THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1894-TWELVE PAGES. 10 HOW CUSTER MET HIS DEATH Most of them are engaged in farming, or, teaming, or work of some sort, and they are QUAINT LIFE IN MONTEREY quite prosperous, They trooped up into the room where the Examiner's photographic work is done. It is pretty high up, and they were able to look all over the city, see the bay and Oak-land beyond. But not an exclamation of Why They Got Married. Curious Characteristics of the People of a Stand-and-Look-Backward Gives a Graphic Mexican City. Account of the Celebrated Massacre. and beyond. But not an exchangion of surprise escaped them. They had never seen anything like it before, but they took every-thing as a matter of course. They did not seem to quite understand the big balloon Have you ever heard the story, full of love and pride and glory "John," said she, "Look not so lonely, don't you know I love you only? How a pair of happy sweethearts made their minds up to get wed? Let us banish all forebodings, and be happy while we may, A LAND OF PERPETUAL SPRINGTIME BRAVES WOULD HAVE SPARED HIS LIFE While the twilight shades are falling and the whipporwill is calling In the garden sat sweet Mary, bright and gay as any fairy hovering over Central park, but they asked Free Coinage, Cheap Labor and High-Priced With Shorn Locks He Was Not Recognized And beside her John was sitting, listening to the words she said. Stand-and-Look-Backward was Let us lay our plans together for our happy wedding day." taken Necessities-Music, Cigarettes, Piety through the city prison the day after he came to San Francisco, and he told his -Soldiers Had Trouble Putting Cartand Sombreros the Naridges Into Their Guns-Inciyoung men that they must not drink or they would have to go there. tional Traits. dents of the War. 18 Contraction and a second GENERAL EARLY'S CAREER. General Jubal Anderson Early, who was in The first important city one enters upon Stand-and-Look-Backward is chief of the his 75th year at the time of his recent death, was a Virginian by birth. He was graduated at the United States Military "Ah." said John, "for that I'm longing; NOW, DEAR FREEDS, YOUARE As through town you go a-shopping, ABOUT TO BEGIN MARRIED LIFE, TAKE MY. ADVICE - BUY YOUR FURNITURE going into Mexico is Monterey. It is said to Into various places dropping, Still diffigartenings come thronging, In Dakota they call him be the most Americanized town in the reacademy in 1837, appointed a lieutenant of artillery, and assigned to duty at Fort Monpublic, but it is really impossible to notice "Scoop," but that's only for convenience. You find the People's Furn & Carpet Co.'s Everything is so expensive wheresoe'er PEOPLES FURMITURE & CARPET CO." "Scoop" and his wife, his wife's aunt, his any such effect upon the people. Although roe, Va. He saw service in the Florida war in 1837-38, and in the latter year re-Sign above their door. I chapce to roam, within 170 miles of our frontier it is more_ signed from the army and began the pracforeign than most any city in Europe. And although I've got some money, Where all furniture they sell you, tice of law in Virginia. Subsequently he became a member of the legislature and The streets of Cairo, as we saw them at 0 You can ask, any one can tell you, Still not quite enough, my honey, the fair, are not more curios than those of Monterey, with the houses built out to the For a small deposit and a promise, you sidewalks, which form two walls on either

And all goods they sell at prices That the lightest purse entices-Stoves and carpets, beds and bedding, Dining room and parlor sets. Everything in choice selection, Set apart for your inspection, There you purchase goods at bargains That can never bring regrets.

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"So, dear John," said pretty Mary, "things don't look so contrary There's a bright and golden future yet in store for me and you, And though we can't afford a carriage, let us not put off our marriage Our happiness completed shows what the People's Furniture and Carpet Co. ca do.

America's Largest and Most Progressive House Furnishers.

Easy Terms. \$10 worth of goods, \$1.00 per week or \$4.00 per month. \$25 worth of goods, \$1.50 per week or \$6.00 per month. \$50 worth of goods, \$2.00 per week or \$8.00 per month. \$75 worth of goods, \$2.50 per week or \$10.00 per month. \$100 worth of goods, \$4.00 per week or \$15.00 per month

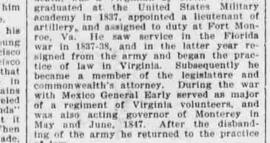


Presents for All. With every purchase of \$5 and over An Imported Souvenir. With every purchase of \$10 and over A World's Fair Portfolio Containing 116 photographs of every-thing that was interesting in the White City. It is well bound and is without question the finest, most complete port-folio of the World's Fair yet issued. With every purchase of \$25 and over A Nice Rug. With every purchase of \$75 and over A Pretty Rocker. With overy purchase of \$100 and over A Beautiful Pair of Lace Curtains.

