tain Climbers.

course lay northwest, over rugged granite

slopes and frightful steep canyon walls and

at length, brought us to the foot of the

main slope, which leads up to the saddle.

Passing a Great Glacier.

glacial formations.

1872.

as before.

3,000 feet.

cident.

to hold it.

the canyon.

thing just as nature left it.

al favor if

A BOY AGAINST A FLEET.

He Was a Hero from Heel to Crown and Outwitted the British. By MAURICE THOMPSON.

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slands which lie in the frith of the Savanand the war of the revolution was in full progress throughout the colonies.

From the information furnished me it does ot appear what Mr. Inis and Rose were soing on the marsh; but they had a sailboat inchored in a creek, and for some reason Mr. Inis took the boat and returned in it to Savannah, leaving his son alone on the Island until he should come back.

It seems that Rose had some provisions and a gun, wherefore I infer it was wild fowl shooting that had tempted the twain down the river. At all events, Rose was fully. Rose had lost his hat and his hair left alone and his father had been gone scarcely an hour when a large English vesfrom the island. It was one of a strong order of their commander they fell to refleet come to attack Savannah.

Rose knew, as soon as he saw the ship, just what it meant, and his predicament boy seemed quite hopeless, so far as escaping

ball sang in the grass close to Rose's legs, Late in the month of December, 1778, All the men and the officer now gave chase fhomas Inis and his son, Rose, then about to the flying boy, who, when he reached the 16 years old, were on one of the small marsh creek, plunged in, holding the gun so that the lock was out of the water and swam in the Chautauquan. The seamed face dis aah river. Savannah was then a small to the boat. Out of breath and terribly solved into wrinkles, and, after laughing in lown, held by the American army of patriots excited Rose scrambled aboard, first tum- his silent way for a minute or two, he said: bling his gun over the gunwale to the bottom of the boat.

It was now work for dear life. Rose of General Grant, but it's a fact. Just after was a clever sailor and knew just how the war closed Grant asked me to take a to go at the business in hand. He hauled ride with him to Washington behind a horse in the little anchor and sprang to the sail, he had just bought, and of which he was loosened it, grabbed the tiller and got into very fond. As we spun down the avenue i the breeze. Meantime on came the now said: 'See here, Grant, now that the piping thoroughly alarmed officer and men, shoot- | times of peace have come, we must choose a fad." ing, panting, gesticulating. The breeze was fresh and favorable. It

took the sloop's sail with a vigorous sweep. he asked. She leaned low and sprang along beauti- "'I mea was all disheveled; the perspiration poured down his face. On came the soldiers and sel, tall masted and heavily armed, ap- at the water's edge they lost some time in I am fond of horses; I suppose that will peared in a broad bayou or creek a mile confused running back and forth. Then by answer for me. What have you in mind?"

loading their empty guns. Every minute, every second, was precious to the brave asked for his help. He said he would be glad to serve me. Fortunately for him army muskets in

capture was concerned, especially when a those days were but rude weapons with asked Sherman, with pretended indignation



little later there came a small, sloop-rigged | a very short range. Two hundred yards "Why, he made straight for the newspaper open boat, containing a British officer and could not be accurately shot over with correspondents and told them I had formed

five men, which anchored almost exactly them and already the swift little boat was the resolution to devote the rest of my life vey. where his own boat had lain when his father a good hundred yards out and flying down to earning the name of a gallant for all the the creek to the broad arm of the river young ladles in the country. At the same

time he intimated to the newspaper men

took it. All this time Rose was on a bit of hum- nearby. Fire! mock land, where a line of straggling trees

I recovered, and it was weeks before could articulate.' It never occurred to this veteran to complain or to make a fuss. Such things were of common occurrence and in the rush of great events were forgotten. If anything Another Account of the First Successful of the kind had happened in the Spanish-American war and the yellow journals had

heard of it they would have filled pages with the "horror. SHERMAN AS A GALLANT.

He Lived Up to the Reputation Grant Old Glory Planted on the Topmos

"General, I never understood how it was Rock, 13,800 Feet Above Sea Level -Experiences of Four Mounyou came to gain the reputation of the Great American Beau; won't you enlighten us?" The question tickled him, relates a writer

Hon. William O. Owens, state auditor of Wyoming, contributes to the New York Herald a graphic account of the first suc-"Well, now, you will be surprised when I tell you that the whole thing was the work cessful ascent of the Grand Teton, made by a party of mountain climbers, of which he was a member. Mr. Owens' account adds much to the details heretofore published in The Bee, and is of special interest to the people of the west. It is as follows:

The renowned peak bearing the title of the Grand Teton is twenty miles south of Yellowstone park and twelve miles within "'What are you driving at, Sherman? the boundaries of Wyoming. By its awful reach heavenward it dominates the entire

packs

"'I mean to say that if we don't fix upo Teton range, completely dwarfing a host something, the public will do it for us, and of other peaks, which rise from the Gros it may not be pleasant." Ventre and neighboring ranges, "'Well, it is pretty generally known that On the eastern side it rises from the val-

"I told him I had fixed upon nothing as rises abruptly 5,000 feet, in a distance of yet, but would try to do so. Meanwhile slightly over a mile.

