CITY COUNCIL IN SESSION

Confirmation of C. V. Mos Reconsidered and His Appointment Hung Up.

STREET OPENING DAMAGES DISCUSSED

Treasury Watch Dog Pleads the Case of the Poor Property Owners—Council's Power to Designate Paving Material—Contracts Awarded.

The first thing done by the city council at its regular meeting Tuesday night was to reconsider the confirmation of the appointment of C. V. Mos as clerk of the police court, on motion of Munro. The appointment was then referred to a special committee of five, consisting of Councilmen Munro, Wheeler Hascall, Howell and McLearie for investigation. It is promised, by those familiar with the matter, that there will be some racy developments in this case, the investigation of which, at request of Mr. Mos, will be public.

City Attorney Connell reported on a resolution by Mr. Wheeler to pay damages as follows for opening Twenty-ninth avenue from McCormick's addition to Farnam street to be paid out of the general judgment fund or the general fund: Louisa Van Cott, $756.25; Catherine M. Tusler, $603.50, and Howell Lumber company, $8,625 for opening Leavenworth street. The city attorney expressed the opinion that the first two claims should not be paid out of the general judgment fund, but out of the special funds created or to be created for the purpose of paying the same. With reference to these claims steps have been taken to make a new levy. In regard to the Howell judgment Mr. Connell said a proper assessment had already been made to cover the cost of opening Leavenworth street, and warrants in favor of the Howell Lumber company have been turned over to the clerk of the district court. There is not sufficient money in the fund to pay this claim, because the Howell Lumber company has not paid its taxes. The city attorney recommended that the resolution do not pass.

Mr. Munro supported the position of the city attorney, and Mr. Howell protested against the proposed assessment for opening Twenty-ninth avenue, saying that it had become dangerous for him to go home at night, as the people in his ward were up in arms.

Wheeler Opines the City Should Pay Up

Mr. Wheeler went into history on the matter for the enlightenment of the junior members of the council, covering a period of seven years and showing what he claimed was an injustice done the parties interested. Many of the claims had been transferred, he said, the parties holding them originally having been obliged to sell their claims to save themselves from bankruptcy. The city had attempted to settle these claims by issuing warrants, which were nothing more than notes, or promises to pay, which was really no payment at all. The speaker thought that if these claims were not paid soon the city would probably be mandamused and compelled to pay them.

Mr. Elsasser favored compelling the property owners on the street to pay the damages, instead of unloading the burden on the city at large.

Mr. Hascall said it had been proposed, when Twenty-ninth avenue was ordered opened, to sell that part of Twenty-ninth street which was vacated, the price received to be applied on the payment of the damages, but the sale of this street had been enjoined and the matter so stands at present.

The question being on allowing the claims of Mrs. Louisa Van Cott, Mrs. Katharine M. Tussler and the Howell judgment, the first two were taken up together, on request of Mr. Hascall, and allowed.

A motion by Hascall to lay the Howell claim on the table for further investigation was lost.

The vote to pay the Howell judgment stood: Yeas, 10; nays, 8.

The mayor was requested to sign a petition for red Colorado sandstone in paving district No. 535 on behalf of the city fo lots 5 and 6, block 116.

The gas inspector was directed to make a test of the fuel gas furnished by the Nebraska Fuel company, now seeking a charter from the council, the expense of the test to be met by the company.

About Asphalt Repairs.

The committee on judiciary recommended the adoption of the resolution directing the city attorney to investigate the validity of the contract with the Barber Asphalt company for repairing asphalt paved streets for ten years at 8 cents per yard, and if in his judgment it is illegal that he take steps to abrogate and annul the same.

The same committee gave it as its opinion that a special assessment could not be levied against abutting property to pay the expense of repairs upon the streets paved with asphalt upon which the five years guaranty had not expired previous to the date when the contract was made and which were mentioned in the contract. The committee recommended that in the future when the guaranty expires that the contract for repairs be awarded to the lowest bidder, and the cost be assessed against abutting property.

Attended to Routine Matters.

Major Furay was granted five days leave to attend the meeting of the Loyal Legion at St. Paul, Minn.

The following contracts were approved: Samuel Katz, grading Poppleton avenue from Thirty-third to Thirty-sixth street; E. D. Van Court, paving Davenport street from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth with brick; F. L. Reeves & Co., sewer on Dorcas and Nineteenth street; McGavock & Daley, sewer on Valley street between Tenth and Eighteenth street; Homan & McDonald, sewer on California, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-fourth streets.