Formerly People's Mammoth Installment House.

The millionaire and the mer- and their customs. He delivered a sermon in Jerusalem. chant live alike-both have everything they

MANUFACTURES OF THE COUNTRY



square, having space in the center for a garden. These buildings are of solid masonry, with walls never less than two feet thick, with ceilings, roofs and floors of cement. one could not burn them if he tried, there is no such thing as a fire department, or insurance companies. A logical Mexican told me that insurance companies were the cause and fires the effect of insuring.

Even a causal observer perceives that there are three classes of Mexicans. The fiern, or Indian, who wears little more cloth-In June, 1864, General Lae had massed his ops around Richmond and was opposed Grant. Just then Hunter appeared at Grant. ing than nature has given him. The halfthe lower end of the valley and, dashing up the turnpike, passed Strasburg, Woodstock, New Market and Harrisonburg. The fed-crals had never been higher up the valley than Harrisonburg, and Hunter pushed on breed, who dresses gorgeously in buckskin garments, and a hat as heavily ladened with gold and silver as his pocketbook can afford. The third are of pure Spanish blood and are really the lords of creation, as most of them received large grants of land dur-ing the Spanish rule and still own many exto Staunton. Then he made for Lexington, and on toward Lynchburg. General Lee realized the great danger this advance, suc-cessfully carried out, meant, and determined to send a troop into the valley to deal with a day, which is equal to 35 cents in our money at the present price on exchange. As yet I have not been able to find living Hunter and prevent his return to Washing-ton. The work required a commander with any cheaper here than in any place in the United States. Of course the laboring man decision, energy and rapidity of movement, and for it General Early was selected. must live cheaper, but his wants are few.

Lynchburg, and Hunter retired down the

Early won a victory at Monocacy in July, 1864, and then pushed on toward Washing-ton. At one time, it is said, he was so close that the fire of his skirmishers could be heard at the white house. Early concluded he was not strong enough to take the city. and on the night of July 12 began to retreat Soon after this be made a raid into Pennsyl vania and burned Chambersburg. Sheridan was then sent against him, and

at Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek Early sustained staggering defeats, while in March, 1865, he was totally routed and his army dispersed at Waynesboro by Custer. In consequence of these disasters Early was relieved by Lee. After the close of the war General Early

spent some time in Europe, and on his re-turn resumed the practice of law in Rich-He subsequently took up his resimond. dence in New Orleans, alternately with Lynchburg, Va., where, with General Beauregard he became a manager of the Louisi-ana State lottery. He was president of the Southern Historical society, and in 1867 pub-liabed a pamphlet entitled "A Memoir of the Last Year of the War for Independence in the Confederate States." the Confederate States."

DESTROYING A BLOCKADE RUNNER. In the March issue of Blue and Gray "Union

tells the following story of a gallant exploit of a boat's crew of the Hartford, under the guns of Fort Morgan, Mobile bay: On the night of August 1 an English block-

of law. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the confederate service as a colonel Commanded a brigade at Bull Run, and in the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, was wounded mortally, according to first reports. In May, 1863, he commanded the division that held the lines at Fredricksburg, while General Lee was fighting the battle of Chan-cellorsville. For this he was made a major general. He also commanded a division at Gettysburg. In 1864 he was ordered to the Gettysburg. valley of the Shenandoah.

At that time the general was commanding Eweil's corps, and with it he was moved to

Mexican is that he is constantly going to church. They are really very pious people. Every time they pass a church or funeral they reverently take off their hats and repeat a short prayer. In the churches there are no pews, so the attendants at mass kneel on the bare floors throughout the ser-

wheel on the bare hours the source the set wheelow the set of the set of the set of the set of the kneeling there, with their heads bowed in silent prayer and their bright red zurapas hanging loosely over their shoulders, while their costly hats lie on the floor beside them. In trips a little maid, followed by her servant carrying a dainty silken pillow, and there beside a bare-footed peon kneels when the pray. Oh! so different from our way, where money has its own house of

worship and the poor are left to God and to shift for themselves. The Mexicans are said to be great drinkers, but as yet I have failed to see any of them intoxicated. The only drunken man 1 have seen since my arrival was from lowa, and I was told he had not been here long enough to get sober. However, the Mexican is a perpetual smoker. There are only two places where you do not see him with a sigarette in his mouth, these are church and the theater.

theater rolled and lighted a cigarette No sooner had he commenced his smoke than a policeman tapped him on the shoulder and requested him to call the following morning on the judge and pay the usual fine for such offenses. This little act

Though to wed we're in no hurry, Still the sooner we are settled, 'twill be Best for you and L. I can tell you where the place is That all Omaha graces,

68 The prices are not high.

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many more.



