THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SATURDAY DECEMBER 26, 1891

EASY WAY TO GET IN THE PEN

An Old and Villainous Gang Again at Their Ec undrelly Work.

A NEBRASKA MAN IS TEMPTED.

Forewarned, Forearmed-A Nest of Smooth Crooks, but Nebraska Suckers are Scarce.

That the gang of unconscionable scoundrels. counterfeiters and thieves, with headquarters in New York, who have for years been playing their nefarious traffic upon the unwary and guilible citizens of the United States, are again trying to catch a sucker and a victim in this state, the following letter received by an old and time honored resident of Shubert, Richardson county, indubitably attests:

Dear Sir-I am possession of a good thing, and with your confidential and friendly cooperation I can make you independently rich, and at the same time, better my own condi-

There's no reason why you should be a slave and toll all of your like for nothing. The opportunity is here for you to "switch off" from poverty and benefit yourself in a substantial way. Don't be foolish enough to let conscientious scruples interfere with your aim in life. Few men ever obtain riches boundity. Others have around when you around houestly. Others have grown rich around you (no one knows how) why not you? A bint to the wise is sufficient. You will see from the sketch that my goods are not what the law can class as real counterfeits, inasmuch as they were printed from genuine plates, and can easily be passed in your section of the country with impunity.

If you have not the money to buy my goods I would consent to your taking some confidential friend in with you who has, provided of course, he is trustworthy and could keep the secret. You could both then come on together and make the deal. However, you would be very fcolish to take anyone in with you if you could raise enough money yourself. If my business should suit you, it will be absolutely necessary for you to come on here and see me in person. I only deal face to face with my customers. By your coming on here you see what you are buying, and I see

who I am dealing with. When you arrive here, I will show you my entire stock, from which you can make your own selections. Then, if my goods are not solutions of the second secon pay all expenditures incurred upon your journey. Fair enough, isn'tit? My prices are as follows: \$300 gets three thousand, \$400 gets five thousand, \$650 gets ten thou-sand, \$1,000 gets thirty thousand. The more you invest the cheaper you get the goods. The sizes run from "one" to "twenty." Obey the following instructions:

First-Den't ever write a latter to me until I give you permission. If you do it will be refused. Send telegram only for instructions. In conclusion I wish to say if you cannot come on here, or have not \$300 to invest, and come on here, or have not \$300 to invest, and you think favorably of my business, send the following telegram: "What is market prices?" I will then make you another propo-sition. Now kindly allow me to caution you again,"not to write letters! You can make money faster and easier by dealing in my goods than you ever dreamed of before in your life. Yours your singealing your life. Yours very sincerely, "You Know."

This letter was accompanied by a skillfully prepared newspaper clipping, presumably cut from a New York paper, but which is nothing more or less than a cunningly worded ad-vertisement written and printed by the thieves themselves. It purports to be a re-port of the result of a trial at which the al-leged leader of the gang was acquitted of the charge of dealing in counterfeit money, sim-ply because his "stuff" was printed from a set of genuine plates stolen by some unknown employe of the government printing bureau, and even the government experts called in the case as witnesses testified that the bills question were as good as any printed by the government.

low, of course, any sensible man knows

questions, as well as the judges, to make the facts more clear. The witness will PENSIONS frequently argue the case on his side while giving his testimony or cross-ex-amining the witness on the opposite side. The "rules of evidence" do not seem to be as rigid and technical as in some while gen's courts. The testisome white men's courts. The testi-mony being all in, the court retires to a private room to fix a verdict. There are no cyclones of confusing eloquence, no sawing of the ambient air by lawyers and incipient attorneys in "summing up" the case, so that a case is often tried and disposed of in from five to sixty minutes, according to its nature. Gesaler's Magio mexiaone Wafers, Curst a

headaches in 20 minutes. At all druggists

If He Had Never Smoked. He was a pretty old man; that was ap parent. His hair was white and his beard was white. He walked with a cane, but he was able to look out for himself and get around reasonably well, says the Chicago Tribune. 'Most SI," he said, as he took a big

black pipe out of his mouth. "And you've smoked all your life?" asked the young man who had stopped

to speak to him. "Pretty much all," he replied. "I've oked some sixty odd years.

