

RED CHIEF OF SAN JUAN

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

BOSS KILLER OF EPSUM WASH

Story of His Transformation Into a Good Indian—How His Spirit Haunted and Routed the Red Band.

(Copyright, 1897, by Cy Warman.)

Away to the west and a little south, where the corners of Colorado, Utah and Nevada come close together, there is a rough and dark country, filled with high mountains, roadless canyons and deep rapid rivers. Between the hills are verdant valleys, notably the valley of the San Juan, where the countless heads feed and wax fat. Here, for the last 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 himself was a troublesome mixture of the Ute, Mexican, St. Tamolla and white man. He was short and stout, with a thick neck and an ugly dark round face that was seamed and scarred like the face of a German student. He was an outlaw; a desperado pure and simple; a quick impulse, but dead shot, and he ruled his band, not with an iron hand, but with an iron rod with a hole in it. He was the one supreme figure who passed upon the acts of his associates and from his decision there was no appeal. Hatch was quite a drunkard in his way, but he never allowed his men to drink while on duty. Once a Navajo, who had joined the gang, grew giddy while on picket duty. He slept the night away and up in the morning, and 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 raked awake by a band of giant wolves that were already hanging about the camp. The heartless leader laughed when he thought how the Navajo would writhe in a vain effort to break his bonds. "Mebby-so," he said, "coyotes come an' cut 'em rope, an' mebby so cut 'em throat." Just how it all ended, I do not know, for I was found by the white bones of the drunken Navajo, with a rotten raito still about his arms, holding them hard to the trunk of a



FOUND THE GRINNING FACE OF OLD HATCH 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 much younger man, who had run away from home to become a cowboy, who was our guide across this wild waste of the world's ballast, who showed us the bones and told us that he was 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 Hand" desperado and outlaw. Most of their losses had been ordered for the purpose of capturing or killing of the troublesome gang, but all efforts had failed. They were in "Colorado" today in New Mexico tomorrow and another 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 reformed half-breed who had been for a brief season one of the gang. This half-breed was rather intelligent, and had the reputation among the Indians of being able to decipher paper-talk, which to them, seemed a marvellous 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-eared 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 rifles galled away, looting the camp, and then galloped away, leaving the young cowboy's body. Instead of being frightened by this encounter, the Red Band became more desperate and daring than ever. In the meantime old Hatch came to be feared as much as he was feared by the members of his gang. They might have killed him off, and doubtless 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 account. So Hatch, Hatch-Kaw, as he was called, was permitted to live. One day the band was surprised by a company of cowboys and a fierce and desperate fight followed. It had been quietly arranged among the members of the Red Band that their leader should be removed during the next engagement. A Navajo, who hated the Ute leader on general principles, and particularly because of his cruelty to the drunken man at Epsum Wash, had been selected to kill old Hatch. This particular battle was so fierce and fatal that the Red Band and the Navajo, who always fought at the head of his band, must surely fall, but he did not. Men went down by his every blow 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 firing from 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 companions, old Hatch shot at his men and the Red Band, uttering wild yells, dashed forward in pursuit of the cowboys who were already flying from the field. The Navajo, who had been expected to fall, was disappointed. He had allowed the golden opportunity to pass and the thought of it made his desperate heart throb. He cast his side glances from two or three of his companions during the engagement, and now as they charged he saw them laughing at him. They were calling him coward and squaw—in their minds and the shame of it all made him mad. Young Hatch had caught the glances of the red murderers and knew what it meant.

A GOOD INDIAN.