The city engineer reported that he had examined the paving petitions referred to him and found that the following streets had presented majority petitions for the materials specified: District No. 513, Dodge street, asphalt; No. 521, Charles street, brick; No. 522, Thirty-sixth street, asphalt; No. 524, Thirty-third street, red Colorado sandstone; No. 528, Twenty-first street, same; No. 529, Twenty-second street, same; No. 539, Pierce street, same; No. 536, Nineteenth street, asphalt; No. 552, Emmett street, same; No. 553, Cuming street, red Colorado sandstone; No. 554, Cuming street, asphaltum; No, 556, Cuming street, same; No. 559, Half Howard street, brick; No. 543, Thirtieth street, red Colorado sandstone.

Council Might Designate Material.

The city engineer reported that in four districts—536, 523, 533 and 535—majority petitions had been presented, asking for paving, but a majority had not united on any one material.

Mr. Wheeler moved that the council decide where a majority had not decided upon the material.

Mr. Edwards opposed the motion, but the city attorney held that the recent decision of the supreme court would warrant such action on the part of the council. The only point at issue, he said, was whether a majority of the property owners wanted the street paved, and in case such majority could not unite on the material the council should decide.

After discussion Mr. Wheeler withdrew his motion and substituted a motion to the effect that all petitions not having a majority asking for paving be rejected. Carried.

City attorney, city engineer and Board of Public Works were instructed to prepare a proper form of petition for paving.

John O'Connell and others petitioned to have the boundary lines of the "burnt district" extended so as to include 132 feet west of Tenth street between Douglas street and Capitol avenue. Referred to Board of Fire and Police Commissioners.

City clerk was instructed to notify Plumbing Inspector Duncan that he is a member of the Board of Health and that it is the opinion of the council that he should assume his duties as such under the provisions of the new charter.

Gas Inspector Gilbert was directed to discontinue all gas lamps within a block of any electric light except in such places as in his judgment require such lamps.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Board of Public Works to cause the telephone company to repair all holes and depression in pavements caused by the sinking of its subway trenches.

Striking Cotton Operators Will Emigrate.

DENVER, Colo., May 24.—The striking operators at the Overland cotton mills are going away. The question of emigrating has taken hold of the employes and arrangements have already been made to leave the state for their old homes. The mills are being operated at present by a reduced force.

WERE WILD FOR BLOOD.

Brutal Actions of the Mob Which Lynched Murderer Sullivan.

DETROIT, Mich., May 24.—A special to the Tribune from Corunna, Mich., says: William Sullivan, who yesterday pleaded guilty to the murder of Layton Leetch and the attempted murder of Leetch's wife, paid the penalty last night. He was taken from the jail and lynched at 9:40 o'clock. The mob consisted of over 800 men, who cheered themselves hoarse over the lifeless body. Just before he was taken from his cell Sullivan attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a knife. His cell was broken with sledges and he was dragged out and through the jail corridors at the end of a noose. He was taken to a low piece of ground about 200 feet in the rear of the jail building, under an oak. Men struggled and fought and cheered for the privilege of helping to tug at the rope, which was thrown over a limb. With a sudden jerk Sullivan, who was lying motionless and apparently unconscious, on the ground, was raised to a sitting posture. Another pull and his head and shoulders became visible above the mob. A terrible scene followed. The body was pushed from hand to hand and several drew their pocket knives and lunged at the swinging corpse. Then they began to tear the clothing, and in a few moments only the shreds of his shirt remained hanging from the shoulders.

When the body was lowered to the ground portions of the mob that had been unable to get close enough to take a hand seized upon the rope and dragged the lifeless body through the streets and around the court house square.

ALMOST RESISTLESS.

Hydraulic Machine Tested with a Pressure of a Million Pounds.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 24.—Some interesting experiments were made at the Washington university yesterday with an hydraulic testing machine, the largest in the world, capable of exerting the enormous pressure of a million pounds. Huge timbers, such as are used as pillars in large commercial buildings, were crushed—not broken—lengthwise. The almost resistless force of the machine can hardly be appreciated. A piece of timber capable of sustaining 8,000 persons was crushed like an egg shell when placed in the machine. The best brick piers two feet square, columns of granite a foot square and sandstone three feet square are ground to powder with the greatest ease.