'And it hasn't hurt you? '

"Well, 1 don't know, young man: I don't quite know about that. My wife has always told me that it hurt me, an' my father when he was alive used to say was bad for my health.' 'But it doesn't seem to have hurt

you. ' "Now don't be too hasty. I ain't just sure about that. I set great store by what my wife an'my father say, and I don't advise any young man to begin

smokin'. "Yes, of course. But you've smoked, and you've lived to a good old age." "Yes, that's all right. But there's no tellin', young man, how old I'd 'a' been now if I hadn't smoked. It's a bad habit

that I sort of worked into before I knew For scrofuls in every form Hood's Sarsa-

parilla is a radical, reliable remedy. It has and unequaled record of cures.

Death Did Not Divide Them.

It is not often, outside of fiction, that the world hears of such a romance as that which has just been ended by the death of Archduke Henry of Austria and his lowly born wife. By his mar-riage the archduke sacrificed a brilliant career and his rank as field marshal, and he accepted all this, and even pov-erty and banishment, for the sake of the woman whom he loved. As time passed on the imperial displeasure died out. He was allowed to return to his country, and his wife was made a baroness. But the two still lived a quiet and happy life, dispensing charity, and en-joying the friendship not of princes and princesses, but of men and women gifted in art, music and literature. Now, after long years of wedded happiness, they have died within twenty-four hours of each other, so that it may be said of them, as it was of Saul and Jonathau, they "were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided.'

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the bes of all remedies for children teething. 25 cent a bottle.

An Elephant Ranch.

Another novel enterprise in stock raising is to be added to the ostrich farm, the black cat ranch and the chicken ranches of the Pacific coast. A Mr. Newbury of California is enthusiastic over a project he is about to carry out of starting an elephant ranch in that state. He proposes to cultivate the elephant for its meat and its capacto 550 marks a year. They pay 10 ity for hard and diversified work. He says that "as an article of food the elephant is superior to the horse," and most people will be willing to accept his statement, though not fully appreciat-ing its force. He says that behind a tough exterior it hides a tender steak, and that African explorers are profuse in their praise of elephant cutlets. A full grown elephant weighs about 7,000 pounds, and Mr. Newbury counts 6,000 of this as good meat. He is going to train the elephants to pick oranges and hire them out to orange growers.

FOR LABORERS. him. Datails of the State System in Vogne in Germany.

RESULT OF TEN MONTHS' TRIAL. An Extraordinary Specimen of Min-

gled Paternalism and Socialism -The Popular Verdict in Its Favor.

The German state insurance law, as it

is called, has now been in force eleven nonths. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Berlin, describes the law as an old age annuity rather than an insurance system; and being universal and compulsory is one of the most extraordinary specimens of mingled paternalism and socialism that any existing government can show. Throughout the empire its working has been watched with close interest, and the popular verdict seems at present to be almost unanimously in its favor. In other countries, 100. notably in England, it is closely studied with a view to its possible adoption, with, of course, such modifications as the different circumstances and the public spirit might require. Statistics of its operation in all of the states of the empire are not yet accessible, but

enough is positively known to vindicate fully the wisdom of the act. The grand duchy of Baden has been omewhat ahead of the rest of Germany in taking advantage of the law and in systematically reporting upon its work-ing. There has been published at

Carlsruhe a detailed statement of the work done by the annulty department during the first six months of the law, from January 1 to June 30 of the present year. Perhaps these statistics make a rather more favorable showing than those of almost any other state would; because in Baden there

was the most complete prepara-tion for the law, both in machin-ery for executing it and in instruction of the people regarding it. However this may be, in Baden the system is a great success. The number of persons apply-ing for annuties in the six months were

as follows: Januaay, 488; February, 911; March, 563; April, 371; May, 174 and June 170-a total of 2,677. In the same months the number of annuties granted were; January: 330; February, 585; March, 321; April, 283; May, 232 and June 254-a total of 2,005. Of course, they will not keep on at anything like such a rate. The total popu-lation of Baden is less than 2,000,000. It has this year had to grant annuities to all eligible applicants of seventy years old and upward; but henceforth it will only be called on to grant them to new applicants as fast as they reach that age. As the state only pays fifty marks a year to each pensioner, the cost of these 2,005 annuities is only

100,250 marks a year. The balance of the pensions, 154,397 marks, comes from the pension fund, which is contributed, one-half by holders of the policies, and one-half by their employers.