Loafer band of the Brule Sioux at the Rosebud agency.

little daughter, Yellow Horse, and five young Sloux braves have arrived in San Francisco from South Dakota, says the San Francis from South Darota, says the one function Examiner. This is the first journey that Stand-and-Look-Backward ever made in which he availed himself of railroad trains and ferry boats. Of course he has traveled thousands of miles through the "bad lands" thousands of miles through the "bad lands" of Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, but it was always on the back of a pony. When he came to a river he either had to wade, swim or raft across it, so now, although not given to undue confidences, he expressed considerable surprise at all the white people he had seen and the wonderful ways they had of doing things. He says that he had been told by some of his more traveled friends of the great number of palefaces, and he had even been close enough to a rail-road to see the swiftly passing trains, but he had never quite believed all the stories he had never quite believed all the stories of his acquaintances, and he was not quite sure of the philosophy and use of engines and cars. Now he has seen for himself, and is satisfied.

Stand-and-Look-Backward is a kind of stand-and-Look-Backward is a kind of man very rarely met with off a reservation nowadays—a full-blooded Sloux. He is a splendid specimen of the plains Indian, almost unspoiled by contact with white men. After one sees Plutes or Washoes, or Diggers from California and Nevada, one is tempted to remark that Fennimore Cooper and the rest of the American story makers who have written of the "noble red men" didn't know much about the subject; or, if they did, they surrounded him with a great deal of imaginary glory. But when one becomes acquainted with Stand-and-Look-Backward and looks at the tall, handsome young men that accompany him, there is some temptation to believe that the complimentary things the novelists have written were nearly true.

Years ago "Scoop" was a "bad Indian." He spent nearly all of the first part of his life on the warpath. When he was not fighting the whites he was doing battle with other Indians. Now he says he has for-gotten all that sort of thing and only does what the Great Father at Washington tells him. He did not join in the Pine Ridge out-break, although two or three of the young men who were with him were in the midst of the battle.

SCOOP'S VERSION OF THE MASSACRE. But what makes "Scoop" a more inter-esting character than an ordinary Indian, esting character than an ordinaty initial, is the fact that he took part in the battle of the Little Big Horn, where Custer and 300 men of his command were killed. The histories all refer to that fight as the "Custer Massaere.' 'Scoop'' was only 26 years old then. He

is 43 now. At that time he was not a chief. His description of the fight, although brief, is interesting. He speaks of his share in the encounter with reluctance, how-ever, evidently with some lurking fear that even at this late day the government might punish him for it.

"There were a great many Indians," he began, through his interpreter, Colonel Jor-dan. "I cannot count them, even the lodges. We cannot read nor write, and it is very hard for us to tell numbers. But there were a great many." Here "Scoop" counted awhile on his fingers as though trying to 6 6 . \$200 worth of goods, \$5.00 per week or \$20.00 per month.

To meet the merchant's high prices When we furnish up our home. "Then," said Mary, "do not worry,

. Where the, e's furniture in plenty, and

Can buy goods at their store.

imate, but at length shook his head as if it were a vain attempt. There were nine tribes, and the young

"There were nine tribes, and the young men were all very angry. They were strong young men and great fighters. Crazy Horse and Gall were the chiefs in command. All of the braves wanted to capture Custer alive. We called him 'Long Hair,' and knew that there was not one of us any braver than he. That is why we did us any braver than he. That is why we did not want to kill him. So we all looked for the man with long hair who sat up straight his horse and looked very fine. But we could not see him.