The machine was designed by Prof. J. B. Johnson, who occupies the chair of consulting engineer of the university, and for the purpose of pursuing investigations being made by the government of the strength of commercial woods grown in the United States. The specimens crushed yesterday will form a part of an exhibit now at the World's fair.

THEODORE THOMAS WILL STAY.

The Difficulty Over the Musical Directorship of the Fair Settled.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 24.—The Theodore Thomas question may be considered practically settled, and as a result Mr. Thomas will remain in charge of his department with his powers of control slightly curtailed to satisfy the members of the national commission who were clamoring for his dismissal. The result was arrived at at a stormy meeting of the board of reference and control, held last evening.

Commissioner St. Clair offered a resolution which in effect provided that it be reported that Theodore Thomas is under the direction and control of Director General Davis, just as Mr. Davis is under the authority of the commission, and the council of administration was by it instructed to look after and fully protect the rights of exhibitors. This will settle the matter temporarily at least.

HE BEAT THE BANDITS.

American Railroad Man in Mexico Saves Himself from Robbers.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS, Mex., May 24.—A telegram received at the general offices of the Mexican International railway here gives an account of a desperate encounter between B. Baker, the American station agent at Gabriel, and Tomas Maruje, a prominent ranchman and bandit, with his mozo. Mr. Baker was out on horseback and was fired at seven times by the two bandits and wounded in the arm. Just then a section foreman came along. As the foreman approached Maruje and his pal made off. The local authorities immediately organized a posse and captured the bandit, who will probably die from the effects of injuries received at the hands of the intrepid American, who beat him over the head with a saber

Candidates for the Derby.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The American derby at Chicago next month is going to be a great horse race, if the work of the various candidates in the vicinity of New York is to be considered. At Sheepshead Bay the Morris representative, Rainbow, by Longfellow, with Fred Littlefield, worked a mile and a half in 2:36¼, having fully 120 pounds up. The time of the first mile was 1:43¾, the mile and a quarter 2:09¾ and the mile and three furlongs 2:23. This compares favorably with any public trial by a 3-year-old. The Onek stables candidate, G. W. Johnson, worked with Sir Walter a mile and a quarter in 2:11¼, and the former was easily first at the finish. Rampo, Gideon & Daley's colt that will bear the stable in the $50,000 race, has made a mile and a half in 2:44 and is ready to go much faster when called upon.

Normannia Passenger After Damages.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The first suit for damages against the Hamburi American Packet compan was begun in the United States circuit court yesterday by Judge Beers of Bridgeport. He sues for $10,000 damages. Judge Beers was a passenger on the pest-laden Normannia last September. A number of witnesses testified today. They all said they were induced to take passage on the steamer by misrepresentation on the part of the packet company, whose agents assured them that the Normannia would carry no steerage passengers, while she was crowded with them.

The attorneys of the famous Iron Hall association which, it will be remembered, assured members they need not die to hit the combination, propose a plan of reorganization to take the affairs of the association out of the courts and the slough of bankruptcy. The plan of reorganization suggested is: A new supreme setting and new officers throughout; provision for preservation and application of the funds of the order, and some plan for the payment of matured certificates.

Among the workers at the Harvard college observatory who have shown special scientific ability is Miss Maury. She is a granddaughter of the Lieutenant Maury whose meteorological and other scientific work has been of immense value to seamen on the Atlantic, and a niece of Dr. Henry Draper. Before beginning her work at Cambridge she was graduated at Vassar.

CARLISLE ON THE TARIFF

What the Democrats Propose to Do in Fulfilling the Platform Promise.

AGAINST PROTECTION AS A PRINCIPLE

Expressions of the Secretary of the Treasury Upon the Subject Which May Indicate the Policy to Be Pursued by the Administration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—Mr. Carlisle has given no recent intimation as to his purpose with regard to the administration tariff bill, which, there can be no doubt, is in course of preparation. But Mr. Carlisle has been so long in public life that he has left on many pages of the Congressional Record and in many published utterances his opinions as to what a tariff bill should be. The time has come when, if Mr. Carlisle is to be allowed any independence of thought or action in the management of the Treasury department, he will be given an opportunity to formulate in a bill, which is to be called the administration bill, the theories which he has so frequently expressed regarding the tariff.