For the purpose of this system the working population is divided into four classes. In the first are all who earn less than 350 marks a year each. They are required to pay into the pension und 7 pfennig a week, and receive, after their 70th year, an annuity of 106 marks, 80 pfennig each. The second class comprises those who earn from 350

not receive it as a gratuity, but as the legitimate results of his own savings, albeit the saving₁₁ was enforced upon Thus the system is, in one view, a piece of arbitrary government tyranny, and in another it is practical socialism. And so, while it is a pet scheme of this

autocratic government, it is equally popular with the people; perhaps most popular, wherever, as in Baden, democratic and socialistic ideas are most advanced.

A very small pill, bus a very good one. De-Witt's little Early Risers.

Four hundred and fifty dollar plano, Warranted seven years for \$187.50, New scale. Hayden Bros.

Fig-Tail Camp.

Hard by the eastern edge of a little mining camp called Pig-Tail in the wilds of Colorado, is a small piece of scraggy, dreary timberland. Squirrel abound in it, and on the day I introduce it to you I was seated on a stump in its uninviting shadows waiting for a shot at one of its frisky, chattering deni-The woods were quiet. As I had zens. not had a shot for some time and had risen early that morning, I began to doze a little.

Half an hour or more passed, and I nearly fallen asleep, when I was startled from my seat on the log by an agonized

cry: "Murder!" some one screamed. The call came from the trail running hrough the woods not far off. Rifle in hand I ran in that direction. Soon the trail was reached and a tragic tableau was before my eyes. I had ecoiled in horror.

A man lay bleeding on the trail and another was rifting his pockets. Just then the robber looked up and espied me. He was a man I knew, Jake Thompson by name, and he lived in a near-by camp.

It was too late for me to retreat and give the alarm, so I sprang upon the man.

A terrific struggle ensued. Thompson was not a large man or I would soon have been worsted, for he fought desperatoly

We swayed from side to side. The tricky thief tried many times to use his

knife on me. "I'll make yer sick o' comin' west, yer tenderfoot!" he cursed. Now and then we stumbled against the bloody body in the dust, and it sent an uncomfortable shock up my back. I was gradually weakening. I had not regained

the strength I had lost during the fever I had had that spring. Soon Thompson might get a telling

knife thrust between my ribs. Now this way, now that, we writhed. It was anything but the kind of an adventure for which I had a taste.

Time and again I barely avoided a stab which would have ended the struggle, Thompson was clever with the ugly weapon

But finally I began to feel that I was getting the best of the battle. The westerner was beginning to pant.

Then, too, I was rejoiced to hear the ound of hoofs on the trail.

A party of horsemen soon appeared around a turn. I forced Thompson down upon his knees, but a treacherous gleam came into his eyes and he put forth a superhuman effort. A clever scheme had entered his head. He turned

the tables and I was tripped. "Grab him!" the cunning rascal cried, as the horsemen rode up. "He's killed Snug." "No!" answered the leader, a tall,

ough looking fellow, armed to the teeth

"I caught him in the act," continued Thompson, "an' I jumped on him." The villian was wonderfully cool under

and the

taken in the situation before he could speak, or the men had known he had regained consciousness. At the last mo-mont I had been saved. My knees gave way beneath me and I fell to the ground in a faint. When my

senses returned the leader of the horse men was bathing my head and a flask of liquor was being pressed to my lips. I looked around, and, with a shudder, my gaze fell upon a tree near by, Jake Thompson's still warm body swung there.

Jews, Not Hebrews.

