MENACE TO AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

Consequences of Annexing Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

World Expansion Would Mean the Sacrifice of the American Markets for the Product of Cheap Labor.

The war is over, and the details of peace of a policy of colonial empire are being far of a general character. Without going into those national aspects of the case at this time. Orange Judd Farmer proposes to point out how seriously the American farmers' interests will be jeopardized by unwise

The free admission into the markets of the United States of sugar, tobacco and coffee from all the heretofore Spanish possessions in the East and West Indies, will be demanded by the few syndicates that will monopolize the production of these crops. They will spend money like water to accomplish this purpose because if they win it means untold wealth for them. Sugar and tobacco plantations and factories, conducted on a large scale in those tropical countries, employing the native cheap labor at long bours, directed by the ablest genius that capital can secure and that modern industry has created, can lay down in the United States markets either raw sugar and leaf, or the refined product and cigars at prices that will drive out of the business every manufacturer of cigars or of sugar, every grower of leaf tobacco, and every planter of sugar beets or sugar cane within the present confines of the United States. Given free admission to this market, the colonial producer or manufacturer can still make magnificent profits at prices that mean annibiliation to our domestic sugar and leaf tobacco industries.

Farmers or Colonial Monopolists? The real reason for the frantic efforts at annexation made by Sandwich island interests was their determination to insure this market for their sugar. They won, and though it was but yesterday that they assured us that Hawaii had reached the limit of its production, today they loudly proclaim that their greatest corporation is doubling its capital in order to vastly increase its output of sugar! We were told that Hawaii was "only a little one." How infinitely greater is the stake in the East and West Indies! How persistent, unscrupulous and lavish will be the effort to capture this stake. Hawaii affords a striking example of what is now to be attempted on a vastly greater scale.

Free trade with these colonies means a of 2 cents per pound their sugar, 35 cents to \$1.75 per pound on their leaf tobacco and several dollars a pound on their cigars, paid rat had come to the door of his passage by consumers within the United States to and was glancing cautiously around. No fatten a few syndicates that will surely monopolize these tropical productions. Not only would our people thus pay this bounty by remission of duties, but the federal treasury would lose the millions upon millions of revenue now derived from the duties on these imports. To compensate for this loss of revenue, additional direct taxes would have to be imposed upon our people. Thus the domestic consumer would be doubly taxed to foster colonial syndicates that He smiled quietly behind his long gray can wax fat even without any tariff conces-

How Agriculture Will Suffer.

The American farmer who now grows leaf tobacco or sugarcane or sugar beets, or who tobacco or sugarcane or sugar beets, or who wishes to grow them, would not only have hole, slowly, cautiously, as before, and deto pay this double taxation for the benefit of colonial monopoly, but, in addition, he would suffer heavily by having his own interests in these lines absolutely ruined Not only that, but every sugar factory propesition in the United States would be blighted, and the thousands of farmers who have been looking forward to the sugar beet as a new and profitable crop would be disappointed. We are already receiving many letters from capitalists and others who were planning to start beet sugar or cane sugar enterprises this fall, so as to have their factories ready for the 1899 crop. They don't dare to go ahead with an investment of from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000 in each case until they know what is going to be the government's policy in these matters.

Thus the domestic sugar industry, which was so promising eighteen months ago, but which was held up by the war, is now again in a state of uncertainty. Meanwhile, Europe has failed to reduce, much less abolish. her export duties on sugar. With that artificial stimulus, she will hope to compete with modern methods in the tropical cane sugar industry. Evidently, too, the sugar refiners' trust will be on the side of free colonial sugar, as it will be a heavy holder, if not the controlling power in the colonial syndicate. All these influences are now conspiring for a relentless effort to throttle the American sugar producing industry.

Looking a few years ahead the question is plainly this: Shall the American people pay of great poker players who conquer the American farmers, laborers and capitalists earth. from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 annually for tobacco and sugar, or shall that money be paid out to colonial syndicates, whose free there, understands the philosophy of jack admission to this market would destroy who has borne the brunt of "protection" for fifty years past, be denied its advantages now that a protective policy on sugar and outsider, controls the result. In poker tobacco would largely benefit him, without adding to consumers' burdens and without depriving government of much needed rev-

These are pointed questions. But they must be answered. And if these agricultural industries of such vast promise are to be sacrificed to colonial free trade, who will large enough if the Spaniards really chose restrain the farmers from demanding and to fight, and things were really looking enforcing absolute free trade? No mortal power can stop the economic revolution that will follow any "going back on the farmers." especially if it should be done to promote colonial empire beyond the realm of reason and national welfare.