Probably the most precise and definite statement of Mr. Carlisle's personal views upon the the tariff, irrespective of any notions of party expediency, were those which he announced when he was last a candidate for speaker. That was at a time when there was a very sharp division in the democratic ranks upon this subject, and when the influence of Mr. Randall was an important element in the democratic politics of the house of representatives. There was then a very strong protection faction in the democratic party in the house. There was talk then, as there will be when congress shall again convene, of the necessity of a compromise between the two wings of the democratic party upon the tariff question. The question then was how to reduce rather than how to increase taxation.

Mr. Carlisle's southern friends were exceedingly anxious that there should be reductions in certain classes of internal revenue taxation, and they were not satisfied that he had not, as they maintained, kept his pledge made in the preceding congress to recognize one of their number to move to reduce the tax upon tobacco and fruit brandy. There had been some angry correspondence between the southern democrats and Mr. Carlisle, in which the latter was charged, over the signatures of eminent democrats, with a breach of faith. These southern democrats were not ready then to sacrifice the interest of their section in order that any faction in the democratic party should attempt to put in practice its favorite hobby as to free trade. It was at this time that Mr. Carlisle laid down his personal views as to tariff legislation in these words:

"I do not recognize a principle that would impose a duty above the revenue point merely for the purpose of giving what is called protection. If we were called upon now for the first time to declare a principle or inaugurate a policy upon the subject I should not hesitate to announce my adherence to that creed which demands the largest liberty in trade; that doctrine which opens the channels of commerce in all parts of the world and invites the producer and consumer to meet upon equal terms in free markets for the exchange of their commodities, for I sincerely believe that all commercial restrictions are, in the end, injurious to the interests of the people."

There is no reason to doubt that these are the present opinions of the secretary of the treasury, or that if he can have his own way he will give no approval to a tariff bill which shall not be framed upon the lines of this statement, insofar as the condition of the treasury will permit of such sweeping reductions.

It is not a fact that the president has definitely decided to recommend to congress the passage of a law to impose an income tax. Nor is it a fact that the subject has yet been considered in the cabinet. Members of the cabinet at all events are the authority for the statement that the president has never called the attention of the cabinet to this question. But there is one member of the cabinet who has privately expressed the opinion that the president would ultimately come to such a decision. It is possible that the story that the president has decided to recommend an income tax grows out of the expression of this belief by one of his constitutional advisers. It has been learned, however, that the president has been considering the subject of an income tax, even to the extent of reading the debates in the British Parliament on the subject, as one of the subjects to be considered in connection with the financial schemes he has in view.

Iron Hall Reorginzation Delayed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 24—Nearly 2,320 members of the old supreme sitting of the Order of the Iron Hall met here in response to a call sent out by Supreme Accountant Walker. It was gievn out that the officials would attempt to formulate a plan for a complete reorganization on lines that would be acceptable to the court. The object of the sitting is to make another attempt to get the courts to turn over the funds, something less than $2,000,000 to the officers, who would then go ahead with the reorganization. This object is apparently balked by a supplemental complaint filed in the court yesterday by those who were instrumental in throwing the society into the hands of a receiver. This complaint gives an exhaustive showing of the funds and the condition of the order in the different states, and alleges hopeless insolvency. This action took the officers completely by surprise, and they have delayed taking any action looking to reorganization.

Bennett and the Herald.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The New York Herald, in a leading editorial today, says that legal proceedings for libel will be taken against Reuter's agency for cabling to Europe that the Herald was to be turned into a stock company with a capital of $2,000,000 unless the agency categorically denies the report and prints in substance the Herald's editorial. The editorial alleges malice in placing the purchase price at so low a figure as $2,000,000, and says in effect that the name of Mr. Bennett was removed from the editorial page simply because he thought its further retention there was unnecessary; that the names of three leading heads of departments were left there, as the proprietor desired "credit to be given where credit is due," and that the plan he has in contemplation places every employe where he will receive his just share.

Forming a Whip Trust.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 24.—The Warren-Featherbone whip factory at Three Oaks has been sold to an English syndicate. The same syndicate has options on thirty-two other whip factories in Westfield, Mass., and a dozen more at Wellsville, O. They intend to buy all the factories in the country and control the entire whip output.

LOCAL LABOR DOINGS.

D. Clem Deaver, E. F. Leavenworth and C. Vandersee have been elected by local assembly 5141 as teachers from that organization to the school soon to be established by district assembly 126.