In a recent number of the Reform Adocate Dr. E. G. Hirsch makes the point that the "peculiar people" whose ancestors once lived in Palestine cught not to be called Hebrews or Israelites, but Jews, says the Chicago Tribune. The word Hebrew is the name of the lan-guage in which most of the old testament was written, and which at one time was spoken by the members of a race that formed part of the great Semitic family. But it is more than doubtful if the inhabitants of Palestine in the earliest historically known periods were of pure unmixed Hebrew stock; and certainly the people today are not of one racial descent. They have in their veins little, if any, of the blood pure and unmixed that could properly be designated as Hebrew. And Dr. Hirsch makes the point that in the light of modern science and advantage of purity of blood is exceedingly problematic, and the relin-quishment of all pretense to such purity is a clear gain. For this reason no one should today call himself a Hebrew, and t might be well if the names of some charities were corrected accordingly.

The name Israelite is equally object tionable. "Israel" originally designated the confederation of the various tribes, whose central sanctuary must have been at Sinai, and who claimed descent from one common father. Later it designated the northern kingdom, and with the destruction of Samaria Israelitish nationality in this restricted sense of the word ceased to exist. As none of the modern Jews entertain the hope of a national restoration, and as reformed Judaism insists upon the universal character of the Jewish mission, the use of the term Israelite may justly be regarded as an anachronism. Its survival is per haps due to the undeniable fact that the word "Jew," especially on the continent of Europe, has been burdened with a flavor of vulgar suspicion. But this fact should not influence the people today in the choice of the name they adopt. Historically the modern religion of the Jew is in the line of direct development from the religion of Judah, the most southern section of Palestine. In Jerusalem stood the temple, and it is now established by biblical criticism that Judaism is the religion which under Ezra and Nehemiah took form and shape. the result of a long-preceding process of formation. Strictly speaking, there was no Judaism before the time of the second temple.





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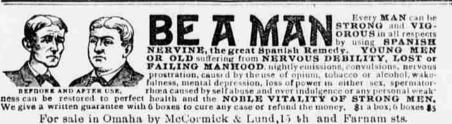
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that this is all bosh, and he that ventures to tamper with this villainous firm is almost sure to land himself in the penitentiary. On the receipt of such letters as the above, they should be turned over to the United States should be turned over to the United States authorities fearlessly and promptly, and no attempt made to satisfy an idle curiosity, at iodividual detective work, as that is part of the dirty scheme to entrap those susceptible o disreputable temptation.

No gripping, no nausea, no pain when De-Witt's Little Early Risers are taken. Small pill. Safe pill. Hest pill.

AN INDIAN COURT,

A Potent Educational and Civilizing Agency.

In view of the efforts to bring the Indian of the present within the rules of civilization, to make him abandon the methods of his ancestors of settling disagreements for those practiced by the white man, a visit to the supreme court of the Menomonee Indians, located at Green Bay agency, Wisconsin, is of more than ordinary interest. The court is unique, says the Chicago Tribune, in being not only the supreme tribunal from which there is no appeal, but is also the only court of first resort where a case can be brought to trial. Yet this system with its working attachment of seven Indian police is a most salutary and potent educational and civilizing agency of great value in training the mind in the practical working of civilized government and the ideas of responsibility to law and order and consequences of violation.

Of course the whole thing is under the sanction of Agent Kelsey, who holds the veto power to set aside or modify a verdict in case of injustice-a power he seldom has occasion to use, because the Indian's sense of justice is extremely While the court is a training acute. school it is also a convenient vent for the agent to avoid the decision of cases where he might incur adverse criticism and enmity; but when a case is tried and decided by the head men of the tribe the verdict is generally acquiesced in as correct.

The agent appoints the judges from among the most competent chiefs of the seven different bands in the tribe, so that they in fact are all "chief" justices; but in a legal sense and the practice of the court no one in particular has pre-cedence on account of position, rank, or However, from a courtesy natural to high dignity, one of the three is gen-erally designated to deliver the decision of the court, which is composed of Chief Justice Na-wa-to-wopomy, Chief Justice Ma-chicany, and Chief Justice Ne-opet. The latter is the son of the celebrated old Chief "Oshkosh," after which the second city in the state was named.