Colonies vs. This Country.

Porto Rico and the minor Spanish West Indies already belong to the United States. The principal island of the Ladrone group is to be taken, probably one of the Carolines also. Cuba, whatever her form of government, will loudly demand "reciprocity." Since Uncle Sam is spending \$500,000,000 and lots of lives to give us a stable government, of course he will also give us his Whether the United States is to have a coaling station merely, or the great island of Luzen, or the whole of the Philippines, is yet to be decided. And then it is to be settled whether these colonies are to be taxed to pay for the war, or whether our people are to be further taxed for their benefit and to destroy two great agricultural and manufacturing industries.

All these are new questions. No political party has yet spoken upon them, nor have gether. Good poker player and good fighter devastation would be awful. Nothing has the people registered their verdict. These new issues more directly affect agriculture than any of the old problems that have been so thoroughly discussed since the rebellion. Sugar can be grown and refined in fully two-thirds of the states. Cigar leaf is a product of the New England and middle states, also Wisconsin and California, as well as Texas, Georgia and Florida. The industry of cigar-making employs millions of money and thousands of people in divers states. The only sectionalism that enters tates. The only sectionalism that enters into these new issues is the earnest demand in the interval of the peculiar behavior of emissive waves have concede that any other water produces three separate and distinct detonations perfectly audible to the ear of a person standing on shore. One travels great weight.

| No man will ever concede that any other man is good enough to go on a pedestal. Riches have wings, but poverty has to be holsted by a block and tackie. as well as Texas, Georgia and Florida. The You

IMPERIALISM AND FARMER of our own west and south that American SPECULATING ON A SHAKE-UP through the air, one travels through the earth. genius, labor and capital engage in developing their vast natural resources before mi-

grating to distant climes.

What the Farmer Wants. duty to American agriculture in the crisis that now confronts us. The new conditions demand new thought, untrammelled action. The farmer must awake to a realization of the situation. He is not more selfish than others, he will sacrifice generously for the national welfare, but woe be to the party, or the policy, or the administration, that would unjustly sacrifice the farmer to spe-

cial interests. We demand only fair play for agriculture. Equal rights with other interests are all that the farmer asks. If free trade in his money crops is to be fostered, then he will are about to be concluded. Reasons for and (legally) batter down every custom house against the adoption by the United States in order that there may also be free trade for its usefulness in warfare that 1,000,000 discussed, but, observes the protection is to prevail, the farmer wants arsenals and men-of-war. Smokeless as our own atmosphere is concerned Orange Judd Farmer, the discussion is thus his full share, especially in those articles upon which he can be directly protected. If better objects than foreign produce? No "argufying" over colonial imperialism, or other specious means of benefiting the few at the expense of the many, will deceive

The farmer knows his rights, "and knowng, dare maintain." He has the numbers, the power, the votes and the organizations, with which to battle for his rights. In his behalf, Orange Judd Farmer respectfully all at oncebut vigorously informs the powers that be that, in adjusting the problems of peace, the American farmer must be fully and fairly considered.

THIS RAT HAD REASONED.

And Completely Outwitted His Would-Be Captors. J. G. Wood, the naturalist, tells us that the rat is intelligent to a degree. To this fact, he says, any professional rat-catcher will bear witness, "for to catch an old rat is a feat that taxes human intellect to the utmost." I know of two boys, who made the experiment, and who now fully agree

with Prof. Wood, says a writer in the Phila-

delphia Times. They wanted to capture an old rat that lived in the barn. One of this rat's long passages ran underneath the building and opened at the back into a shady corner of he barnyard. This seemed to be the old fellow's favorite doorway. The boys had often seen him dart across the yard and vanish through it. They thought, therefore, that this was the place where they

might hope to take him. So, one afternoon they brought a trap. temptingly baited with a piece of smoked cheese, and placed it a few feet from the wall, directly facing the hole. Then they climbed a near-by tree, from which they could observe all that might happen, without being themselves seen.