In accordance with the scheme of the district assembly to establish a school to advance members in the science of government and on economic questions, four instructors were elected to meet with similar men from other assemblies next Monday for organization. W. A. J. Goodwin, M. Nelson, Thomas Holiday and W. Simmons were chosen to fill these positions. The latter two are colored men and by their election the knights claim to show that the color line is not drawn in any of their organizations. Sixteen new members were initiated at this meeting, making a total of sixty members taken in during one month.

While formerly the clerks of the city were unorganized, two such associations have now sprung into existence at once. One of them is under the protecting wing of the American Federation of Labor. The latter maintain that the federation in this particular was actuated by selfish motives and jealousy; that in doing so they have exhibited the same intolerable spirit which has all along prevailed toward the knights, and which is not inclined to further the interests of organized laboring classes to any degree. Meetings of the clerks have been held under the auspices of both principal labor organizations and applications for charters were made to the head institutions. Saturday the charter for the Retail Clerks association under the Federation arrived and a meeting was called for Wednesday evening, in the Patterson block. Yesterday the charter of the Omaha Clerks assembly, organized by Knights of Labor, arrived from Philadelphia and the latter has also called a meeting for the same date at their hall on South Fourteenth street. At present each is endeavoring to outstrip the other in membership numbers.

RAILROADS IN POLITICS.

Not Much Prospect of a Harmonious Party, But it May Control.

Inter Ocean: The attempt to organize into one political party the farmers and the laborers who consume the farmers' products was not consistent with the idea of self-preservation, but it had a certain success because it was an attempt to array the poor against those who were supposed to be better off in this world's goods. The talk about organizing a railway party in politics may appear to be founded in consistency, on the ground that the interests of the railway employe, the railway official and the railway stockholder are the same as against the rest of the world that patronizes the railroad.

But the history of railroad strikes shows very plainly that the employes and the stockholders do not stand together, but far enough apart to regard each other with the suspicion of a readiness to take every advantage. In the present relation of capital and labor there is not much prospect of a harmonious railway party, though there may be enough men interested in railways, as stockholders and employes, to control all elections. Mr. Harry P. Robinson, of the Railway Age and Northwestern Railroader, has contributed to the North American Review a very interesting article on this subject, in which he shows that there are 800,000 voters in the immediate employ of the railroads of this country, and about a million and a quarter of men who are shareholders in these railroads. Going into the trades and industries immediately depending upon the railroads for support he finds more than a million more of men, or, all told, about 3,000,000 voters whose interests should induce them to stand together to protect the railways from legislation that would curtail their earning capacity. It may be that these 3,000,000 men have a common interest, but if Mr. Robinson can convince them of it he will be able to use it to better purpose in preventing strikes than in organizing a new political party.

Mr. Robinson, however, presents some very interesting figures in his article. He reviews the history of the Railway Employes club in the northwest, which is credited with influencing recent elections in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Texas. It is no doubt true that the railway men helped to defeat the republican party in Iowa two years ago, and that they have taken some part in politics in several states, but it is also true that the stockholders of these roads live in the east, where there was no opportunity for placing the two interests in the same road either together or against each other in an election.

Mr. Robinson shows that the railway interests in capital are greater than any other interest in the country. "The capital engaged in banking is but a trifle beside it," said Prof. Hadley. "The world's stock of money of every kind—gold, silver, and paper—would purchase only one-third of the railroads." The capitalization and bonded debt of the railways of the United States at the beginning of 1893 was about $11,500,000,000. The gross earnings of the railways of the United States in 1891 were about $2,000,000,000, or six times as large as the entire annual revenue of the United States government. Of the ninety separate companies operating railroads in Iowa, Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Kansas only fifteen have earned dividends. In 1888 there was $2,500,000,000 of railway stock unproductive of dividends. In 1889 there was $2,621,497,932 of unproductive stock, and in 1890 this stock had increased to $2,811,526,552. In 1888 the unproductive railway stock was 61.67 per cent of all the railway stock in the country, and in 1890 it was 63.76 per cent. This would indicate that only 36 per cent of the stock of railways in the country was earning dividends in the year 1890. In the states of Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Colorado 72.90 per cent of all railroad stock is unproductive. In Oregon, Washington, Idaho, California, Utah and Nevada 83.54 per cent is unproductive. In Texas 99.99 per cent is unproductive.