Extensive preparations were made for the ascent and August 5 selected as the date "Now, what do you suppose Grant did? for our departure. It required a three days drive from Market Lake, the nearest railway station, to reach Menor's Ferry in Jackson's Hole, the outfitting point for ou

Ascent of the Grand Teton. days later the banner and our stone monument on the summit wer: seen by Mr. T. M. Bannon of the United States geological survey, now operating in Jackson's Hole, and STORY OF AUDITOR OWENS OF OHIO within four days the monument was seen repeatedly through field glasses by numerous

settlers in the valley. In a Warm Temperature.

much less than a horse's back.

At 5 o'clock, on the summit, I observed the of his visit, is altogether too ridiculous to emperature to be 65 degrees Fahrenheit, extraordinarily warm for such a great altitude. Returning, we reached the Saddle at sun-

down, and after a night tramp across the canyons reached camp shortly before mid- | History of fifty years tells of repeated atnight. The ascending party comprised Rev. Frank

5. Spalding of Erie, Pa.; John Shive and Frank Peterson of Jackson, Wyo., and the writer.

As far as records go seven previous atand all had ended in failure. Of the various parties which have tried the peak there is but one which claims to have reached the top, and, as the question of first ascent must be settled now, I am constrained to mention this particular expedition at greater length

than would otherwise been warranted. The party referred to is that of Steven son and Langford of the United States geological survey, the attempt having been ley with a sweep of 7,500 feet in altitude nade in July, 1872. in three miles of distance. On the west it

They came in from the west, crossed the glacier at the southwest base of the peak. limbed to the Saddle and turned north up the granite hallway which leads to the enclosure on a pinnacle 800 feet west of the Grand Teton and fully 500 feet below it. Their path from the Saddle to the enclosure was practically identical with that of my own party.

trip. Menor's is on Snake river, seven After examining the enclosure they demiles southeast of the peak, and our lugscended eastward, as anyone must do who gage from this point was conveyed by desires to climb the peak, and, as near as can be judged from their accounts of the al-We left the ferry August 10 and reached leged ascent, struck the kcy niche through timber line at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. which the writer made his attempts last Here we made permanent camp at 9,000 feet year. The base of this crevice is about 650 above the sea and the party did me the feet below the summit and 150 feet lower honor of naming our quarters "Camp than the enclosure. Passage through it, Owen." At 5 o'clock next morning we set however, is impossible. And right here, out from our bivouac in a cool cluster of beyond question, Messrs. Stevenson and firs and headed directly for the "saddle" Langford abandoned the climb. joining the Grand and Middle Tetons. Our

Notwithstanding the failure it was given out that the top had been reached and was so published in the official reports of the geological survey. Mr. Langford also published an account of his alleged ascent in

Scribner's Magazine of June, 1873. An abrupt rise of 1,000 feet from the bot Much as I dislike to provoke a controtom of the canyon and we encountered the versy on this point I am compelled by a largest glacier on the peak. Along the sense of duty and obligation to myself and north edge of this splendid ice sheet we companions to make the clean cut statement picked our way over a gentle slope, passing that our party was the first to reach the on our right scores of lateral moraines and summit of the peak.

I have in my possession unimpeachable the characteristic roche moutonnee of all evidence that Langford and Stevenson did not reach the summit of the Grand Teton. Leaving the glacier, we now began the This testimony consists of the affidavit of ascent of the steep snow slope on the east side of the Saddle and after a hand and toe Thomas Cooper of this city, who was Hay climb of 900 feet over a 35-degree slope ien's chief packer for years and who is personally acquainted with Mr. Langford reached its crest at an altitude of 11,700 feet. We stood directly between the Grand and knew Mr. Stevenson during his lifetime; a personal letter from Henry Ganand Middle Tetons and, turning to our right, nett, chief geographer, United States Geoproceeded northeasterly over the steep and logical survey; a sworn statement of the rugged comb of the Saddle, following pregovernor of Wyoming and Mr. Langford's cisely the path of Meesrs, Stevenson and own written statements in his magazine Langford in their unsuccessful attempt of article.