The trap was on the plan of an ordinary red wooden mouse trap, only it was larger and made of wire. There was the usual hole for the rat's head to enter and the cheese was stuck firmly on the little trigger, which, on being jerked, would cause the spring to fly up and choke the victim. In about half an hour the boys heard a faint scratch on the gravel beneath. The one was in sight, nothing stirred. He gazed longingly at the cheese. The boys held their breath as they watched and

he would only be quick! Something might happen to frighten him off. But the old rat was in no hurry. Age had taught him many things and made him crafty. He stayed just inside his hole and considered the matter thoroughly. whiskers at the thought of any one's supposing that he would be taken in by a simple trick like that. He knew from the only to discover how it was worked. In a

leaned forward in their eagerness. Oh! if

iberately inspected the trap from all sides. Perfectly satisfied that he knew all about it, he returned to the front. Then, to the utter amazement of the two boys, he placed himself with his tail, instead of his head, towards the trap's opening. He looked around to see that he was in the correct position and then, by vigorously kicking blown upon smartly. It is comparatively his hind legs, sent a shower of pebbles

rattling against the wire. Suddenly there was a snap. Some of the pebbles had gone through the opening and struck the cheese. In another instant the old rat had turned, grabbed the cheese from the now harmless trigger and was

ETHNIC VALUE OF POKER.

Nations of Great Poker Players Will Conquer the Earth. Those Europeans never will understand American institutions. Here they have gone and prohibited poker in Vienna on the ground that it is a game of chance. Of ever kept his feet warm with three five spots and bluffed out a man with three kings knows that it is a game of courage to the man who believes in himself. As

Shafter, who will send more prisoners home from Cuba than he ever had soldiers pots, while when poor Toral gambled he admirably adapted to the genius of the superstitious Spaniards because fate, a rank every man is his own fate. That is why Americans play it and why General Schenck, who taught it to the British, was a more popular minister than many a better diplo-

General Miles, who, when it became evident that General Shafter's force was not pretty blue at Washington, advised the demand for the unconditional surrender of Santiago, is probably a bad man to meet in a quiet after-dinner game. His bluff and its wonderful results indicate a first class poker player with an unimpaired cir-

As for the Rough Riders poker was the common ground on which the western and eastern contingents met and fused. These two branches have many complimentary things to say of each other's courage in the charge through the Cuban underbrush, but they knew all about each other's good qualities long before the first transport cast anchor. That is why they fought side market," the Cubans are already saying by side with such absolute confidence. They knew no man in the band would draw out

while he had a ghost of a show. Instead of prohibiting poker the Austrians ought to learn to play it. Then they the diameter of the tun. Probably there wouldn't play second fiddle to Germany so much as they do now. As a training bood of the explosion, but the force of the ground for courage and judgment it is worth all the gambling games of Monto its bulk. The terrific earth waves spoken Carlo and the rest of the continent put to- of would do most of the damage. The are pretty nearly synonymous.

High Lights.

ien are so obstinate that even a

Orange Judd Farmer means to do its full Possibilities of the Million Pounds of Cordite Ordered by the Government.

POWER ENOUGH TO ROCK THE GLOBE

How it Will Be Made and What it Can Do When Provoked-Has Less Bulk and Weight Than Ordinary Powder.

The great success of smokeless powder during the taking of Santiago de Cuba has inspired the government with such a regard in the money crops of manufacturers. If pounds are to be ordered to replenish our less this could be calculated as far powder is in itself a very interesting com- but, the tariff is to be for "revenue only," what tained in 1,000,000 pounds is considered with lective capabilities, the interest in the subject becomes cumulative. One is apt to material is to come from, how it is to be made and how quickly, how far it will go toward equipping the United States army, what its collective force and what it would do to the landscape in general if exploded

> Smokeless powder is approximately a for its manufacture were issued to a Frenchman named Veille in 1886. A number of different kinds have been patented since then, but the one which has given the most satisfaction in the United States and Great other world. Britain is "Cordite." This particular variety was brought out by Sir F. Abel and Prof. Dewer. It takes its peculiar name from the fact that it comes from the mixing which is cut into sultable lengths for use. It is not entirely smokeless. In fact there s no such thing as "smokeless" powder. A little vapor proportionate to the amount of powder is always seen floating away after a discharge. It is 1,000,000 pounds of this material which the army and the navy board intends to purchase.

What Cordite Consists Of.

