

HOT WORK AT SHADY RILL

An Incident Showing the Peculiar Part Railroads Play in the War.

LONG WAIT ENLIVENED BY BUSHWACKERS

A Scrimmage on the Suburbs and a Lively Run to Save the Women at the Station—A Shower of Lead and the Consequences.

(Copyright, 1897, by Cy Warman.) All-day the train had been laying at Shady Rill for orders. Once in a while the engineer would ask the brakeman to cut him off, and he would race up and down the track in order to pump her, for there were no injectors on our locomotives in '92. All day the conductor sat in the caboose, where an operator was working, expecting orders to back away, for the Johnnies were getting the better of the Yanks. Once, when the engineer went down the track into the pine forest, he saw a band of bushwhackers—riding leisurely through the wood, in the direction of Shady Rill. These were not men of the north, nor yet of the south. They were marauders, murderers, massacring as soldiers, and equally dangerous to either army. The engineer told the conductor what he had seen and, taking a couple of muskets and one of the brakemen, the captain put himself into the wood tank and set out to hunt the bandits. It was an odd way to go to work, but the conductor considered it better than remaining at the run to be plundered, if not murdered by the band. The bushwhacker must have heard them coming for they were sitting on their horses, still as statues, when the old woodburner came creeping round a curve, his links and chains rattling like a dry cask of explosives.

"Halt," cried the leader, and the engineer looked over. "What do you want?" commanded the conductor. "What have you got?" asked the bushwhacker. The negro fireman must have seen the humor of the man's reply, for he poked his head round the corner of the cab and laughed a laugh that seemed to come from the very bottom of his bare feet. It filled the forest and the smoke came down like rain, like the song of a reaper reaping in a valley near the hills.

"Then die, you crazy nigger," shouted the brakeman. "Think I'm goin' to waste a load on you?" When the conductor and the brakeman had emptied their guns at the gang, the engineer opened the throttle and backed away with the bullets rattling on his front end and smashing the glass in the cab windows. Upon arriving at Shady Rill they found that only the tip of one of the negro's fingers had been shot away and when the engine had bathed it in black oil, bound it up with a rag and kicked the negro three or four times the fellow was able to take his place at the furnace door.

The conductor instructed the operator to report what had taken place to the army officer in charge of the railway and then went over to the Shady Rill plantation to warn the women there of the coming of the bushwhackers. He had been over once or twice for supplies, but was given, not grudgingly, reluctantly, how were these poor women whose fathers and husbands and brothers were down there where the steady, monotonous booming of cannon spoke of danger and death, to smile upon the people of the north? These men were come into the country, the women were able to succor themselves to take the property of the people and lay the country waste; so now, when the conductor lifted his hat in the presence of the venerable dame and her proud daughter, he would have thought himself looked down upon him from the zenith.

"If they are nothin' soldiers, I reckon they can't kill us, and if they are southern soldiers they are southern gentlemen, so we might better take our chances with them than with you all, who are not soldiers at all."

THEY TELL THE SOIL.

WOMAN LIFTED HIS HEAD AND HELD IT IN HER LAP, and so, as the engine backed away, the brave conductor died. CY WARMAN.

It's all a mistake to suppose that the only good Indian is a dead Indian," said a man in the employ of the United States, fresh from the Crow reservation to the Helena Independent. "I've just come from a place where there are good live Indians and many of them, too. I used to think that I knew a thing or two about our tribal Indians, but I lately came to the conclusion that I had known mighty little about them, after all."

When I was among the Crow Indians nine years ago if you had told me that in a few years these same Indians would be farming, digging irrigation canals and working for wages I would have told you firmly, but politely, I hope, that you were a fool. All this can be accomplished on the Crow reservation and more. The Indians there are farming, or many of them are, and are making a success of their work.

DECORATION FOR VASE, ROSE JAR OR CHOCOLATE POT.

reservation is the irrigating canals that have been built there. Work was commenced on them in 1890, I believe, and since then eight big canals, carrying water to irrigate from 2,000 to 10,000 acres each, have been completed and are now in use, while a ninth, the largest of all, is being constructed. This big canal will extend from the mouth of the Big Horn canyon about forty-five miles to a point within five miles of Fort Carter. The water, as you know, is taken from the Big Horn river, down which the canal extends for the first five miles. Nine miles of the canal have been built.