Here the interpreter explained that just Here the interpreter explained that just before the fight Custer's wife had asked him to cut his hair, because she thought his long locks would make him conspleuous and a prominent mark for the Indian rifles. "First the solders came upon us in a small band. We attacked them, and they were afraid. They ran. We pursued them and took their rifles away. Afterwards we used them to kill the other soldiers. They were cowards. They did not fight at all, but were like dogs. We could have beaten them with sticks." Colonel Jordan explained that this refer-

Colonel Jordan explained that this reference was to Major Reno's detachment which Custer had ordered to attack the Indians from one side and divert their attention until he could get around and attack them on the other.

on the other. "After the first soldiers ran the others advanced against us. A tall man with a buckskin coat rode in front. We thought he was Custer, but he did not have the long hair and so we shot at him. These men were all brave. They would not run. They fought hard, but there were too many of us. We killed them all, but there were only eighteen Indians killed. There seemed to be something the matter with the soldiers' mus. They could not put cartridges in They could not put cartridges in It was a big fight, but we killed them. them all. "But that was all when I was a young

"But that was all when I was a young man. I will never put on the war paint again. Now I want to be a quiet man. I have my family and I see that it is not right to fight. I do not talk of that fight be-cause it sounds like boasting. I have never spoken so much about it before." All this was not told in a minute, nor in the exact order in which it is written here.

Stand-and-Look-Backward spoke a sen-tence in his deep guttural voice, which was nevertheless not unmusical, and then he would take a puff or two at the cigarette which he had rolled for himself, his eyes looking away off as though he saw all over again the flerce fight that he was describing. again the herce light that he was describing. Then suddenly he would begin again. He gesticulated with great animation, telling nearly as much by signs as he did by words. He has a wonderfully strong face. The nose is of the ideal Indian type. His brown eyes are large, bright and keen, his fore-head high, his hair straight, long and well combed

combed.

LO CHEWS GUM.

"Scoop" manifests the utmost contempt for the Nevada Washoes and Plutes. He saw some of their miserable wickiups from the train as he came through the Sagebrash state, and inquired about them. When told that they were dwellings of Indians he elacillated "High! We give our dogs better houses " houses.

houses." And it is true. Colonel Jordan says that Stand-and-Look-Backward is one of the most famous of Indian farmers. He has 640 acres under cultivation, owns a frame house, im-proved farming tools and has his borses and wagons.

On his breast there hangs a great silver medal, with the head of Andrew Johnson on one side and an inscription on the other. This was presented to his father, Crow Eagle, while on a visit to the president in 1865. The five Brule Sloux with Ha-Ki-Kla-

Nazin, as "Scoop" spells his name in Sioux, are a fine looking lot of young bucks. They are all over six feet, straight as trees, with are all over six feet, straight as trees, with keen black eyes and complexions in which there is just a tinge of copper. Spotted Owl is the oldest. He, too, was at the Custer-fight, and there is a scar on his check that shows where he was wounded there. Then there is Black Fire Heart. One Star, Black Spotted Horss and Yellow Hawk. All wear brilliant red and blue jackets, which cost \$3 a yard at the agency, beaded yests, feathers in their hair and other finery. When they came down to the Examiner

When they came down to the Examiner office to have their photographs made every one was vigorously chewing gum. Colonel Jordan, who, when he is at home, is the post trader, says he sells carloads of gum to the Indians.

Three of the young men were in the Pine Ridge affair-Black Spotted Horse, Yellow Hawk and One Star. But they are good Indians now. In fact, they declare that all the Sioux are perfectly contented

ade runner, favored by circumstances, ran through the fleet, but was pressed so closely by pursuing gunboats that, running too near to the land, her keel took the bottom at a point close under the guns of Morgan. Far-ragut was much annoyed by the circumthem. stance, and ordered an expedition to be formed, composed of two boats from each ship, amounting to 100 men, who, under cover of darkness, pulled in for the beach. At 3 o'clock they returned, reporting that

they could not find the wreck. Farragut summoned his aid, Lleutenant Watson. "Watson, take my barge and a dozen men go in there and destroy that blockade runner." Watson required no second bidding; he loved such work. The larger expedition re-tired chagrined, while the crew of the barge, with white covers on their caps to dis-tinguish them from the enemy, armed with cutlasses and revolvers, pulled at a swinging stroke straight for the entrance to the confederate works. The fort loomed up through the darkness, stern and forbidding, while a sharp lookout for the hull of the blockader was maintained. She was discovered by a was maintained. She was discovered by a keen-eyed young topman, lying in the deep shadows of an angle of the fort. There was no delay or nonsense about it; no appealing to the men to fight manfully. There was no occasion for that with the men of the Hartford. The barge was headed direct for her, the men boarding just forward of the starboard paddle-box. The demoralized crew were driven in all directions, many seeking safety in flight ashore, giving the alarm to the garrison. With dextrous hands the sailors strewed combustibles in various parts of the vessel, and placing a large tank of powder in the midst of the machinery, the powder in the midal of the machinery, the dorch was applied. Fort Morgan had now opened a plunging fire, and as the barge pulled off shore, fiames burst from all por-tions of the doomed craft, revealing a com-pany of soldiers advancing at a double-quick down the broad baseb. But the graws had down the broad beach. But the game had slipped through their fingers. The shot from the fort made the water boil and foam around the barge, but none struck her, and as the first red streaks of dawn tinged the east, Watson reported his mission to the admiral

as accomplished.