Mr. Robinson takes another way of showing the hardships of the railroads in the west. West of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers he shows that 51,256 miles of railroad with a capital stock of $1,326,535,625 earned only $594,419 above operating expenses in 1889, or 1-25 of 1 per cent for the stockholders. With four times as many miles of road the net earnings on these western lines were less than one-third of the net earnings of the group of lines in the two Virginias and two Carolinas. In the year 1891 receivers were appointed for twenty-six companies in the United States representing $84,479,000 of capital, and twenty-one companies with a capitalization of $186,000,000 were sold under foreclosure. These figures show that, while railroad managers may make individual fortunes, the railroad stockholders are not getting much return from the money invested, but the millennium will not be far off when the railroad employes and the railroad managers and stockholders go into politics as one party to vote the same ticket.

MIGHTY NEAR TO A PANIC

New York's Money Center Shaken by an Unexpected Upheaval.

BANKS TRAVELING CLOSE TO THE HEARSE

Uneasy Feeling in Wall Street Resulting from the Failures That Have Lately Occurred — Conservative Institutions Have Much Worthless Paper.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 24.—The Tribune has the following from New York on the financial situation: The suspension of the National Bank of Deposit, the failure of a house which has been prominent in the toy trade with liabilities at $300,000, and the attachments that have been issued against the Domestic Sewing Machine company indicate that some of the reports which prevailed in Wall street last week were not without foundation. These troubles, it is believed here, are only the beginning of a series of financial embarrassments which will be made public one after another, and will probably last all summer. They will not come of a sudden probably, although some of the bankers are a little apprehensive that panicky conditions may prevail after the government's fiscal year begins in June. But the bent of opinion is that they will simply indicate the stringency of times, the depression of business, and the impossibility of procuring discounts with which to carry on business. Some of our large banks have already been quite severely hit within the last two weeks. They are institutions which are managed with exceeding care, and there is no likelihood that any of them will become embarrassed, as was the National Bank of Deposit. There are two, and perhaps three, which have loaned large amounts of money to institutions which have failed, and if it should happen that any one of these was supposed to be financially embarrassed, the report would certainly create a panic. They carried $1,500,000 of Cordage paper, and although they seem to think their loans will be paid, yet the fact that they have such discredit paper among their assets tends to make all bankers careful and suspicious. One of these banks is reported to be carrying $100,000 of the paper of the Domestic Sewing Machine company, and although that corporation insists that it is solvent and will meet every obligation as soon as it is due, yet the fact that a banking institution here has seen fit to levy attachments upon the property of the company has, of course, seriously shattered its credit. Then some of these banks had the paper of Ives, Blakely & Williams, which failed yesterday, one of them for nearly $40,000 and the other for nearly $30,000.

The items would be comparatively trivial as far as banks are concerned were it not for the fact that this makes the third time in the course of two days that they have been discovered to be traveling close to the hearse, as the expression is in Wall street, and the question is asked whether, if institutions as ably managed as those have been caught in this way, how many others of smaller consequence have been unfortunate.

A financier who has been in Washington for a day or two and has seen Mr. Cleveland, and I think Mr. Carlisle, brings word here that both the president and his secretary of the treasury now seem to understand that it would be unwise to pass any tariff law until the policy of the government in respect to silver is determined.

A MODOC POCAHONTAS.

How the Daughter of an Indian Chief Befriended the Whites.

Over fifty years ago there was born in that desolate region of southern Oregon, now known as the Lava Beds, an India girl, the daughter of Se Cot, a Modoc chief, says the San Francisco Examiner. Among the white men who had penetrated into the Modoc country a few years later in search for gold was a young Kentuckian named Frank Riddle. The beauty of the Indian girl had its effect on the white man, whose qualities were pleasing to the chief, and after the usual ceremonies incidental to an India marriage Wi-ne-ma and her white husband set up their own lodge. It was this marriage that strengthened the regard held for her white friends, and ever after she remained loyal to the race to which her husband belonged. The discovery of gold in the Klamath region drew many adventurers to that field, with the usual portion of the lawless element. In 1851 some emigrants who had been very aggressive toward the Modocs were put to death by the Indians, and the following year a band of whites left Yreka to punish the savages for the act. The avengers were led by Ben White, an old mountaineer, who had hunted and fought Indians with Kit Carson; Jim Beckwith, John Scott and Jim Bridger. After a long chase through the rough country, which was not productive of good results, the chiefs were invited to meet the whites and make a treaty. This they agreed to do, and the warring parties went into camp near each other on Lost river, the Indians outnumbering the white men by three to one. Early on the morning of the conference a young Modoc squaw, breathless, her clothing torn and her feet bleeding, came into the Wright camp and asked to see the leader. Her errand was to warn the invaders against treachery. The night before she learned at the council fire that her people intended to surround the white men during the conference and put them to death. Wright and his men met cunning with cunning. They went into ambush near the place of conference and when the unsuspecting Modocs fell into the trap but two escaped from the slaughter that ensued. This affair is known in the history of northern California as the Ben Wright massacre. The squaw who conveyed the timely warning to her white friends was Wi-ne-ma, the wife of Frank Riddle. This fact was never found out by her people, else her life would have been forfeited.

