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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: TUESDAY OCTOBER, 12, 1897.

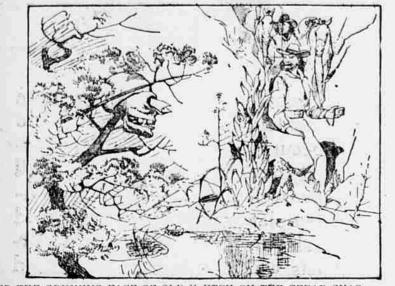
As Fine a Desperado as Ever Cut a Throat or Feasted on Snakes.

OF EPSUM WASH BOSS KILLER Story of His Transformation Into

Good Indian_How Itls Spirit Haunted and Rooted the

father ruled. roadless country, filled with high mountains, dark canyons and deep and rapid rivers. Between the hills are verdant vales, notably the valley of the San Juan, where countless tree to be eaten up allve," said the spokes- throughout the empire. German thrift is herds feed and wax fat. Here, for the last | man. four or five years, old Hatch and his band of red robbers have made life a burden to stockmen and the cattle business a losing game. They were mostly renegade Utes. Hatch FRIGHTENING THE GANG.

himself was a troublesome mixture of the Ute, Mexican, diot Tamolla and white man. He was short and stout, with a thick neck in their retreat had seen the fight and the and an ugly dark, round face that was fall of the desperate leaser, and now from the and an exarted like the face of a Gerseamed and scarred like the face of a Ger-man student. He was an outlaw; a des-put himself at the head of the gang, and they and from their homes, all such apparently perado pure and simple; a quick impulse. filed out over the foothills. but dead shot, and he ruled his band, not with an iron hand, but with an iron rod seace pipe was brought, and when young Hatch had eaten the heart of an owl and the head of a rattlesnake, he then swallowed with an iron hand, but with an iron rod with a hole in it. He was the one supreme judge who passed upon the agts of his arso-clates and from his decision there was no appeal. Hatch was quite a drunkard in his arkaw-Kaw was declared chief of the Red pand of Robbe's. way, but he never allowed his men to drink | Eand of Robbers. way, but he never allowed his men to drink while on duty. Once a Navalo, who had joined the gang, grew groggy while on picket duty. He slept the night away and up into the morning, an i when old Hatch found him so he had him lashed to the cedar tree against which he reposed, and then stole softly away, leaving the luckless Navajo to be rudely awakehed by a band of gaunt wolves that were already hanging about the thought how the Navajo would writhe and though the to the reposed and then and tongues. They believe this," he went on. "and if we can cause old Hatch to move about from place to place they will know he's after them and it to outry." The gang would camp, the half-breed ar-gued, near the springs. "Hoss-Shot-Em" porings, they are called, because a crazy indian camped there for weeks and shot all the borses, wild and tame, that came there to drink. He fancied that horses were evil spirits, and se the Indians never kill a perwhile on duty. Once a Navalo, who had joined the gang, grew groggy while on picket



FOUND THE GRINNING FACE OF OLD H UTCH ON THE CEDAR SNAG.

tree that stood at the head of Epsum Wash. Doubtless, if you are passing that way, you may see them there still: The boy-a mere youth—who had run away from home to be-come a cowboy, who was our guide across this wild waste of the world's ballast, who showed us the bones and told this tale, was bimself murdered by the red band in less

RED CHIEF OF SAN JUAN Kaw-Kaw, the new leader, who cannot be killed" and be pointed proudly to the torn place in his breast, where the bullet had FOSTERING GERMAN THRIFT passed out. The gang were awed by this indisputable evidence of a charmed life, and only grunted and glanced suspiciously at A Century's Record of the Municipal one another. "." "Does any man say," young Hatch went on, "that Hatch-a-Kaw-Kaw shall not com-mand? If any man would lead this band let him first be shot as I have been, and if he die not, then let him eat of the lizard, the settlement and who call and if he still Savings Bank System.