A MIDNIGHT INVADER. In the spring of 1862, writes a correspond In the spring of 1805, white a contestant ent of the St. Louis Republic, our company (C) with others were formed in different parts of the good state of Arkansas. We were armed with double-barreled shotguns, home-made knives—made of old crosscut saws, files and the like-and we looked dan-gerous. We were camped in an old store-house in Helena waiting for orders, and house in Helena waiting for orders, and discipline, and whataver it required to make the Twenty-third Arkansas regiment. In our house we had room in the corners to stack our guns and knives and other bag-gage, and we had hauled some shucks and hay and put over the floor for bedding. Then when we all had our back down of hay and put over the floor for bedding. Then, when we all had our beds down at night, we had the floor pretty well covered up with men. Now, on the south side of our building we had windows, and in the east end a double door. On the north side there were no windows, and in the west end there were none. There was a friendly cow, belonging to a German barkeeper near by, and she would come and steal our shucks

and hay when we were outside cooking and eating. On this particular night the moon was shining in through our windows and the old cow climbed in at the door and made her way on and on until she had reached the back of the house, no one thinking or caring anything about the cow. Perhaps she was two hours or more making her way over, around and through the men, but in course of time she stepped on some one up in the dark corner, and he gave a scream for mercy. Then the old cow took the nearest route for the door, regardless of men, blank-kets or any of the implements of war kets or any of the implements of war. The men prayed, yelled and cursed. Some ran off to the river, some one way and some

another, and day dawned on us before we all got settled back to alsep. We had, if I remember correctly, 108 men in our company. We went through the war and surrendered with about eighteen men. We saw the elephant at many places, but the members of company C were never scared worse than they were by that cow at Helena.

An Important Point.

Indianapolis Journal: "This is the queer-est report of suicide I ever saw," said Mrs. Wickwire, as she laid down her newspaper. "What's the matter with it?" asked Mr. Wickwire

"Why it says the man took three grains "Why it says the man toos theory much of morphine, but it doesn't say how much he paid for it. I have been reading the pa-pers for years, but I never saw the price of the drug omitted before."

goes to show the authority the police possess. A man requested to call on a police judge would have little effect on our rowdy element, but here the police are so strong and active it would be impossible to avoid

Last night a man seated in front of me at

side as far as the eye can reach, as there is

not a vacant lot in Monterey. The houses are built around the block in form of a

ODDITIES OF THE PEOPLE.

PEWLESS PIETY.

One of the most peculiar things about the

As the houses are built to stay and

A DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE.

Monterey is the veritable land of perpet-ual spring time. Frosts are unknown and the thermometer ranges from 60 degrees to 85 degrees throughout the year. In my opinion this is a vasily superior climate to California, as it is devoid of fogs and has no long rain spells, as they do there. Here all the tropical fruits grow in great abund-ance with the exception of the banana, which does not grow here with the success it does farther south. The oranges, however, which are best at this time of the year, are the sweetest I have ever tasted.

There are but two houses in this whole clty of 50,000 inhabitants which are pro-vided with a means of heating. These are the two American hotels, each of which contains a stove about the size of a cracker box. These are looked upon as curiosities by the natives. All classes of Mexicans join in the dread of the cold. It is very funny to see the natives shiver and shake when the ther-mometer drops down to 60 decreas shows

mometer drops down to 60 degrees above. They wrap their heads in their blankets and never seem to have a thought about their feet and legs, which are always bare. They remind one of the proverbial ostrich who hides its head and fancies it cannot be seen. The wealthy gentleman wears long cloaks with hoods attached and lined with some gaudy plush. At night, unless it is positively suffocating, these hoods are drawn up over the head and the cloak is thrown over the shoulder in the form of a Roman loga. They are very picturesque, but on a dark night one's mind naturally turns to sneak thieves and assassins as you see a man cross the street and enter a portico unannounced. How many Don Juans have I not seen under those mysterious cloaks? No telling, for I am told Mexico abounds with them.