Thomas Cooper swears that Stevenson ad Leaving the Saddle, we now encountered mitted to him that he and Langford failed the body of the peak, and the slope sharpto reach the summit, but "got so near they ened abruptly to one of 45 or 50 degrees. called it the top."

However, there was neither snow nor ice Mr. Henry Gannett (I quote from his to delay us and our progress, all things consigned letter to me) says: "The Grand sidered, was quite rapid. An extremely toll-Teton has, to my knowledge, been climbed some ascent of 1,600 feet from the Saddle twice, although in neither case did the par landed us at the enclosure described by ties reach the extreme summit. Stevenson and Langford and Prof. A. D.

"The first is probably the one to which Wilson of the United States Geological Suryou refer, composed of Messrs. Langford and Stevenson, in 1872. The second was com-It is a circular enclosure of granite slabs

set on end and is seven feet in diameter and posed of Mr. A. D. Wilson and assistant, perhaps three feet high. It is built on the in 1878. Both these parties went up this

sheep would stop 600 or 700 feet below. by far the greater portion having a breadth The last and very convincing proof that these gentlemen did not reach the summit We chiseled our names in the granite and lies in the fact that we found not a shadow planted the Rocky Mountain club's colors to of a mound or other evidence of man's havwave where flag never waved before. Two ing been there before.

Every mountaineer will appreciate the value of this fact and for Mr. Langford to say that he and his party devoted several days to preparing for this trip, passed through all the perils of life and limb described in his article, reached the summit of America's grandest peak and then ran away without leaving some little evidence

dwell upon. I will leave it for the world to judge. At last the Grand Teton has been scaled and Old Glory has waved from its summit. tempts and failurcs, but not until 1838 was

this peerless peak's lofty brow sullied by the foot of man. It is a matchless mountain and from the mountaineer's standpoint there is not a peak

in the United States that can be classed tempts had been made to scale the Teton, with it. There are higher ones, but none so rugged and isolated as the Grand Teton. It has been aptly designated the Matterhorn of America.

> TREES WHICH DRAW LIGHTNING. Select Beeches for Shelter During

Thundershower and Avoid Oaks, The National Weather bureau has bee asked to investigate the question why som kinds of trees are more frequently struck by

lightning than others. Apart from the im portance of this subject from other points of view, says the Globe-Democrat, it demands attention primarily as a matter of saving human life. Many people, particularly farmers and those who work in the fields exposed to thunder storms, will work until the storm is almost upon them, and then run to the nearest tree for shelter.

If the tree is an oak, and the charged thunder clouds are moving toward it with high electric potential the person or persons under the tree are in the line of strain, and all unconsciously are contributing to the establishment of a path for the lightning discharge through themselves. On the other hand, if the tree selected for shelter happens to be a beech tree, there is some reason to believe that it will afford safety as well as protection, though the reason why is not

at present made clear. It is known that the oak is relatively the most frequently and the beech the least frequently struck. Based on the somewhat loose collation of figures on the subject heretofore available

with a maximum thickness of fourteen f.et. | crawl up that slope, but the mountain | it is estimated that in the matter of relative attraction of lightning, if the beech is repesented by 1, the pine stands at 15, trees collectively rank about 40 and oaks 54. The rees struck are not necessarily the highest r the most prominent. Oak trees have een struck twice in the same place on successive days. Trees have been struck before rain began and split, and trees have been

struck during rain and only scorched. It is suggested that the division of forestry

and division of vegetable pathology shall ombine with the weather bureau in an exhaustive investigation of this subject, and that those familiar with forests in their respective neighborhoods will tender their experience as to the relative frequency of ightning strokes on different kinds of trees. But before any statement is made as to the langer of standing under certain trees durng thunder storms, the more general questions of the effect of lightning upon trees will have to be gone into. Such a study will leserve the co-operation of statisticians,

physicians and vegetable pathologists.

## Quay Held for Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5 .- United States Senator Quay, Richard R. Quay and Charles H. McKce of Pittsburg were this afternoon held in \$5,000 bail each to answer at the next term of court the charge of using the state funds deposited in the Pcople's bank for their individual profit.





The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

- and has been made under his perhat Hitcher. sonal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children-Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea-The Mother's Friend.

and bushes grew near a narrow tide channel in the marsh. He quickly hid himself and watched, while the officer and crew came ashore, and it soon appeared that they were a party sent from the fleet, prob. until they reached impassable mud. Here ably to look for an eligible place upon which to establish a camp.