The regular sessions of the court are on every alternate Saturday, but it is often in session every Saturday, if any cases appear on the docket for trial. As there is no clerk of the court and neither judge can read or write a word, and no pen, ink, pencil or paper is used, it may be proper to explain that the "docket" consists of complaints lodged with the agent and by him referred to the court for adjudication in ample

Of the soven Indian police one at the agency is chief; the others are located in different settlements and have a specified day to report in person at the agency, so that one report is made each day. A case being on the "docket" against Wa-me-socy the agent sends a policeman to inform him of the nature of the case and also to be on hand with witnesses for trial. In like manner he in-forms the plaintiff to be there.

The court convenes. There are no silk robes. The trial proceeds. Each* party is allowed to tell his side or the case and the other side and its wit-nesses usually take a hand in asking

Consupation poisons the blood; DeWitt's Little Early Risers cure constipation. The cause removed, the disease is gone.

He Quoted Scripture.

A good story is told of a Chinaman who is employed as a cook in a California family. He recently saw in a confectioner's window a huge cake on which was a motto made of frosted sugar. And knowing that his mas-ter and mistress were very religious, being especially given to reading the bible, he determined to give them a pleasant surprise by making a cake with a text from the bible on it. He wasn't very familiar with the bible but he happened to have some tracts in his room which contained numerous "texts," and he concluded to use one of these. So he went to work, made a most beautiful cake, and with truly oriental patience emblazoned it with a text. But the feelings of the family may be imagined when John proudly placed his masterpiece on the table, and they read who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to com e?"

THE FAIR SEX.

About Women-Men.

According to the London Review, there are 18,000 newspaper women in that city. Of the 120 women who have entered their names on the British register as duly quali-flea medical practicianers thirty-seven are practicing in London. Kate Field was at one time, it is said, a

eader writer on the London Times, and is the only American who ever achieved that sort of distinction. Miss Helen Gould, daughter of Jay Gould,

will make her debut in New York society January 26. Miss Gould is 21, tall and siender, with dark brown hair and eyes. Mile. Rosa Bonheur has declined an offer of 300,000 franks for her latest work-a life aize representation of ten horses treading out grain. She has been engaged upon the

painting for three years. Massachusetts' girls can do more than read Browing and practice Delsarte. Miss Stone of Westboro rode into town on a bicycle one night recently and gave an alorm of fire in time to save much valuable property.

Miss Ethel Parton, daughter of the late James Parton, will be her father's biog-rapher. She holds his desk with its wealth rapher. She holds his desk with its weath of letters ned manuscripts to make such disposition of it as she thinks wise.

Miss Kate Field has a lovely voice and musical knowledge, her intimates say, that would have won her no mean reputation and fortune had she adopted the art as a profession. Her journalistic music is probably of greater public service, however.

A New York girl, barefooted and clad only in her night clothing, chased a burgiar out of her mother's house and around a block into the arms of a policoman. The next day she appeared in police court as prosecuting witness against the fellow. She did not get any reward for catching a thief, but all the papers called her a pretty brunette. Miss Wolseley, Lord Wolseley's daughter,

is quite a bibliophile, enjoying not only the contents of a book but being an ardent collector of rare old bindings, and even of exquisite book plates from English and foreign presses, tillo pages, advertisements and the like. Miss Wolseley also takes great inter-est in all that concerns the army, and, young as she is, she acts as honorary secretary for Ireland in the Soldiers and Sailors Families association. By a special grant Miss Wolse ley, who is an only child, will succeed to the family title.

Use Brown's Bronchial Troches for coughs colds and all other throat troubles. "Pre-eminently the bast."-Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

pfennig a week, and receive an annuity of 135 marks. The third class 135 marks. The third class comprises those whose earnings range from 550 to 850 marks. They pay 12 pfenning a week and receive 163 marks. 20 pfenning a year. And the fourth class includes those who earn from 850 to 2,000 marks a year. They pay 15 plenning a week, and get an annuity of 191 marks, pfenning. Persons earning more than 2,000 marks a year do not come under the operation of the law. It is reckoned that they ought to be able to

save enough to take care of them-solves in old age. Moreover, each applicant must prove that he earns at least one-third, of the average of wages in his district. Persons .ncapable of earning so much are objects of charity, and this annuity system is not in any sense charity. Each appli-

cant, too, must have been, before re-ceiving his annuity, a contributor to the fund for at least thirty years; though provision does not, of course apply to those who are now seventy years old All persons who were more than forty years old when the law went into effect are allowed to subtract from the thirty years required, the number by which their ages at that time exceeded forty Thus a man who on January 1 was 70 years old, could get his annuity at once; one who was 60 can get it in ten years: one who was 50 can get it in twenty; and one who was 40 can get it in thirty.