THE MEXICANS ARE MUSICIANS. There is no such thing as a music hater

in this southern republic, as every Mexican is a born musician, and one cannot help but admire their music. Last night I heard a band coming up the street, so I stepped out on my balcony expecting to see a large military band, as the music was exquisite. But to my surprise I saw a crowd of ragged fellows coming along like a flock of sheep, some were in the street, others on the sidewalks, glancing into the shop windows as they passed, while one was stealing a ride on a street car. Yet, with all this indifference, their music was superb, music that would have done honor to Sousa and musicians that the late Gil-more would have been proud of. This band of ragamuffins could have climbed a mountain playing better music than our bands ever dreamed of.

At the "Thetro del Progress" I heard on our modern melodramas set to music. The acting was poor, and the actors were continually prompted, but the music was catchy and in all parts exhibited that strange, weird melody existent in all Mexican music. The orchestra accompanying this opera was

The orchestra accompanying this opera was as good as the one in the Metropolitan opera house of New York. This statement is in itself broad, but when I say that the house held not more than \$300, it seems incred-ible, yet it is a fact. I am told that even the best musicians get but little better pay than the common mechanic, and that some of the wealthy families have full explored of the wealthy families have full orchestras for their own private use.

MEXICAN MONEY.

The Mexican dollar will buy as much in Mexico as it ever did, yet within a few years it has decreased in value nearly 75 per cent. Our money is the real standard by which all transactions are entered into. At present exchange on United States is at a premium of 95 per cent. That is, one of our dollars is worth a dollar ninety-five in Mexican money. This is undoubtedly due to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and this is what we could reasonably expect if our Colorado neighbors had their way. How would our laboring men like to work all day for \$1.50, which, in reality, is worth only 75

I hired a drayman to do some hauling for me, and his charges were 1 real, or 1216 cents, which is really worth but 6 cents in ients? our money. This real would buy him two rides on the street car, one loaf of bread or one glass of beer. The price of labor is cheap, but the price of necessities are not correspondingly low. However, the labor-

ble difference between them is in the rich-Mexicans wear shoes, but with a \$25 sombero and a 25-cent suit of clothes they all look alike to a stranger.

THE POLICE AND SOLDIERY.

To become a policeman seems to be the height of every Mexican's ambition, and they do make excellent guardians of the peace. As a rule they are small men-all Mexicans are undersized-but their arms make them and carrying small dark lanterns, walk the streets. These lanterns they occasionally turn upon the faces of the passersby and question them about the business that brings them out so late. It is not well to be suspected, because they will arrest a man upon the slightest provocation. Even the ordinary drunkard is lodged in the city prison. The soldiers do not compare favorably with ours. They are smaller and not so well equipped, but they are hardy, used to long marches, as the number of petty revolutions here keep them in practice, and when it comes to fighting they are said to be daunt-

less soldiers. Yesterday I saw a company of them bathing in an aqueduct; their cop-per-colored skins fairly glistened in the sunper-colored skins fairly glistened in the sun-light. They were all quite naked and a better built lot of men I never saw. Their legs are always large and muscular. As I watched a party of women come upon the bridge and seemed to be quite as interested as I was. Their comments, which were from a purely artistic standpoint, were, to A. E. M. say the least, amusing.

BROTHERHOOD MEETING.

Impressive Service of Associate Mission Chapter at St. John's Last Evening.

The meeting of city chapters of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, a preliminary announcement of which appeared in our columns a few days since took place at St. John's Episcopal church Thursday. The full seating capacity of the church was taxed commodate the large congregation present.

The exercises were characterized by great spirit and earnestness. The service of induction of associate mis-The service of induction of associate mis-sion chapter proved most interesting and im-pressive. The candidates numbered eleven and the usual ritual service of the Brother-hood was carried out. The sermon was de-livered by Rov. John Williams of St. Barna-bas and his subject. "The Working Classes and the Christ," under the skillful handling of this popular preacher, proved a fitting theme for the occasion. The short ad-dresses by Messrs. H. B. Chamberlain and J. W. Baitin were earnest and pointed ex-I. W. Battin were earnest and pointed ex-

hortations to Brotherhood men to do the work to which they are pledged. The musical portion of the program was carefully selected and rendered with vigor, the special selections being as follows: Processional "Onward Christian Solitors" The special selections bring as follows: Processional, "Onward Christian Soldier;" anthem, "O! Mother, Dear Jerusalem;" Brotherhood hymn, "Jesus Calls Us O'er the Tumult," hymn, "Love Divine, All Love Ex-celling," recessional, "Sing Allelula Forth in Duteous Praise."