Twenty-one years passed. The Modocs were confined by the government to a reservation and treaties made with them which were repeatedly broken. The tribe were the prey of post traders, contractors and of almost every white man who came in contact with them. The only one of the hated white race in whom they had confidence was the late Judge Elijah Steele. To this man they went for counsel and advice, but in the lapse of time they even contemplated taking his life, and in the Indian mode of reasoning the death of a single white man erases the wrongs perpetrated by many. Sullen at first under their injuries, the Modocs were awakened to fury and declared vengeance on their oppressors. The memory of the Wright affair was kept keen by the older men of the tribe, and after a council of the chiefs the whites were apprised that war was at hand. Shortly after hostilities began the government appointed a peace commission to confer with the rebellious redskins and endeavor to make peace. In the meantime Riddle and other squaw men on the reservation used their influence toward a settlement of the difficulty, but to no effect.

The turbulent warriors led by Captain Jack were bent on a slaughter. When the peace commissioners arrived on the ground the Indians refused to treat with them. They did, however, finally agree to surrender to Judge Steele and two other men of that region and arranged to give up their arms the following day When Steele and his companions went to the agreed place of surrender not an Indian was in sight, and they returned to the military camp. Steele then agreed to go alone and interview the war chief. That night Steele went through an experience few men have endured. While talking to him in pacific terms, in the Chinook jargon, they were discussing in their own tongue the advisability of murdering their visitor. Steele understood sufficiently their language to comprehend his danger, but did not betray his knowledge. The chiefs finally decided to spare his life on condition of his bringing the commissioners and commanding officers of the troops to confer with them. But for the efforts of the brave squaw, Wi-ne-ma, war would have broken out long before. Many times she took the weapons from the hands of warriors bent on the destruction of settlers in the region, and it was she who warned the officers of the army of the trouble brewing. Her influence with her people began to wane as their rage against the whites increased.

Colonel Meacham, who was in command of the military post, was a humane man and did all in his power to right the wrongs of his dusky wards. This man Wi-ne-ma revered, and when the second peace commission was appointed did all in her power to prevent him from attending the council with the chiefs. She grasped his horse by the bridle, begging Meacham and Canby not to meet Jack and his band. When she found entreaty was in vain the devoted woman mounted her pony and rode with the illfated party to the place of meeting. The story of that meeting has been told many times. When Meacham was attacked by the bloodthirsty Sconchin, Wi-ne-ma threw herself on the savage and begged him to spare the life of her white friend. Others coming up, Wi-ne-ma ran from warrior to warrior, turning aside their weapons. At last one of many bullets struck Meacham senseless, and the quickwitted squaw turned aside the weapon aimed to finish his life, with the words "Him dead! No use shoot!" Sconchin tried to scalp Meacham, when Wi-ne-ma grasped the knife. The enraged buck struck her a terrible blow, almost knocking her senseless. Again tee wit of the woman came into play. "The soldiers are coming up," she cried, and the next moment a detachment of troops did appear.

For weeks the noble squaw nursed her friend Meacham, and at last, a cripple for life, and broken in health, she got him to his wife and family. Wi-ne-ma's only child, a son, died of consumption long after, and in a few years her husband followed. Colonel Meacham, in gratitude for the self-sacrifice and devotion of the little woman chief, used his limited means to help the condition of her people, with the usual results' Meacham has been dead eleven years and since that time his Indian friend has suffered hardships she should not have been called upon to endure. It was his desire that Wi-ne-ma should be provided for in her old age, and through the contributions of those who knew her story the little woman chief is passing the declining years of her life in comfort in the country of her birth.

A RAVING LION.

