hated white men. Had not they killed his brother, his early comrades! The new agent never had suited him and now had refused rations to his

guests; yet Egan did not like to break a Ocetah watched her friends anxiously. Her husband his father and brothers were for pence, the Too-at and the younger Plutes were for war; and Egan, sullen and silent,

she bravely ventured to his side. "Egan," she said gently, "let us go away from this place, we want no part in war, none of our family." The old Too-at cried out as he caught the ound and and substance of her pleading : 'Has Egan become a woman't Egan leads his people'. The day has come.''

While this council was sitting in the top of Stein mountain, a company of young Indians had descended the steeps, to the house of a white man near the pase. Smith and his two sons, who lived there and pastured their horses on the piplic lands, knew an Iudhan war had begun, but had hoped their friendly relations with the Piutes would protoct

When, just after dark, these wild warriors came prowling about like welves, they were filed with great alarm. Still, at first, the savages only demanded food

uncil in the country to Harney, flying all together to head off and defeat a portion of our cavalry. I had, one day, to send a message to Har

ey, then about one bundred mile, distant, told Sarah that one of my aides was going to Harney and that he needed a guide. "Oh. said she, "Ocetah and me will go! The aide and a corporal with these two

guides set out. They rested but once on the whole hundred mile ride, then only for an hour, holding their horses by the lariats all the while to let them nibble at the bunch grass.

Having obtained the important news that n battle was already going on beyond Harney the party turned back the next day and met us on the road, as yet forty miles from the

Ocetah and Sarah always had a small wedge tent to themselves. They took care of their own ponies, putting on them the saddles and bridges in the morning and unsaddling and picketing them after the day's march. Sarah frequently helped at the cooking and Ocetan at the table setting, and the two added not a little to our comfort and style at headquarters.

At one time, as we were in hot pursuit, we came upon a poor old woman, who had be-come too worn to keep pace with her people. She had hidden herself under an old, decay-ing log, crowded her small body into a hollow beneath one end. She kept so close that it was only by accident that her hiding place was discovered. She was a mere skeleton and in a starving con-dition. Though she knew that she could not live long, still she was greatly terrified at the sight of white men, fearing we would tortue or kill her. To her astonishment she was taken up with care lifted upon a horse and tied fast to the sad-die. It was then ied along gently to our ncampment. Sarah and Ocetah took her o their tent, washed hor thoroughly, replaced her tattered garments by some thines from their own scanty wardrobe and by what they could make up from blankets; they gave her tea and food. How happy she became! Her tongue was un-loosed and she opened to Sarah all her heart. Ocetah behaved towards her like a grand

daughter. At last we ourselves came to battle. Ocetah had ridden on ahead, heard the firing, turned her horse and flew back to me, crying excitedly: "They pight in de mountain! Dey pight dare !!!

When we came near the battle ground I noticed the difference between the two In-dian girls. Sarah became much distruced and talked in high tones. Ocetah was silent

and vory sad. After some time, later in the war, news was brought that a Umatilia, Umapine by name, had proved treacherous to the Piutes, for whom he had been fighting, and that he had killed Egan. This was more than poor Ocetah could near. She cried bitterly and long. Even Sarah, whose heart was against those who want to war, felt a strong sym-pathy for Egan. She said, bitterly, "The old Tooat deceived my people. He lives, but Egan, the good, the brave, is slain." Peace came in the fall. Leigh met again his beloved Ocetah at Camp Harney where

the prisoners were collected for a time. Ha made with his people the long winter march 300 miles to the Yakima. I went out to meet them at one of their camps enroute. Ocetah and Sarah were both there It was a cold, snowy, muddy encampment, and the picture of the haif-clad, shivering beings, trying to warm themselves over miserable smokes made by the dain wood was a painful sight. But I noticed that Ocetah was warmiy clad. She had good moccasius, a fiannel dress and a thick, red blanket. She smiled pleasantly as she shook my hand and said, "Ocetah well and good," meaning "well and happy." So she was. Leigh looked very proud, as Sarah introduced him to me, and he thanked me and all who were with me for our kindness to his wife and sister during the troubles.

Van Houten's Cocoa-Sond for a can. See advis.

### A Remarkab e Career.

The most remarkable official carces in the history of the United States was that of John Quincy Adams. It extended over forty-eight years and embraced fifteen years in the diplomatic service as minister to Russia, Prassia and the Notherlands, live years as senator, eight years as secretary of state, four years as president and sixteen as a representative in congress.