ECONOMICAL HABITS OF THE PEOPLE the ratilesnake and the owl, and if he still live he shall be chief of the Red Band." This was unquestionably a fair_propo-Control and Management of Banks. sition, but there were no takers. Three or four members of the gang reined their

Number of Depositors Exceed the Number of Households_

 Hannted and Rooted the Red Band.
 (Copyright, 1897, by Cy Warman.)
 Away to the west and a little south, where the conters of Colorado, Utah and Nevada come close together, there is a rough and close together. European countries. The system dates back "And what fault can you find in that just for nearly a century, and, with the excepman," demanded the leader. "That we object to being left lashed to a tion of some unimportant details, is uniform

the empire. German thrift is There are no other people in writes a correspondent of the enord, who can do without luxuries man. "Very well," sail Hatch, after a moment'e thought. "Hereafter when a man deserve chastisement he shall be shot as becomes a proverbial. the world, writes a correspondent of the Chicago Record, who can do without luxuries and things that they do not actually need with so great a degree of conteniment. In a shallow grave they cached old Hatch.

From the cradle the children are taught economy. It is as much a matter of education as the catechism. In some of the schools the children are instructed to gather and from their nomes, all such apparently valueless objects as old bottles, tin cans, refuse metals, etc., which are sold to the junk shops and the proceeds deposited to the credit of the child in the nearest sav-ings bank. The same spirk that inspires this economy has caused the number of deposite in the source banks of the am

depositors in the savings banks of the em-pire to excerd the number of households. It is often the case that every child and every servant in a family has his own account at the bank, which, when it amounts to a certain sum, is withdrawn for perma-

nent investment. The usual rate of interest paid by the municipal savings banks in Germany is 3 per cent, and, although their management is intrusted to the municipalities, the bankis intrusted to the municipalities, the bank ing inspectors of the general government exercises a supervision over them. There is usually a general office, with a director in chief at the city hall, whose principal

in onler at the city hall, whose principal duty is to receive remittances from branch offices that are established in every ward. These funds he invests in government bonds or in securities of equal value. The latitude or in securities of equal greater than is al-lowed the postal savings authorities in Eng-land and France. The funds may be inland and France. The funds may be in-vested in gilt-edged real estate mortgages, and even in the erection of buildings, but before this is done the proposition must be submitted to a committee of the common

submitted to a committee of the common council which has jurisdiction over the sav-ings banks. This committee, which is com-posed of practical financiers, bankers, mer-chants and manufacturers and men who are in the habit of handling money, acts as a sort of board of directors for the system. BANKS IN BERLIN.

In Berlin there are seventy-nine branch offices with 483,000 depceitors out of a population of 1,890,000 and the total deposits are a little more than \$40,000,000. In Dresden the savings banks show a still larger utility in proportion to the population. Although the number of people in Dresden is only about one-fifth as many as in Berlin there are half as many depositors in the savings banks and the deposits exceed \$22,000,000. In some of the other cities the proportion is much larger. In the town of Aix-la-Chapelle, for larger. In the town of AIX-IA-Chapelle, 10F example, with only 110,489 population, there are over 106,000 depositors, with credits of more than \$20,000,000. In Altoona, a city of 149,000 people there are over 130,000 depositlarger. as, with nearly \$20,000,000 to their credit. This illustrates the extent and the value of the service; but there is a great deal of com-

plaint from the agrarians that no provision is made by the government for receiving the savings of the farming population, and an agitation has been going on for some years in favor of a transfer of the municipal sysom to the postal authorities at

PRIVATE BANKS.

direction. The sheriff of Augusta county, Va. however, as manager of the Telephone exchange at Staunton, has advertised for homely girls as telephone operators. His reasons have been vainly asked, and the puz

zlo deepens with the promulgation of the news that the girls employed in the ex-change marry soon after going there. What their voices are like is not told, and it is said that their photographs have been refused to curious correspondents time and again. It is to be noted that, according to the Gazetteer, Staunton, with a population of

ess than 7,000, supports four institutes for women and girls and a lunatic asylum.