"Now! Now!" said one of the gang, riding close by the Navajo. But the firing from the enemy had already ceased, and the Navajo knew that if his leader were to fall now the circumstance would attract attention, and cause young Hatch to investigate. He did not know that the watchful eye apparent had an eye on him, and now when his companions called him "squaw" to his very face he raised his rifle and fired. The assassin had scarcely taken his eyes from his falling victim when a bullet from young Hatch's rifle passed through his heart. Hatch had been in command less than four seconds when the shot was fired in this murderous engagement, and that bullet pierced the young leader's right lung. At this point the gang seemed to lose heart, and now as young Hatch wheeled his horse and faced them a hand was raised against him. His face was hard, and his blue-shaded eyes were full of hate and murder. "Hatch-Kaw is dead," he said, waving a hand toward the fallen leader, "killed by one of his own people; he could not have been killed otherwise. Behold Hatch-Kaw

Kaw-Kaw, the new leader, who cannot be killed.

in his breast, while the bullet had passed on. The gang were awed by this indisputable evidence of a charmed life, and only grunted and glanced suspiciously at one another.

FRIGHTENING THE GANG.

"We are willing," said one of the robbers, speaking for the conference committee, "that Hatch-Kaw-Kaw shall rule, but not as his father ruled, but as I have been, and if he die not, then let him eat of the lizard, the rattlesnake and the owl, and if he still live he shall be chief of the Red Band."

CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF BANKS.

The number of Depositors Exceeds the Number of Households.

INSTRUCTIVE FACTS.

In Germany the savings bank system is managed by the municipal governments instead of the national authorities, as in England, France, Belgium, Italy and other European countries. The system dates back for nearly a century, and, with the exception of some of the details, is uniform throughout the empire. German thrift is proverbial. There are no other people in 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 contentment. 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 during the play hours, and on the way to and from their homes, 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 their savings banks. The same spirit that inspires this economy has caused the number of depositors in the savings banks of the empire to exceed that of the population. 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 personal investment.

BANKS IN BERLIN.

In Berlin there are seventy-nine branch offices with 423,000 depositors out of a population of 1,300,000, 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. There are only the number of people in Berlin there are about one-fifth as many as in Berlin there are 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 example, with only 110,480 population, there are over 100,000 depositors, with credits of more than \$20,000,000. At Munich, a city of 429,000 population, there are over 130,000 depositors, with nearly \$20,000,000 to their credit. This illustrates the extent and the value of the savings banks in Germany. It is a fact that the government has no provision in the laws for 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 savings to the postal authorities and the adoption of something like the French system. The Kolnische Zeitung of a recent date contains an interesting article on the subject of the advantages of such a transfer were set forth at length and the necessity of making provision for the farmers as well as the mechanics in the cities. The article was demonstrated in forcible language. "It cannot be denied," the writer says, "that hundreds of thousands of people in the empire would gladly lay by a few pennies every month if they were not prevented by insufficient opportunities. . . . An imperial post savings system would be of the greatest advantage, particularly to the agricultural classes, as it would be within convenient reach of every farmer, the postal system is everywhere trusted, and it would not only furnish a convenient opportunity to deposit but in an easy method of payment."

PRIVATE BANKS.

In addition to the municipal savings institutions there has been a growth of private associations, known as the Eberfeld banks, in southern Germany, for the last seventy or eighty years, which are doing a very large private business. They are under the supervision of the government, and are managed from time to time by public officials. There is generally a central office at which deposits are received and checks are paid, and branch offices at various convenient locations for the receipt of deposits alone. The amount of deposits is limited by law to 20,000 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 plan of the bank not more than 200 marks can be checked out on any one day, four weeks' notice must be given for the withdrawal of 1,000 marks and under six months' notice of larger sums, although the board of directors can suspend this rule at their discretion. The first bank of the kind was established in Frankfurt in 1833, and during the first year there were 294 depositors, with credits amounting to 8,324 marks. At the last report there were 26,607 depositors, with a population of 223,000, with credits amounting to 38,215,597 marks. Another system of mutual-benefit societies, people who desire to join pay a fee of 1 mark, and designate the amount of money which they agree to deposit each week. It may be only 50 pennies, or it may be 20 marks, according to the ability or the disposition of the applicant. Collectors visit the houses of applicants each week to receive 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 accrued interest, and is suspended from the benefits of the society indefinitely. The rate of interest is fixed annually by the directors, and is fixed by the subscribers, and the present rate is 3 1/2 per cent. These institutions are also under the supervision of the government, and bank inspectors, and are required to publish statements regularly for the benefit of their subscribers. There are also a large number of penny savings banks in Germany, which are managed very much like those of England, and receive postage stamps as deposits. Persons 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, and when they have paid in 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 cancelled.