How a Woman Took a Lion for a Newfoundland Dog and Drove Him Off.

New York World: When the Barnum & Bailey circus left its winter quarters here in March for Madison Square garden, several animals were left behind. Some of these were forwarded as fast as their golden cages were completed, but a Numidian lion, an ibex and a few grayhounds remained. Last week the lion began to show signs of going mad. The keepers did not know what ailed him and called in Dr. McLellan, a veterinary surgeon.

Some quieting drugs were given to the king of beasts with his noonday meal, but the result was satisfactory only so far as his hind legs were concerned They became paralyzed. The lion roared and dashed against the iron bars of his cage, always dragging his hind legs about. He became more and more furious. He reached out and struck at his keepers. They tried to get water into his den, but the beast dashed the iron pans aside and roared and howled so incessantly that yesterday afternoon it was decided to kill him.

Dr. McLellan thought the best way to kill the lion would be to shoot him, and he secured a revolver from Chief of Police John Rylands for that purpose. Chief Rylands accompanied the doctor, and the keepers looked on, expecting to see the lion drop dead at the first shot. McLellan fired twice, but the shots only added to the lion's frenzy. He flew at the iron bars with such terrific force that they bent outwards and the lion became wedged between the twisted bars. Dr. McLellan than ran away.

The keepers seized the long iron prods used for poking meat into the den and tried to drive the lion back, but he was wedged too firmly to retreat. Chief Rylands picked up the revolver, walked up to the roaring lion, aimed at his eyes and fired three shots in quick succession. That ended the career of the lion.

During this excitement the ibex began to dash itself against the sides of its cage. It, too, had been doctored, because it had exhibited signs of madness. Mr. Bailey had ordered it killed in case it did not grow better. Chief Rylands reloaded his revolver and fired twice, but the ibex fought hard for its life and the shots only drove it into a frenzy. A rope was thrown over its horns and when its head was drawn down the keepers despatched it with an axe. The hides of both were sent today to the Smithsonian institution at Washington.

The lion was one of a litter of cubs born in captivity when the winter quarters were first established here. Its brother was the lion that escaped when the old wooden winter quarters burned several years ago, and ran into the cow house of Mrs. Christiana Gilligan. That good woman happened to go out to feed her cow and found the lion snuggled up beside it. She mistook the king of beasts for a Newfoundland dog and whacked him with an old hoe handle until he roared with pain and ran away. Mrs. Gilligan's heroism at once made her famous. The third lion of the same litter is still with the circus.

His Name Embossed.

A young spark, notorious for his conceit, was boasting in the presence of several gentlemen about the conquests he had gained over the female heart.

"Look," said he; "here's a handsome present I had from my last inamorata," at the same time handing round a beautiful cigar case.

All admired the article, which had an indorsement of its quality stamped upon it.

"Very nice gift," remarked one of the company. "I perceive your lady love even had your name put on the case."

"Well, that's queer," answered the boaster; "I never noticed it."

"Look again," rejoined the candid one. "The case is distinctly marked 'real calf.'"

No Peace.

Fritz Hufnagle is a professional gravedigger, who does not always pay his debts promptly. One day while he was hard at work digging down about five feet into the bowels of the planet he perceived a dark shadow between himself and the sun. Looking up he perceived his landlord. "Vat's madder now?" "I've just dropped around to see about last month's rent." "Mine Gott," exclaimed the unfortunate man, protruding his head from the hole in the ground, "a man has no peace even dot grave in. Vat a goontry! vat a peeples!"

Had Learned His Lesson.

"If that man's watch had run down and only needed winding," said the apprentice, "why didn't you wind it and hand it back to him?"

"You are no judge of human nature, my boy," said the old jeweler, "If I had done that I would have lost his trade forever."

And he put a dollar tag on it and hung it up in his window.

Startled the Spaniard.

Kate Field's Washington: One of the officers of the Pinta was found convulsed with laughter the other day, standing before a shop in Fourteenth street, New York. "What's the matter?" asked a friend, who feared the young Spaniard had been suddenly deprived of his senses. "Look! Look," gasped the son of Iberia, "they've named a new kind of corset after the Infanta!"

Opposed to Reform.

Browne—What became of Slicke, the famous robber, who was recently pardoned?

Smyles—They say he has reformed, but I don't believe it.

Browne—Why not?

Smyles—Because he is to run a hotel in the Catskills this summer.

Driving the Brain

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