HOW BUFFALO BILL GOT HIS START The Outcome of a Fourth of July Cele bration at North Platte. Colonel William F. Cody is stopping at the

Southern, St. Louis. He is better known, in the war but from being a member of the governor's staff of Nebraska. He registers now from Big Horn Basin, where he has,

he came to engage in the show business. "Cody was for years a government scout on the western plains." said the Nebraska man, "and it was when he conducted the man, "and it was when he conducted the buffalo exterminating expedition for the en-tertalument of the Grand Duke Alexis in 1870, I think it was, that he got his name. Cody at that time distinguished himself by the number of buffalo he killed and thereby earned his cognomen, which was given him by the duke. While he was well known as

a scout, he would probably have never been widely known as a showman, except for an accident. "It was in 1881 that the people of North

Platte, Neb., near which town was Cody's ranch, decided to celebrate the Fourth of July, and at the suggestion of John Kleth who is a wealthy ranchman at Sutherland and North Platte and formerly claim ad-juster of the Union Pacific they selected a wild west show. Cody was one of the men most prominently interested in the scheme

and to him was left the work of securing the cowboys and Indians to help out the show. In North Platte at the time was an old stage coach owned by Jim Stephenson of Omaha, who was the proprietor of the Deadwood-Sidney and other western stage lines. At the suggestion of Cody the Indiana were to attack the coach and be repulsed by the cowboys and soldiers. "That Fourth was the hottest celebration

of American Independence ever seen in Ne-braska. The Omaha papers had men to cover t and it attracted a crowd from all parts of The program which Cody and west. Kieth arranged included riding wild horses, shooting, rope throwing and all the other amusements and business proceedings of a vestern man.

"It was a few days after the entertain-ment, if such it may be called, that Matt Kieth, no relation of John, but an old-time western man, told Cody that it was a big thing and ought to be repeated every Fourth of July. Cody at once said it was some-thing new in American entertainments, and

he believed that by taking the aggregation east he could make money. The matter was discussed in North Platte, and finally Cody said be would advance the money and start out. He did so, and his success is well known

"When he first started he had but a small which he has added to it. He got with him Major Burke, Sherman Canfield, Bill McCune, and last, but by no means least, Nate Sallsbury. There was a quartet that cannot be beat and with Cody boomed the business. Bill has made and spent a dozen fortunes, and is today making money like a cranberry merchant. "It will be seen from this that Bill owes

a great deal to luck, for had it not been for that Fourth of July celebration in North Plate he would today be an ordinary western ranchman, with his reputation of buffalo killing given him by Duke Alexis."

Cody's ranch at North Platte is known as "Scout's Rest Ranch," and passengers on Union Pacific trains can read the sign in Detroit Journal: "My husband has an at the archway over the entrance to his prop-crty just west of North Platte. It includes 20,000 acres, all under fence, and thousands of cattle, sheep and horses range over it. wifely wife. "Horrors!" exclaimed the neighborly neigh bor. "Not on your life! Horrors? I should say

be. Just as he passed under the scaffold-ing the painter flourished his brush a little oo vigorously, and the result was disastrous, "Look at that!" he yelled, indicating his oat and making all sorts of violent ges-

The painter looked at it as requested. "You have a right to kick," he said, when his scrutiny was completed. "It's a very uneven plece of work. I won't charge you a cent for it."

MADE UP IN MAINE.

Interesting Facts About the Genesis of Spools and Shoe Pegs.

"Oxford county, Maine, turns out nearly the spools on which the sewing thread of this country is wound," said a wholesale dealer in such articles to a writer for the Washington Star. "The spools are made from while birch timber, and they are properhaps, as Buffalo full, and his big show is there this week, says the St. Louis Republic. Colonel Cody got his title, not from service in the war but from being a member of the year round sawing white birch logs into surps four feet long and from one to two inches wide and of the same thickness. These strips are sent to the sp-ol factories. where they are quickly worked into spool by the most ingenious labor saving machin

ery. "The strips of white birch are fed into one are hardly seen again, until the spools, all finished for market, except polishing, drop out by the bushel from another machine several rods away from where the strips started in. The spools get their gloss by being rapidly revolved in barrels turned by machinery, the polish resulting from the contact of the spools in the barrel. "In the backwoods villages of Oxford county one sees scarcely any other industry

but spoolmaking, and every person in the neighborhood is in some way interested in the business. The factories have been eating into the Maine birch forests for years, but there still seems to be enough of the timber left to feed the machinery for many years to come. Hundreds of thousands of eet of logs are cut and sawed into spool timber annually.