Arnold's Drome Celery Slices.

10c, 25c and 50c. All druggists.

Beauty Parlor Down.

It is pretty generally known that the big candy stores and the drug stores which employ girls to attend the soda fountains in some of the large cities now seek girls who are not distinguished for beauty, and that in many typewriting agencies, preference is given to girls not called handsome, but little or nothing has been heard of any effort on the part of telephone companies in the same

FOSTERING GERMAN THRIFT

A Century's Record of the Municipal Savings Bank System.

ECONOMICAL HABITS OF THE PEOPLE

Control and Management of Banks—Number of Depositors Exceeds the Number of Households—Instructive Facts.

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INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE GENESIS OF SPOOLS AND SHOE PEGS.

"Oxford county, Maine, turns out nearly all 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 white birch timber, and they are produced by the million in Oxford county. There are many other parts of western Maine, also, where the industry is important. There are numerous sawmills in that part of the state which are kept busy all the year round sawing white birch logs into strips four feet long and from one to two inches wide and of the same thickness. These strips are sent to the spool factories, where they are quickly worked into spools by the most ingenious labor saving machinery.

MADE UP IN MAINE.

"The strips of white birch are fed into one machine, and they are not touched, in fact, are hardly seen again, until the spools, all finished for market, except polishing, drop out by the million 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.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

George B. Secord, the well known contractor of Towanda, N. Y., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for a long time and have found it superior to any other."

Man and Motive.

Detroit Journal: A hush fell upon the court. "Your honor and gentlemen of the jury," exclaimed the counsel for the defense, with emotion, "there can be no doubt that the prisoner was possessed of an uncontrollable impulse when she stole that necktie. The uncontroverted fact that the necktie would make her husband look a perfect fright!"

It's an Ill Wind.

Detroit Journal: "My husband has an attack of the delirium tremens," remarked the wifely wife. "Horror!" exclaimed the neighborly neighbor. "Not on your life! Horror? I should say not! Why, it's only when dear George has the delirium tremens that he lets me water the flowers with the new garden hose."

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF GASTORIA

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Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

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IRELAND IN PICTURES

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The Great Centennial Memorial Series

1898

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

500 Beautiful Pictures.

PORTFOLIOS 11x13 INCHES.

The descriptive sketches accompanying these views were prepared by

Hon. John F. Finerty OF CHICAGO.

These illustrations are not confined to any one locality in Ireland, but include every section of the Emerald Isle from Lifford to Bantry and from Dublin to Galway.

The Round Towers, Vine Covered Abbeys, Crumbling Monasteries, Shrines, Churches and Cemeteries, the Battle Fields and Eviction Scenes are all faithfully portrayed in this great work.

PART II.

NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION

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Advertisement for Baco-Celuro and Gently Means. Baco-Celuro is described as a vegetable preparation for assimilating food and regulating the stomachs and bowels of infants and children. Gently Means is described as a perfect remedy for constipation, sour stomach, diarrhoea, worms, convulsions, feverishness, and loss of sleep. Both products are available in 5-cent bottles.

Advertisement for 900-DROPS CASTORIA. The advertisement features a large illustration of a bottle of Castoria and text describing it as a vegetable preparation for assimilating food and regulating the stomachs and bowels of infants and children. It is noted as being non-narcotic and suitable for children. The text also includes a fac-simile signature and the name of the manufacturer, J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.