Service at Castellar.

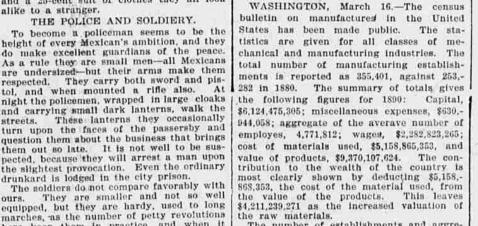
Rev. Dr. Thomas Marshall, field secretary of the Presbyterian foreign mission, was greeted by an interested audience in the Castellar Presbyterian church last night. Dr. Marahali is in the city for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures before

the Presbyterian Theological seminary. The gentleman described his journey to Yokohama and related the interesting incldents encountered on the way to Japan. He spok of the missionary work the spok of the interioutry work in that country and stated that the first Christian work began in that country in 1859. Previous to that date people who pro-feased Christianity were beheaded, and the natives were worshipers of idols and images.

images. In 1872 only ten people had been bap-tized in the Christian faith, but now there were 37,000 followers of the true faith. Japan has 150,000 Christian people and in Tokio there are seventy-two places of wor-ship. The doctor said that there were 1,500 missionaries, 135 schools, 17,000 baptized children and 532 churches with 50,000 mem-bers in Pokin.

rides on the street car, one load of bread or one glass of beer. The price of labor is cheap, but the price of neccessities are not correspondingly low. However, the labor-ing man has but few wants, and as the rich man's education in enjoying the luxuries of life has been neglected, his wants are not

Census Bulletin Giving Interesting Facts About the West.



The number of establishments and aggregate capital invested in seventeen western states is as follows: Arizona,6,629,California, ,923, \$146,797,102; Colorado, 1,519, \$26,651,840; Idaho, 140, \$1,048,916; Indian Territory, 20 Rando 29; Iowa, 7,440, \$77,513,097; Kansar,
4,701, \$3,926,002; Missouri, 14,045, \$189,226,-422; Montana, 289, \$4,203,794; Nebraska,
3,014, !\$37,550,508; Nevada, 95, \$1,211,269; New Mexico, 127, \$965,938; Oklahoma, 72, \$95,511; Oregon, 4,523, \$32,122,051; Dakota, 499, \$3,207,765; Utah, 511, Sout \$6,583. 022; Washington, 1,543, \$34,369,735; Wyom ing, 190, \$1,411,184.

WHILE HAZE SLEPT.

Young Noland Telis How He Escaped from the Chief of Detectives.

A. Noland, the young man who escaped from Sergeant Haze, was brought back last night. He waived a preliminary hearing in police court this forenoon,, and was bound over to the district court in the sum of \$900 In speaking about his escape to a Bereporter this morning, Noland said: "As the reporter this morning, Notand said. As the train neared South Omaha, I noticed that Haze was fast asleep. The officer's little boy was asleep on the chairs directly behind us. I was slitting next to the window. When the train slowed up a little I climbed over the seat in front of me, took my hat from the rack and walked out of the car. I struck out for the could be fast as my large could out for the country as fast as my legs could carry me.

"At one farm I saw a farmer milking cows, and went up and asked him to take my handcuffs off. He told me he was afraid eff do it, as it would get him into trouble. How-ever, he suggested that I get a piece of wire and try to unlock the things. I found a wire, and after considerable work managed to unlock both cuffs. I headed for Piatts mouth, and when I crossed the river, I threw the "darbles" into the water and went on. After remaining several hours in Platts-mouth I struck out south, and intended to keep away from Weeping Water, but after wards decided to go to my relatives there and get some money. That was a bad mis-take, for as soon as I showed up the mar-shal grabbed me."

Mayor Will Arbitrate.

NEW YORK, March 16 .- The Steinway street railway employes in Long Island city, who struck yesterday against a reduction of wages, resumed this morning and the mat-ters in dispute will be referred to the arbitration of Mayor Sanford.

Bought an Empress' Crown.

NEW YORK, March 16 .- It is current talk that Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt has bought a wonderful crown which once adorned the brow of Empress Eugenie. For the crown Mrs. Vanderbilt paid \$509,000 It contains 2,000 stones.