Cordite falls naturally within the category of the "high explosives," Even aside from its quality of limited smokelessness it recommends itself, because of its greatly enhanced explosive quality bulk for bulk over the ordinary black prismatic powder which has been used heretofore. In the mere sending of bullets, one pound of cordite will do the work of three pounds of black prismatic FRIEND OF THE PROSPECTOR DEAD. powder, and as far as the gun is concerned, with a bore a triffe over half the size. Even this estimate may be a little too conservative, for with the quantity exactly as stated above the muzzle velocity is slightly greater with the cordite. The very nature of the explosive would promise this, however, for it is composed of fifty-three parts of nitro-glycerine, thirty-seven parts gun cotton and five parts vaseline, dissolved by D 19.2 parts of acetone. The cordite used in blank cartridges, however, contains no vascline.

The process of manufacture is a very simple one. A weighed quantity of nitro- mining operations in most of the when sufficiently assimilated, the resulting substance is put into a specially designed kneading machine. Vaseline is added during the kneading process and later the acctone is put in. The acctone gradually penetrates the other three substances and finally a tough buff-colored paste is formed. This paste is placed in another machine, from a hole in the end of which it is pushed forth by hydraulic pressure in strings that look for all the world like spaghetti. The thread or "cord" is continuous and as it issues like dough from the machine it is reeled onto a great iron drum made ready to receive it. After a drying process which takes from three days to a week very first that it was a trap and studied it | for all the world like spaghetti. The thread which takes from three days to a week it is cut by machines into required lengths. Its consistency then is that of hard rubber. It can be bent in the hands, but will return to its original shape if released. If lighted While Lowthian's clear it will burn brightly, but it will go out if hard to explode. It needs to be detonated by some other explosive to set it off. At Woolwich in 1892 a brown paper parcel containing ten cordite cartridges was fired from a rifle loaded with cordite. No explosion resulted. In spite of this, however, a regimental band in India refused on occasion to march past a magazine stored with cordite on the ground that the vibration produced by the brasses and the drums might explode the magazine and blow the whole cantonment to "kingdom come."

Its Explosive Possibilities. Since the constituents of cordite are as stated in the foregoing, one million pounds of smokeless powder will contain naturally course that is the dictionary definition, says 580,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine, 370,000 the Brooklyn Eagle, but any man who has pounds of gun cotton and 50,000 ponuds of vaseline, not to mention 192,000 pounds of solvent acetone which is lost practically in the drying process. Such figures are in and that the race is not to the swift but | deed stupendous. The upwards of one-half million pounds of nitro-glycerine seems in itself to be enough to blow up a small an indication of character poker beats phrenology hands down. It is the nations world. But combined with 370,000 pounds trips to the latter he was guided by a man of gun cotton it could create an earthquake powerful enough to disturb all the seismic instruments from those in the United States bureau in Washington, D. C., to those in the laboratory of Sir John Milne on the Isle of Wight. Not long ago a blacksmith these domestic sudustries? Shall the farmer took chances at roulette and faro, games placed a drop of nitro-glycerine on an anvil and struck it with a hammer. The side of he could but buy them. the blackhmith shop was blown out, the man the blacksmith. Imagine some vulcan of Brobdingnagian proportions to have struck the great drop with his mammoth hammer. If the result were at all in proportion the earthquake simile would not seem over-

The manner of its performance could be reckoned surely when certain great explosions are reviewed. On Long Island the explosion of 200 pounds of dynamite produced earth waves which were felt five miles away. On another occasion 20,000 pounds of dynamite exploded and eight miles away the from the explosion is increased) is taken into Lowthian never told. consideration. From this also we get the general effect which such an explosion would produce on the surrounding country. If a pound of smokeless powder in exploding blows a hole in the ground as large as the Heidelberg tun, it does not follow that 1,000,-000 pounds would make a hole 1,000,000 times would be a new Yosemite in the neighborexpinsion would lose rather than gain with occurred from which one can draw a parallel to convey an idea of the fearful ruin which would ensue. If the explosion occurred near Chicago Record: If one made only useful would ensue. If the explosion occurred near remarks in society even the stupid would an estuary a tidal wave would be greated that would annihilate the nearby shipping and would cause a disaster greater than To be young and active, always seek the the famous Lisbon earthquake. In such an society of persons twenty years older than event the condition would be enhanced by

water and one travels through the earth. It is a triple effect which can become terribly destructive by reason of this three-

Might Launch a New Planet.