"Shoe-peg factories are also an important branch of industry once peculiar to Maine, although it has of late been followed to some extent in other eastern states, and is spreading to the hardwood forests of northern Pennsylvania. Maple is used largely in the manufacture of shoe pegs, although white birch is used at some factorics. Shoe pegs are sold by the bushel, and are worth all the way from 75 cents to \$1 a bushel, according to quality. More than \$150,000 was received by Maine shoe-peg factories last year for goods.

last year for goods. "A curious and profitable business has grown up in the Maine words near the sawmills in the utilizing of the immense quantities of sawdust by compression. Thousands of tons of this waste material are bought for a mere nothing, and are com-pressed into compact blocks and bales, and

tractor of Towanda, N. Y., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for a long time and have found i superior to any other."

fowanda, N. Y.

Mania and Motive.

ourt. "Your honor and gentlemen of the jury.

"It's an Ill Wind."

ack of the delirium tremens," remarked the



A chance to secure a valuable addition to your library at very small expense.





Prepared in anticipation of the Centennial demonstrations to occur throughout Ireland during next year. This work will be welcomed by all who contemplate a visit to the Emerald Isle during 1898, and by tourists who have visited the island or who anticipate a journey to its beautiful and picturesque sections. To those who are

in this form are finding a ready market for kindling and fuel in eastern cities." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Super for to Any Other. George B. Secord, the well known con

The above testimonial is from a promi neut citizen here.—A. C. Tuck, Druggist, N

Detroit Journal: A hush fell upon the

"Your honor and gentlemen of the jury," exclaimed counsel for the defense, with emo-tion, "there can be no doubt that the pris-oner was possessed of an uncontrollable im-pulse when she stole that necktie. Bear in mind, gentlemen, the uncontroverted fact that the necktie would make her husband look a perfect fright."

Sobs were heard, there were many women in the court room, and of these some, doubtless, were married themselves.



himself murdered by the red band in less than a month from the day we left him. COWBOYS ON THE TRAIL.

The murder of this boy, who was in the service of one of the large cattle companies, caused the stockmen on the San Juan to get together and banish the "Red Band" des-peradoes and outlaws. Many expeditions had been organized for the purpose of capturing or killing off the troublesome gang, but all efforts had failed. They were in Colorado day might see them in Nevada, or over the border into the territory of Utah. The little army that now went forth to avenge the death of the young cowboy was led by a re-formed half-breed who had been for a brief season one of the gang. This half-breed was reather intelligent, and had the reputation, among the Indians, of being able to discipter paper-talk, which to them, seemed a marvelous accomplishment. About this time one of the robbers, who had just had his ears shot off by old Hatch for having awkwardly stampeded a band of horses which they were preparing to steal, deserted the Red Band and joined the cattlemen. Prompted by a spirit of revenge, this crop-sared outlaw cheerfully led the stockmen to the camp of spirit of revenge, this crop-cared outlaw cheerfully led the stockmen to the camp of the robbers and the battle was on in no time. The deserter was recognized at once and promptly perforated by the members of the band, who, after emptying their rides galloped away, leaving two of their number behind. Instead of being frightened by this encounter, the Red Band became more des-perate and daring than ever. In the mean-time old Hatch came to be hated as much as he was feared by the members of his gang. They might have killed him off, and doubiless would have done so, only Hatch had a son who would naturally inherit the command, and who would just as naturally do some killing himself on his father's ac-count, so Hatch Sr. Hatch-a-Kaw, as he was called, was permitted to live. One day the band was surprised by a company of cowboys and a flerce and desperate fight fol-lowed. It had been quively arranged among the members of the Red Band that theil leader should be removed during the next engagement. A Navajo, who heted the Uti-kader on general principles, and particu-art because of his crueity to the drumter lader on general principles, and particu-larly because of his cruelty to the drunken man at Epsum Wash, had been selected to kill old Hatch. This particular battle wis so flerce and fatal that it seemed for a time that old Hatch, who always fought at the head of his band, must surely fall, but he did not. Men went down at his very elbow and still he sat his horse as though he were bullet proof. The cowboys, fighting in a little open park, were at a great disadvantage, for the robbers were among the trees and for the robbers were among the trees and rocks. Two of the cowboys had their horses shot from under them, and now as they leaped to places behind two of their com-panions, old Hatch shouts' to his men and the Red Band, uttering a wild yell, dashed forward in pursuit of the cowboys who were shready flying from the field. The Navajo, who had been expecting old Hatch to fall at every volley from the cowboys, was dis-appointed. He had allowed the golden opappointed. He had allowed the golden opappointed. He had allowed the golden op-portunity to pass and the thought of it made his desperate. He had caught quick side glances from two or three of his com-panions during the engagement, and now as they charged he saw them isughing at him. They were calling him a coward— squaw—in their minds and the shame of it all made him mad. Yaung Hatch had sought all made him mad. Young Hatch had caught the glances of the red murderers and knew what it meant.