Name and Address. Frank Mandefield, Omaha. Lizzie Blubaugh, Omaha. Cora Morrison, Wolbach, Neb. J. H. Henrichsen, Omaha. Annie Brandt, Omaha. patches received by New York merchants, Admiral de Mello is at lla Grande, sixty-eight miles south of Rio, with the Aquidabar and Republica. first reported. The farm is not overflowed and \$10,000 will make the dam good in time to provide water for irrigation.

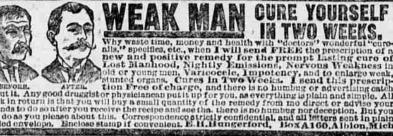
Struck a Sand Dyke,

POMEROY, O., March 16 .- The tow boat Wash Honshell struck the sand dyke last night with an 800-ton cargo of steel rails. will probably break in two and sink in deep water.

Indians Take a Furlough.

clares that Hawaii may code Pearl Harbor to Great biritain in the event of the United Orders were issued yesterday by General States proving unfriendly to the provisional Brooke, commander of the Department of government.





THE

GREAT

Platte, granting a furlough to twenty. six of the Indians of Troop L. Sixth United States cavalry, stationed at Fort Niobrara, At the expiration of the furlough the Indians will be discharged from the service. Tried to Destroy the Fleet.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 16 .- The of icers of the Nictheroy charge the Brazilian officers of the fleet with repeated attempts to destroy the machinery and guns of the ships brought from the United States. Twice during the passage from Bahia the Itapas' lights were hidden and the Victoria tried to ram the Nictheroy. The vessel narrowly escaped this danger b the promptness of the officer of the deck. On three occasions false signals were sent to the engineer when the vessel was in a dangerous place, and the ship had a very

Astor Elected to the Carlton Club.

the London clubs., Its members are dis-

tinetly aristocratic and the qualifications for membership, up to the present, have been that the candidate must be an Eng-

quite recently. The Carlton club plies the conservative campaign throughout the country.

and yestorday:

th Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were is-

Reports Were Exaggerated.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, March 16 .- The re-

ent dam disaster was not so serious as at

Will Cede Pearl Harbor to England.

from Honolulu say that President Dolo da-

LONDON, March 16 .- Advices received

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderini discovery of the are. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America. narrow escape. For Falsifying Matrimonial Records. CITY OF MEXICO, March 16 .- Churches 0 and legal circles are agog over the arrest of a leading citizen of Coyoacan, Rev. Father violante, civil judge and a member of the Violante, civil judge and a member of the city council, for falsifying the matrimonial records of the civil registry in fraudulently recording the marriage of Mrs. Lorenza Flores with Manuel Violante, who died May 3, 1893. The dates of two other minutes were falsified in order to make dates corre-spond. Father Violante was until recently the spiritual confessor of Senora Diaz, wife of the president of the resultic. in 20 days. DEFORE LOST AFTER

of the president of the republic

LONDON, March 16 .- Mr. William Walorf Astor has been elected a member of the Carlton club, the most exclusive of all

or interaction of the candidate must been that the candidate must be admitted until liberal unionists have been admitted until liberal unionists have been admitted until union the campaign funds

Hudyan.

Hudyan 13 putely vege-table.

Prematureness . of the discharge

Cures

MANHOOD

Hudyan stops

2 2 2

EXAMPLOOD Constipation, Dizzine's, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twach ug of the cyca and other parts. Strengthe's, invigorates and fonce the entire system. Hodyan enres Debility, Nervouane's, Emissions, and covelopes and restores weak organs. Palus in the back, lorses by day of night are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endermennes. Transitutioness means impotency in the first fage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrentiess. Is can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Haidyan. The new discovery was made by the Special-ities a symptom of seminal weakness. It is use of Haidyan. The new discovery was made by the Special-ities of the old famous transmiss. Sold for \$1.00 a package or a packages f r \$6.00 (plain seeded barents, Written guarantic spixen for a cure. If you buy six horses and are not entirely cured, is more will be sense to you free of all charges. Bend for circultars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE 1032 MARKET ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

This (Saturday) evening Miss Maida Craigen and Mr. Frederick, Paulding, tro stars who are known the country over as being foremost in their profession, will play a return engagement at Boyd's theater, presenting the social drama, "A Duel of

Mr. G. Kahn, representative of the Con-ried-Ferenczy Comic Opera company, is in the city. His attraction will come to the Boyd for three nights, commencing Thurs-day, March 22, presenting "The Tyrolcan," and "The Laughing Heirs."

Mello Located

NEW YORK, March 16 .- According to dis-