Every one remembers how in Poe's Balloon Hoax the adventurous aeronaut, Hans Pfall, started his airship on its trip to the moon by exploding under it an enormous quantity of gunpowder. The explosion hurled the balloon high above the earth, and, as far as the pseudo-scientists were concerned, gave a sufficiently good send-off to the enterprise. One can imagine something of the kind being done with the 1,000,000 pounds of governmental cordite. In short, supposing that the great mass of the powder could be confined prop erly in an immense mortar and could b made to shoot a great bullet into the sky how far would the missile travel? Doubt baying modity, but when the immense mass con- upper region where the attraction of the earth ceased to exert its influence, the misregard to what might be called its col- sile would go on and on in the direction of the zenith until it happened within the nfluence of some other planet. At any rate wonder where all of this highly explosive such a missile would travel with amazing rapidity. The muzzle velocity of cordite is 2.400 feet per second in a 6-inch gun, while its pressure on the gun barrel is fourteen tons per square inch. Such a condition would be enhanced greatly in our speculative mortar. The missile would have gone about thirty miles during the first minute of its dozen years old. The first letters patent flight and hence would be already on the outskirts of atmospheric effect. It would in fact become a shooting star drifting about aimlessly in space until sooner or later it came back to our own or drifted into some

Allowing for various shortages in handng, shrinkages, etc., 1,000,000 pounds of smokeless powder will load approximately 136,000,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles. One milmachines in a long, cord-like formation, lion rifle cartridges loaded with smokeless lowder would weigh three tons less than if oaded with black prismatic powder. This means that just so much less weight will have to be carried by our troops. The difference in weight and the corresponding lifference in bulk serves greatly to increase the capacity of the magazines as well. Even as it is it will require 3,000,000 pounds of the powder to fill all the magazines of our forts, men-of-war and navy yards.

The contracts for making the evplosive will be divided among the various powder-making firms of the country. It will take these firms three months to make the amount required. The cost to the government will be 80 cents a pound, or \$800,000 for the whole quantity.

Thomas Lowthian of Colorado, Whose

Career Reads Like a Romance. Thomas Lowthian is dead. widely known throughout the west as a pioneer, miner and friend of the struggling prospector. He was among the first to start oward Colorado in 1876, when the mining excitement was strong. Attracted discoveries in the San Juan district. moved to Del Norte, Colo., and until h removal to Denver in 1880 was engaged he active development of mining properties inon the San Miguel river near the now im-ortant mining town of Telluride. Mr. Lowthian has carried on extended

glycerine is poured over a given amount of states and territories and at various times previously dried gun cotton. The two in- his explorations and operations were exgredients are carefully mixed by hand and without the advantages of an early. Without the advantages of an early.

Star group of mines, now operated by a Chicago company.

His energies were not entirely confined to mining enterprises and in recent years he was interested in cattle and land enterprises. a successful man, he will be long and most warmly remembered by men now in every mining state and territory for his fidelity and generosity to friends. Wherever he established a camp there was an open door and no unsuccessful prospector ever apealed to him in vain.

of prospectors who have rofited by Lowthian's advice and assistance are a legion. In almost every western min-ing district he has sent searchers after colden ere and in many without return golden ore and in many without return. One large New Mexican district owes its development to him. He had penetrated part of the way and gave up the venture. On the way out he met a number of prospectors and advised them to keep on. They did so and the result was that each of the party made big strikes. How much they personally made by the venture is not nown, but fortunes have already been real-