These annuities are small. They range, as stated, from about \$26 to about \$48 a year. Even the latter sum seems a beggarly pittance. It is to be remembered, however, that the annuities are intended to aid in procuring only the bare necessities of life, which are much less costly in Germanythan in America. And they are paid, moreover, to all who reach the age of seventy, no matter what their condition. It is to be supposed that a considerable portion those receiving them will be able also to go on earning wages for some years to come, so that the annuity will not be by any means their sole support. And, of course, many more will have saved something beside, or will have relatives who will contribute to their support. As to the cost of the system to the government it is claimed that it is an actual saving The government pays be of money. tween \$12 and \$15 a year to each pensioner. By this means it pre-vents any of the classes affected from becoming paupers. Te maintain a pauper costs about four times as much as is paid to each pen-Therefore, if without the sioner. annuities one-fourth of the people now

aided by them would become paupers, it actually pays, in dollars and cents, to grant the pensions. But would onefourth become paupers? That would surely be a startlingly large proportion. One can only say that of late years the number of paupers in nearly all European countries has been increasing at a terrible pace. The number of almhouses and kindred institution is legion. And until the American gov-ernment began to take vigorous means to prevent it, there was a vast army of ssisted" pauper emigrants sent to the

United States every year. Indeed, it is interesting to observe that the origin of this annuity scheme coincides in date pretty closely with the closing of America's doors against beygars from over the sea.

This system, as already stated, is com pulsory. No German workman is al-lowed to choose whether or not he will take advantage of it. As soon as he is 16 years old, whether he wills to do so or not, he is compelled to pay his weekly quota to the pension fund. His employer, likewise, is compelled to pay an equal sum for him. Thus, when he reaches the age of 70 years he enters into the enjoyment of his pension with no loss of independence or self respect. He does

his story. I stoutly gave it the lie, but that was useless, the sentiment of the group was dead against me.

They searched me, and some of the possessions of Snug Hubble, Thompson's netim, were found in my pocketsthrust in there by Thompson as the iorsemen rode up.

"He's cute!" exclaimed Jake Thomp-son. "Tryin' ter lay it onter me-the thievin' sneak!"

As the discussion of my guilt was in progress one of the party brought his lariat from his saddle—there was no thought in their minds of standing on the ceremony of taking me to camp for even a hasty western trial.

I saw the significant action, and I renewed my appeal to the excited crowd. It was useless. Nothing could change their minds. I would have given a good deal not to

have been in Colorado that morning. The reckless crowd led me to a tree, over one of whose limbs the lariat was thrown, and its poose slipped about my Then the other end of the line ieck. was taken by all the impatient men, barring their leader, and everything was ready for a touch of summary western justice.

It needed only a pull on the lariat to

launch my spirit into eternity. I gazed upon the leader in a half lazed way-as if I were a drowning The events of my past life man. crowded through my brain like a pauorama. I had almost given up all hope of escaping the awfuldeath the men had planned to inflict upon me.

Like a voice in a dream the words of he party's leader came to me: "Guilty or not guilty? Don't die with

a lie on yer lips." "Not guilty," I answered.

The men laughed incredulously. The eader had been drinking freely from Thompson's proffered flask, and he was ven more heedless than the rest. My last hope vanished as I saw my

words were of no avail. I shut my eves. "Stop!" came a voice from the trail. "Hist!" cried the leader. "Stop!" came the voice again.

I opened my eves! The men were gazing toward the trail

-the dead had come to life. Snug Hubble, for whose murder I was

to be hanged, was not dead. By a des-perate effort he propped himself upon one arm and pointed with a trembling, unsteady finger at Thompson, who was skulking off.

"There's-er-mistake," he cried weakly. Thompson's ther thievin' dog what did it!"

The wounded man, it seemed, had



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