The character of the work on this canal must certainly impress any one, and particularly the person who has allowed himself to believe that Indians are absolutely worthless. All the canals constructed by the government on the reservation were built mainly by the Indians themselves. The skilled labor for the most part, of course, here are some who are already working out of about 175 men now working on the canal there are only thirty or forty white men. I was told by the superintendent in charge that the Indians were becoming skilled in the various branches of the work. While most of the Indians are mere laborers, here are some who are already the executive force. There are several Indian gang foremen and sub-foremen and they do their work well.

The strangest part of this work to me is the fact that the Indians delight to labor. I am told that there is not the least trouble in securing labor from among the Indians. In fact, there is an oversupply all the time, and sometimes this becomes so annoying that the agent is requested to call some of the "hacks off." There are cases on record where the Indian police have been offered, and paid, too, sums ranging from \$1 up by Indians who desired to be overlooked in the census. The necessary police force in charge of the reservation is the executive force. There are several Indian gang foremen and sub-foremen and they do their work well.

"The big canal will carry water enough to irrigate about 50,000 acres of land. That part that is built now, and the upper part of it, at least, is thirty feet broad at the bottom, and it will carry a stream eight feet deep—a veritable river in itself. The walls of the canal are twenty feet high at its base. This great height was necessary, as the Big Horn river in the spring occasionally gets very high. The first five miles of the canal

NEW CHINA PAINTING DESIGNS

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Timely Hints for Winter Work in Connection with Active Membership in German Clubs.

Within the last few years the art of china decoration has been a most popular pastime and a profitable business to many. The mode of coloring is simplified and much improved with the advance in this work, and the demand is for a better class of designs than formerly were placed before the public, they being for the most part decidedly crude and artificial.

Here is a conventional design for decorating a set of plates; either breakfast, soup, dinner, desert or fruit plates, and a design for decorating a tea caddy, biscuit jar, rose or even a tray. The design, for plates, can be easily painted by an inexperienced person, as it requires simple tinting and the shading of the cut will guide one in shading the colors from dark to light.

One desirable scheme of color is carried out by painting the darkest scrolls in deep purple, the next lighter in carnation, No. 1, and the lightest scrolls in silver yellow. The scrolls should be all shaded, starting from the center of the design, with the darkest shade, and gradually fading out to a pale shade at the top of the scrolls.

Another style of decoration is as follows: The darkest scrolls with carmine shading to light at the tips of the scrolls. The next lighter scrolls should be shaded with grass green and the lightest in a delicate tint of sky-blue. There are many other harmonious combinations of color which will suggest themselves to the artist.

In painting the yellow metallic design mere skill is requisite in order to shade the petals and cups to prevent a flat appearance. One must use one's own judgment, following the shading of the drawing as nearly as possible. The petals are of bright yellow. In painting them use silver yellow and mixing yellow. The cups of the flowers are tinged with deep yellow and should be shaded at the base as well as the leaves with brown green.

The foliage of this plant is naturally stiff and is of a rich green tone. Use grass green, apple green and brown green in painting this. It is always well to use a combination of greens rather than a single shade, as in nature one finds that leaves are quite varied on the same plant.

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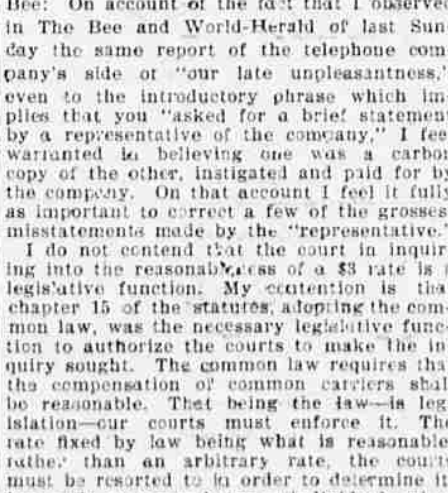
Hair Mattresses.
Very few housewives know what hair is used in the hair mattresses, where it comes from or how it is prepared.
The first quality of hair is horse hair and comes chiefly from South America from wild horses. They use only the tails and manes, and the owners of the horses round them up in coils every two years. Oftentimes a horse will have escaped the round-ups for four or five seasons and will come in with a tail ten feet long. The hair of South America will give the hair of this country, which is worth from 34 to 48 cents a pound in the rope according to length. It is twisted into rope, which gives it its curl, and in that way shipped to the mattress makers. Hair over sixteen inches long is used for making hair-cloth, such as was put in furniture in our grandfathers' days; that is worth from \$1 to \$6 a pound.