In nearly all of Lowthian's ventures in late years his friend and adviser, C. H. Toll, was interested with him. But he had consuming desire to find a tin mine and his he worked alone. He traveled thou sands of miles in the effort to find tin ore in Colorado, other western states and territories and even into Mexico. On one of his who was evidently of more than ordinary ability. They went several hundreds of miles south to where it was said tin ex-The trip was in vain and Lowthian finally gave up the search. The guide had been bewailing his lack of capital and he said further south there was a large bunch of cattle which he could make money on if rated Lowthian gave him \$12,000 and told disappeared, and where the anvil had stood him to buy the cattle, bring them north and was a ragged five-foot hole. One million see what he could do. When he returned to pounds of smokeless powder contains probably 580,000,000 "drops" of the kind used by greatly to the latter's surprise, stated he really expected to have the money returned. But the months slid by and no word received from the cattle. When even Lowthian had given up the money as lost the received word from a bank in the interior of Mexico that something over \$10,000 had been deposited there to his credit. A draft been deposited there are to his credit. A draft been deposited there are to his credit. A draft been deposited there are to his credit. A draft been deposited there to his credit. A draft been deposited there are to his credit. A draft been deposited there are to his credit. A draft been deposited there are to his credit. A draft been deposited there are to his credit been deposited the deposited there are to his credit been deposited the deposited the his credit been deposited the deposited the his credit been deposited the de He wrote that before he reached the scot where the cattle were he had got to gambling and had lost nearly \$2,000 of the money. Ashamed of himself, he at once placed the remainder in a bank to Lowearthwaves had a velocity of 8,300 feet a thian's credit, realizing that he was not the second. At this rate the explosion of sort of man to be entrusted with large 1,000,000 pounds of cordite would have an earthwave of 5,000 feet a second 600 miles earthwave of 5,000 feet a second 600 miles latter has been since interested in several away from the scene-of the explosion even large transactions in Mexican business. when the decreasing ratio (as the distance Whether the balance was ever returned

First premium and gold medal at the

Natural History. about?" said one Spanish soldier.

"I haven't seen him around much lately." replied the other.

"You said he was a regular genter. You about Fort Halleck. One day a half-breed about Fort Halleck. One day a half-breed indian called him a liar and he sent a bullet sure-enough dogs of war."

"Did 18"

"Yes, sir, and at the first battle he rawled into a hole and couldn't be found."
"I-I guess he must be one of the prairie

A Mental Relief.

She toked up into his eyes, questioningly

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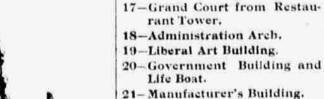
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OLD DENVER DESPERADOES

General Dave Cook Recalls Some Stirring Scenes Around Colorado's Capital.

Faced Death at the End of a Rope with as Much Indifference as They Had Lived and Died

Without Trembling.

The fate that overtook the Kokomo desperadoes recently recalls similar lawless deeds which happened in the early days of the west. The bad men of the '60s and '70s is fast passing into history. Holdupa such as the ones at Kokomo are becoming less and less frequent. The robber of today is not the picturesque bandit of the Cook of the affair, past. More often he is some petty thief

driven desperate by drink. The bad man of the early days with the nerve single-handed to terrorize a whole town and stand off a mob at the point of his gun is no more in Colorado. With the state lost the last representative of a once the nerve to attempt several big holdups. On each occasion they failed to carry the \$5,000. Previously they had wantonly mur-General Dave J. Cook of Denver recalls

days in that city when conditions were dif. a man of brawny muscle and splendid phyferent although desperadoes were comparatively few in that state even in the '60s. One of the most dangerous bands that ever operated in that state was the Mus- aroused at once and, jumping from his bed. grove gang. L. H. Musgrove was their cursed the officer leader and S. C. Duggan and Edward take him alive. Franklin were his chief lieutenants. Musgrove was a physical giant with a steady serve and the utmost daring. His band was composed of horse thieves, murderers and highwaymen who infested the western World's fair was taken by Cook's Imperial plains, with Denver as their headquarters, Champagne, extra dry. Bequet unrivaled, in 1867-68. Musgi ve came to Colorado from Napa valley, California, where he shot a man and became a fugitive. He stopped people became very much excited. Mon-in Newada where he killed two men before day, November 23, 1868, a mob was organ. of the United States hospital fund. was Chicago Post: "Where's that man whose in Nevada, where he killed two men before fighting qualities you talked so much being compelled to leave the territory.

When he first arrived in the state he followed the occupation of an Indian trader

Terrorized the Towns.

of desperadors, and for a time ranchmen. He did not ask for mercy, but when he were terrorized, stage roaches held up and reached the bridge asked permission to small towns raided. Murders were frequent write a note to his wife. This was granted and altogether no more formidable band of and he wrote; outlaws had ever been organized.

deorge, she said. "It isn't for my money at you love me, is it?"

Musgrove was finally hunted down in more. Mary I am as you know innocent of the stroked the head resting there against me. I do not so manly breast and made reply: "My had he been placed in jail when General know what they are going to hang me for oney."

Cook, who was then city marshal, heard unless it is because I am acquainted with had he been placed in fail when General know what they are going to bang me for rumors that his gang was coming here to Ed Franklin. God will protect you. Good rescue their leader.