The great European expeditions have awarded the premium to Coor's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne for boquet.

was brought h shore of Long Island Sound. To divest it of every possible material which the plant might use for food except the sand itself, it vas carefully washed with water and then heated. It was put into glass jars, water was added and minute guantities of chemical salls were dissolved in it. Dwarf peas, platted in this sand, grew to a heighth of eighth feet, while peas of the same kind, platted by a skillful gardener in the rich

oil of a garden close by, reached a height of only four feet. "When George the Second was King" is an illustrated article in Cassell's magazine setting forth the manners and customs of the

days of hooped skirts and knee breeches. William T. Coleman, the enarman of the famous San Francisco vigilance committees of 1851, 1853 and 1877, in an account of their york which he has written for the November Century refers to the recent lynching at New Origans, and tells what he thinks the people f California would have done under the same ircumstances. They would have organized in full force, he says, formed a court, appointed i judge and selected a jury, called for evi-tence, analyzed it carefully, put on trial the people who had been discharged by the perjured jury, given the accused good counset and the benefit of every doubt, and finally would have executed with due deliberation hose whom they found guilty. Waiter Blackburn Harte, of whom

New York Herald says "Americans are in-debted to him for much of what they know about Canada." will contribute an impartial and exhaustive account of the "Journalists and Journalism of Canada" to the December New England Magazine. Mr. Harto served a long apprenticeship in Canadian journal-ism, and the article, which is to be finely itlustrated, will be thoroughly independent. One of the most interesting articles in the November magazines is Frank B. Sanborn's "The Home and Haunts of Loweil," in the New Eugland Magazine. Mr. Sanborn was for many years an intimate friend of Emer-son, Hawthorne, Thoreau and Lowell.

A prominent article in the October issue of Business describes the accounting method, of a successful western manufacturing firm making several lines of well known special ties, for which they have customers in every state in the union, who have no bound books and yet their accounting is accurate and up to the hignest standard of double entry. The article goes into details, describes the system, illustrates the forms, and shows the mechan-

"The Auarchists: A Picture of Civilization at the Close of the Ninetcenth Century," is the title of a new German work an English translation of which will shortly be published by Benjamin Tucker of Boston. Mr. Tucker is a personal friend of the author, John Henry Mackay, who stands in the front rank of the young German realists. Mackay traces in this back, under the vell of fiction, his own mental development to his present position-that of a philosophical and excisite anarch-ist. The scene is laid in London, and the riots of Trafalgar square, the minery of the East End and the Chicago executions are graphically pictured in panoramic succession. graphically pictured in panoramic succession. An inquiry received at a New York books store recently read as follows: "I am trying to find a book called 'Looking Back," by Ed-wird Bellamy. If you can give me any in-formation about it you will do me a favor. I have some doubts whether there is any such book. Please tell me." If such an inquiry had come from the heart of the Tennesse mountains, it might not excite surprise. But as a matter of fact it came from a famous

as a matter of fact it came from a famous center of New England intelligence, and is only another proof of now bereft of honor

some prophets are in their ewa country. Captain John G. Bourge, who has written a book entitled "On the Border with Crook," gives this interesting view of the great india highter: I have already remarked that during this practice march all the members of our command learned General Crock, but of far greater consequence than that was the fact that he learned his officers and mon. He was the most untiring and inde-fatigable man I ever met, and, whether clumbingup or down the ragged face of some rocky-canon, faceing sun or rain, never ap-peared to be in the slightest de ree dis-tres ed or annoyed. No matter what bappenel in the camp, or on the match, he knows it; he was always awake and on his feet t moment the cook of the packtrain aroused to prepare the morning meal, wh was frequently as early as 2 o'clock, and r was frequently as early as 2 occock, and re-mained on his feet during the remainder of the day. I am unable to explain exactly how he did it, but I can assure my readers that Groom learned, while on that march, the name of every plant, animal, and mineral passed near the trail, as well as the uses to which the natives put them, each and all; likewise the habits of the birds, results, and minesks and the course and each ard char-

animals, and the course and general char-

ife are described and illustrated. OMAHA, NEBRASKA. Division Line" is a western story by Thoma P. Montfort, Frank C. Drake, editor of the magazine, contributes a story of newspaper life, "Dinner with Wine for Two." The enormous demand for the Review of Reviews which exhausted an extra large

large edition of the October number within ten days of publicat on, and especially the large sale of the railroad edition, has led to an improvement which will doubtless be welcomed by all its readers. The proportion of large type has been greatly increased, and the November number finds the medium and

small sizes of type relegated to the twenty or thirty last pages of the magazine. Lieuteaant Schwatka tells in St. Nicholas

for November of "A Dash with Dogs for Life or Death." a record breaking sledge journey in the Arctic regions to rescue a lost sailor. Miss Amelia B. Edwards says that the se cret of success in the writing of fiction is to be summed up in a single word-sincerity The feature of the November Century which is likely to attract the most attention is probably the new novel, "The Naulanka," by Rudyard Kinling and Wolcott Balestier, the latter a well known American now living in London. This is Mr. Kipling's first ex-perience in collaboration, and the story is not only international in authorship but in plot. It opens on the bridge of an ir rigatio ditch in a western state, and at the close of

the first installment there is already an indi cation of a change of the scene to India. Th motive of the story is the quest of an Ameri can. Nicholas Tarvin, for a calebrated neck lace of jewels which hangs round the neck o an idol, in the province of Rajputana, and which he has promised to bring back to Mrs. Murtie, at Topaz, Colo., in order to obtain her influence in becalf of the town he is boming.