Second quality of hair is a mixture of cattle heads and the short hair of the horse. The cheapest is goat hair, from Siberia, worth from 4 to 6 cents a pound.
The fine, first quality of mattresses is called "white hair." The hair is bleached before being shipped from South America, and is usually of a very superior run of the first quality of length.
Read "Simon Dale" in The Sunday Bee. If you don't take it, subscribe now.



THE YOUNG LADY LIFTED HIS HEAD AND HELD IT IN HER LAP.

supply the details in an exciting narrative, and to fill in with bits of pathos, but the women, making due allowance for the generations of a frightened negro, made no doubt that they were now in great danger. "Shall we have time to dress up?" asked the lady with a hair curl that under the circumstances, was positive y pathetic. "No, fly for your lives," said the conductor, for even as he spoke he saw a couple of men riding under the sky line.



A PLATE PATTERN.

upon. It says the company only received an average of 6.35 per cent annual dividends in the last ten years. It omitted to state that the original capital stock of \$250,000, probably containing considerable water, in the beginning has been increased four times, until now it is \$1,000,000—watered a great many hundred per cent. In Omaha alone, 1,000 "phones, at \$5 each yield \$108,000 per annum. Where is the dividend? Surely not any great amount is paid to its very few employees, for I am told that some of the young women at the central offices are paid only \$18 per month.

ago, the company says the average compensation in Omaha at a \$5 rate is a little more than 1 cent, and compares the service to that by mail, mentioning postage, time and stationery, to prove reasonableness. It is not only in Omaha, but also compares it to the cumbersome messenger service. It is astonishing that it did not show its advantage over walking and delivering messages personally, and asked for the difference saved to pedestrians. But it is more astonishing that it did not compare it with other telephone services, or the people, like the long distance service, which is superior to the service of this company—at from \$11 to \$25 per annum—even in some cities where they have 25,000 subscribers. In the United States, right here around us, in Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, "phones are furnished at from \$13 to \$55 per month. A company could be organized in twenty-four hours' time to take the franchise of the Nebraska Telephone company pay for every article it has, at cost price when new, and operate it at \$2.50 per subscriber, and pay considerably more than 6 1/2 per cent dividends. If such is the case, would not a \$5 rate be unreasonable?

Mr. A. R. Bennett, an electrical engineer of great reputation in London, who personally investigated every large exchange in Europe and constructed a great many plants, prepared an excellent work on telephones.

from which I take the following table of rates, which he proposes as reasonable: I shall endeavor to mail a copy of the same. I agree with the company that there are extremely important questions involved in this case, the principal one being: Shall the corporation, or the people, rule, like a country? That being the issue, as an American citizen I can very easily afford to furnish the attorneys of Nebraska a copy of my brief, and hereby request the telephone company to make the same offer. The company can afford it better than I, and ought not to refuse, having taken the first step toward trying this case in the newspapers, in addition to making its defense before the courts. Very truly, JOHN O. YEISER.

attorney general, the state treasurer will soon transfer to the general fund and use in taking up general fund warrants. The Northern Pacific carried out of Washington in September 1,200 cars of shingles and 541 cars of lumber. This exceeds the shipments over that line for August by 329 cars of shingles and fifty-three cars of lumber. September proved the banner month in shipments of shingles from Washington, the total from the various roads going out of the state showing 2,926 cars, or 321,169,000 shingles. Lumber shipments in September were larger than August, but less than June and July. The total for September was 737 cars, or 11,792,000 feet.

The gain crop of Kittitas county has been harvested without loss, the Elensburg Capital says, and the farmers in that section are in good condition financially. Hibos by the hundreds have been coming into the sound cities and hold-ups and petty thieveries are of daily and nightly occurrence. The chain gang of Tacoma, however, seems to have a most terrifying effect on the wanderers and their visit in the city was brief. The gang believed that when the wet weather set in it would put a stop to all street work, so they began to return, but when the police

dressed them in oilskins and put them to work for eight hours a day, as in dry weather, it froze the genuine hobos and he hardly shook the mud of Tacoma from his feet.

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