A GOOD INDIAN.

What it means.
A GODD INDIAN.
"Now fow the said one of the gang, riding the source of the same relation of the same source of the same sou

tion of something like the French system The Kolnische Zeitung of a recent date con and when the ted band came down to wate their horses they found the dead leader sittained an interesting article on this subject ting there 10) the moonlight, with his rifle resting across his lap. "See," said the young leader, "her comes silent like the lizard, n which the advantages of such a transfer were set forth at length and the necessity of making provision for the farmers as well as watches in the night like the owl, and when the time comes he will strike like the rat-tlesnake-wuhl! And the gang wheeled about and galloped back to the hills. Superstitious as they were, all of there the mechanics in the cities and larger towns was demonstrated in forcible language.

"Now," said the reformed half-breed to his

"It cannot be denied," the writer says, that hundreds of thousands of people in the Ind ans were not cowards, and when daylight came they determined to revisit the springs, empire would gladly lay by a part of their wages every month if they were not pre-vented by insufficient opportunities. for they were famished for water, and so were their horses. It took them some time An imperial post savings system would be to work up nerve enough to approach the springs, but the horses, being almost crazed by thirst, helped them, and in time the riders of the greatest advantage, particularly to the agricultural classes, for there is a postoffice within convenient reach of every farmer, the would not only furnish a convenient opporlrank as the other animals had done. They row concluded, while they were there that it would be a good scheme to build a fire and cremate old Hatch to stop his traveling tunity for deposits but an easy method of payment. about by night. Hatch-a-Kaw-Kaw made one objection to The late Emperor Frederick was a great

believer in the postal savings banks system and if he had lived it is probable that it would have been adopted in Germany long 120.

Hatch-a-Kaw-Kaw made one objection to this. They must first cut off the old man's head. The reat they might burn, but not the head. And alwas so ordered. When the body had been burned and the head buried the band went away and were troubled no more by the dead chief. It was not long before the cattlemen were made In addition to the municipal savings institutions there has been a system of private associations, known as the Eberfeld banks, in southern Germany, for the last seventy-five or eighty years, which are managed on a plan very much like that of ordinary savings institutions in the their of ordinary savings institutions in the United States, with some improvements. They are under the super-vision of the government and are inspected

improvements. They are under the super-vision of the government and are inspected from time to time by public officials. There is generally a central office at which de-posits are received and checks are paid, and branch offices at various convenient loca-tions for the recept of deposits alone. The amount of deposits is limited by law to 5,000 marks. The rate of interest is fixed annually on January 1 by the board of directors, and formal advertisement is made of that fact in the newspapers. At present it is 3 per cent. Under the rules of the a k not more than 200 marks can be checked out on any one day, four weeks' rotice must be given for the withdrawal of 1,000 marks and under, and six months' notice of larger sums, although the board of directors can suspend this rule at their discretion. The first bank of this kind was established in Frankfort in 1833, and during the first year there were 294 depositors, with credits amounting to 86,934 marks. At the last re-port there were 56,607 depositors out of a population of 229,000, with credits amounting to 38,215,697 marks. Another system is called the Ersparungs and the wee first of mituel-benefit

daring young redskin began to ride in a cir-cle around the cedar, coming nearer and nearer at each turn, but when he saw the paper he stopped. If it were blank white paper, as it seemed to be, there was no harm

paper, as it seemed to be, there was no harm in it, so the daving redskin snatched the en-velope and galloped back to the gang. "Paper, talk," sold the chief, as he un-folded the envelope and hurriedly handed it back to the Indian who had brought it. "What him say?" asked the chief. "Me no sabbe," sold the Uie, eying the envelope. "Ony run-a-way Bill, him sabbe paper-talk-me fin' um Bill," and before an objection could be offered the young robber drove his heels hard against his pony and Another system is called the Ersparungs notall, which are sort of mutual-benefit ocleties. People who desire to join pay a Anstalt, fee of 1 mark, and designate the amount of money which they agree to deposit each week. It may be only 50 pfennigs, or it may drove his heels hard against his pony and galloped away in the direction of the ranch where the half-breed was employed. be 20 marks, according to the ability or the disposition of the applicant. • Collectors visit the houses of applicants each week to re-ceive the deposit, and if they are not paid the member has eight days of grace. At the end of that time if he does not make the deposit he forfeits all accured interest, and