It is announced that Mr. Howells' new nove will not go to the Harpers, as has been the ustom with all that the novelist has written for years past, but that it has been bough by the Ladies' Home Journal, of Philadel bough ohia, and it will be published in that period ical. The story is one distinctively for girls and will portray the life of a western girl i New York city.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh. Bee bldg.

MOORE'S



Decatur, Ill., Nov. 24, '89.

Dr. J. B. Moore, Dear Sir:-I hay for years past been troubled with bil liousness and tendency to kidney trouble Your Tree of Life is the only remedy have ever found that gave entire relief. I cheerfully recommend it to those who may be suffering from kindred diseases. T. J. ABEL,

Ex-Member Ill, Legislature.

Moore's Tree of Lits a positive cure for Xitree and Laver (ough) ist and all 5 001 diverses. Design parto ander when you can used ar using Moore's Tree of Lits the rest Lits Recalf?

A GENCINE MICROBE KULEES IN KIDD'S GERM ERADICATOR - Curves all diseases meraling it kills the microbie or serm. Fut up and retailed in 2. M an - 5 dises, the latter 2.9 gallons. Bout aby where projection of the latter 2.9 gallons. Bout aby where a guaranto 1 is curve. The outbile train and loss bers as plied by the Kinsler Drag Company Oma har. A Mele'rel, Howard Mirjets and K. J Serke of Counth Compile: A. D. Fosker, and M.J Sills Coausell Bluds.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Specialists in Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood

Consultation at office or by mail free. Medicines sent by mail or express, securely packed, free from observation. Guarantees to cure quickly, safely and permanently.

The most widely and permanently. The most widely and favorably known special-ists in the United States. Their long experience, remarkable skill and universal success in the treatment and cure of Nervous, Chronic and Sur-gical Diseases, entitle these eminent physicians to the full confidence of the afflicted everywhere. They guarantee:

A CERTAIN AND POSITIVE CURE for the hat follow in its train.

PRIVATE, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES NERVOUS DEBILITY AND SEX JAL DIS-ORDERS yield readily to their skillful treat-

PILES, FISTULA AND RECTAL \ CERS d cured without pain or def ruaranteed c from business

W. W.L

HYDROCELE AND VARICOCELE perma-

ATDROCELLE AND VARIOUCELLE Perma-tently and successfully cured in every case. SYPHILIS, GONORIHGA, GLEET, Sperma-torrhean, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Night Emissions, Decayed Faculties, Femalo Weakness and all delicate disorders peculiar to either sox positively cured, as well as all func-tional disorders that result from youthful follies or the excess of mature years.

Stricture Guaranteed permanently cured, ting, caustic or dilatation. Cure effected at home by patient without a moments pain or annoyance.

TO YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN

A Sure Cure vice which brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its dreaded ills, permanently cured.

Drs. Betts Address those who have impar-d themselves by improper in-dukence and solitary habits, which rain both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study or matrings

MARRIED MEN, or those entering on that happy life, aware of physical debility, quickly assisted.

assisted. If "Send 6 cents postage for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. Thousands cured. If "A friendly letter or call may save yon future soffering and shame, and add golden years to life. If No letter answered unless accompanied by 4 cents in stamps. Address, cr call on

DRS. BETTS & BETTS,

1409 Douglas St.,

OMAHA, - - NEBRASKA.

Gonorrhoea, Gleet and 'eucorrheon cured in 2 days by the French Remody entit-led the KING. It dissolves against and is ab-sorbed into the inflamed parts. Will refund money if it does not cure, or causes stricture, Gentlemen, here is a reliable article. Si a mackage, or 2 for 5) per mail propaid. McCor-mick & Lund, Omaha.

ONLY FREE REMEDY.

TO WEAK MEN the effects of vill send a valuable treatise to alout a ligaritudary for home cure, FREE Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

GONSUMPTION. I have a positive remody for the above disease; by its

use thousands of annes of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my fal in its efficacy, that I will end TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATINE on this disease to any sufir Er and P.O. ad T. A. Mocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