Franklin and Duggan went to Denver on . While he was still writing a rope had

this mission. Both had records of desper- been tied about his legs. He was told to ate deeds. On his way, Franklin stole a get into a wagon that stood by and did so hand of mules from Fort Sanders and had without the least show of nervousness. driven them several miles when the soldiers The wagon drove from the bridge to the overtook him. There were seveteen in the bed of the stream and back directly under

placed himself behind a pile of sand. The soldiers opened fire and for an hour Franklin retaliated as fast as he could load. EXTRAORDINARY NERVE OF SOME OUTLAWS The soldiers kept up a steady fire at their tobacco from his pocket, rolled a cigarette lone opponent, but he held them all at and asked for a match. One was handed bay until he was struck in the breast and him and he lighted the tobacco without a compelled to cease shooting. He was taken tremer and coolly smoked. to Fort Sanders and as soon as he partially recovered made his escape.

Franklin and Duggan arrived in Denverone evening and started out Blake street. The first man they met was James Torrence They compelled him to hand over \$22. The next victim was Alex De Lap, a wealthy citizen. He, however, had no valuables about his person. They continued to Lawrence street and there met Police Magistrate Orron Brooks. From him they took \$135. Brooks rerogulzed Duggan and informed

Quick Gun Play.

This was Friday. Sunday Cook located the two at Golden and in company with several men started out to arrest them. They arrived in Golden at 9 o'clock that evening. Duggan was in a saloon kept by going of Jefferson Randelph Smith this Dan Hill, Franklin had gone to bed at the Overland house. The officers decided to arnumerous class. The Kokomo robbers rest Duggan first. They surrounded the were desperadoes only in their reckless saloon and Duggan and Miles Hill at once disregard to human life, although they had opened fire, one bullet passing through street prison to the city fail on Front street. Cook's coat. There was no further delay. Cook and one of his men fired and Hill on each occasion they tailed to carry the robbery to a completely successful issue. fell, mortally wounded. Duggan made a and Duggan was taken without a struggle, At Breckenridge they secured \$50 where dash for the road and in the darkness escaped.

General Cook, together with Frank Smith volver, cocked, lying at his side. He was

Cook stepped up and said to Franklin that he was under arrest. Franklin was cursed the officers, saying they would never

Franklin was told that he would not be harmed if he came along quietly, but the desperado made a dash for his revolver. Dave Cook shot and the robber dropped to the floor with a bullet through his heart. It was generally understood that there It was generally understood that there was a large number of desperadoes in Denver and Musgrove would be rescued. The rounds of the boards of trade of the coun-

day, November 23, 1868, a mob was organ-

ized to lynch Musgrove.

The mob broke into the jail and the desperado met them boldly. He had armed himself with a large stick of wood and threatened to kill the first man that came within his reach. Several shots were fired over his head and he surrendered. He was taken to the Larimer street bridge across After this incident he organized his band. Cherry creek.

"Before this reaches you I will be no

pursuing party. Franklin dismounted and the structure. A rope was already dangling from the iren girders above and it was

quickly slipped around his neck. While this was being done he took some A citizen mounted the bridge railing and

tried to persuade the crowd against a

lynching, but no attention was paid to him. Muserove gave no sign of even hearing him. He was asked if he had anything to say and he replied: "Go on with your work." As the wagon started to drive out from

ander him he stooped and gave a leap in the air. The wagon moved slowly and he landed on its floor. This seemed to disgust him and he leaped a second time furher out into space. There was a jerk and his body fell limp

with his neck broken. Shortly after this Duggan was arrested near Cheyenne and Cook took him to Denver to await trial. The people were wildly excited. Duggan had not been in jail an

hour before the building was surrounded by an angry mob. During the evening an attempt was made to remove the prisoner from the Larimer Soon after the wagon crossed the Larimer street bridge it was surrounded by the mob They turned west in what was then Cherry

street and halted under two large cotton-

wood trees. A rope was quickly thrown over the branches and Duggan was told to prepare for death. He begged that a Catholic priest might be brought. He said he killed man in the mountains, but acted in selfdefense. He said he had been a bad man, but had done nothing to deserve hanging. Then he begged and cried that his life might be spared for his mother's sake, saying that it would kill her. Again he asked that a Catholic priest might be brought. In the midst of his appeals the wagon drove out from under him and the rope strangled his

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