It was daylight when the Indian reached the ranch and when he saw the half-breed ride to the range he rode after him. When they were far in the hills the Indian gal-loped up to the half-breed, holding out the name. s suspended from the benefits of the societ indefinitely. The rate of interest is fixed annually by the directors, who are elected by the subaribers, and the present rate is 31% per cent. These institutions are also under the supervision of the government 'See, Bill, see!" he cried, shaking the en velope; "me fin" um paper-talk, ole Hatch's eye, devil, spider, Bill what he say-quick, what he say?"

paper

what he say?" The half-breed took the paper and pre-tended to read, then he opened his eyes and mouth wide and glanced about hurriedly. "Quick, Bill, quick," urged the Indian, grasping the arm of his companion. "What 'e say?" "One more sleep." began the cowboy, lookbank inspectors, and are required to publish statements regularly for the benefit of their subscribers.

There are also a large number of penny subscribers. There are also a large number of penny savings banks in Germany, which are man-aged very much like those of England, and receive postage stamps as deposits. Per-sons who desire to take advantage of the opportunities they offer receive pass books, the pages of which are ruled off in spaces the size of stamps. When they have a penny to spare they buy a stamp and slick it on one of these blanks, and when their book is full they take it to the bank and receive credit for the amount it represents. There is an arrangement with the postal authorities by which the stamps are redeemed at their face value. No interest is paid until the stamps are redeemed and canceled. "One more sleep," began the cowboy, look

He has two children, a girl of 17 and the other a married waman, who live in the Blg Why, it's only when dear George ha Horn bisin, and whose home is one of the the delirium tremens that he lets me water show places of that section of the country. It is a six-room leg cabin, but is furnished the flowers with the new garden hose." She laughed and her laughter spoke pamhlets, if not volumes.

like a palace and is a stopping place for all her friends, as well as those of her dis-tinguished father.

While Cody registers from the Big Horn Basin, which is just east of the Yellowstone park and south of the Montana line in Wyoming, he retains his North Platte ranch and there his family spend their time. Whenever he goes to North Platte he owns the town. There are five churches in the town and each was heavily in debt. Cody learned of this, and after he returned from Europe he called in the pastor of each church and learned the indebtedness of cach. Then he sent a check to each pastor paying off the indebtedness of each church

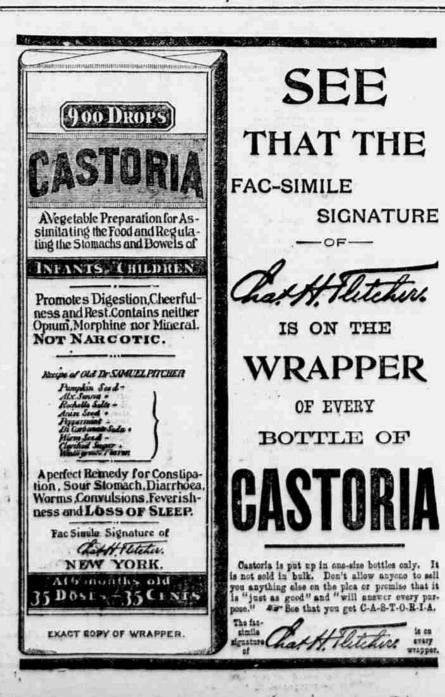
in the place and leaving enough to run the ongregation a year.

It is Cody, too, who has put North Platte, which is a town of 5,000 and a division on the Union Pacific, out of debt, by paying the bonds which the town issued for sewer water works and electric lights. He has never forgotten that that Fourth of July celebration gave him the foundation of his

fortune, and in dozens of ways he has helped the citizens of the town.

Druggists know Dr. Davis' Anti-Head-ache is best of all headache remedies. No Charge.

Chicago Post: It was evident that he was angry, and perhaps he had reason to



familiar with the scenes embraced in this splendid series of photographs the views will possess particular interest. . .

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