Doubtless Rose, being but a boy, exaggerated his danger and became unduly excited, wrought upon by recollections of storics he had heard of British cruelty to prisoners. Still, his feelings were like prophesy of what was to happen, for, when Savannah was taken, unarmed citizens were bayonetted in the streets by the brutal sol- up and tried to discover the cause. It was diers of invasion.

Rose was no coward, however; on the and was afterward in the thick of the fight contrary, he came of a stock whose chief when the town fell into the enemy's hands. characteristic was the fighting spirit, and Nor did he give up, even then. With his he was a patriot from heel to crown. He father he went away as a private in the little looked to the priming of his gun, examined patriot army and served until the successthe edge of the flint to be sure that it was ful close of the glorious war. His life was duly sharp, for he did not mean to be taken a long and happy one and although he never are decrying its use, except most sparingly; without a fight, and he even preferred became a distinguished man, he enjoyed to indeed, positive alarm is felt by the prodeath to capture.

Meantime the British party had made a of all who knew him. He often toid the swift survey of the little beach near the story substantially as I have written it. boat. Apparently the officer was not quite satisfied. He had, perhaps, seen the tracks made by Mr. Inis and Rose, and was taking precautions by carefully reconnoitering. Rose quickly foresaw that he would be tracked up and found. As his danger grew, however, his spirit and wit increased apace. He held his gun ready, while he lay in a tuft of scrub palmettos, and he thought with lightning swiftness of what he should do when the last emergency came.

The party of British separated into two squads, one passing east of Rose, the other to the west of him. Evidently the intention was to beat the marsh in a systematic way. It would not be long before one or the other squad would come upon the flank of his bit of hummuck land, cross his trail and so discover him. The time for action of some sort could not be greatly delayed. Rose revolved the situation in his mind, never once losing sight of the deliberately advancing soldiers.

The point where he lay concealed was perhaps the highest part of the little island, and it gave him a wide view of marsh lands and breeze-tossed waters and wooded isles and distant bluffs of mainland. Three war vessels were now in sight over toward Typee some miles away. What was to be done must be done. It was one lone boy against the whole fleet of Commodore Par-

п. A truly brave spirit is never without adequate resources at a trying time. Rose

Inis caught the one bold chance as it offered. It was a desparate suggestion, and it called for a tremendous spurt of energy and a coolness, a strength and a daring almost impossible.

The directions taken led the two British squads farther and farther apart and at the same time farther and farther from the boat, which, with sail flapping, lay close by the shore of the creek. As it afterward turned out, the officer was a topographical engineer and his actual purpose was to find, if possible, a short route by either land or water to the outer defenses of Savannah. But Rose Inis felt sure that he was being tracked and now a suddenly formed plan of escape took active possession of his mind.

With but a moment's consideration he seized his gun and ran straight for the to the building to look for some forgotten British sailboat. As he sped along he articles stopped the men to take a look stooped as much as he could, in order to at the corpse. He asked them where they hide behind clumps of palmetto and patches bide behind clumps of particle and particle were taking me out to bury me. He said, bank had gone into liquidation. The soon saw him, however, and the one nearest 'Wait a minute; I believe that man is alive.' Tradesmen's bank is one of the oldest in the city and has for a long time past been him yelled to him to stop. Instead of obeying the order Rose doubled his effort to right, and he then and there amputated my reach the boat.

Rang! went the Briton's gun and it's

that he would take it as a person A volley rattled spitefully; but not a they would do what they could to spread the highest point of a pinnacle just west of the bullet struck the heroic boy. One went news; it would doubtless be of assistance through the sail, two hit the boat. Then to me, and he was sure I would appreciate the soldiers ran frantically along the shore, the kindness,

"Well, those correspondents didn't need they were compelled to stop and give over any urging. The whole thing was heralded the chase. from one end of the country to the other,

Rose knew every waterway in all that my first knowledge coming from the papers region and seeing the masts of the British themselves. I saw through the whole thing, fleet, he took a course to avoid the vessels. though Grant tried to play innocent. Ah But in doing this he presently fell into a he was a sly wag, but," added Sherman, "I cross channel which lost him the breeze forgive him, and I find the work of trying and he had to row for more than a mile. to live up to the reputation he made for me Meantime the firing had been heard on ! the most delightful pursuit of my life." board the fleet and the nearest vessel sailed

COCAINE TCO DANGEROUS. too late. Rose made his way to Savannah

AN EXPERIENCE OF WAR.

Dentist and Doctors Talk of Dropping the Drug. There seems little doubt that the deaththe better class, says the New York Press,

the end of his days the esteem and respect fession over some of the results of this drug, which for so long has been regarded as perfectly safe. Its qualities have never been thoroughly mense blocks of granite which had become

inderstood. Its use as a stimulant by the partially detached from the main wall and Indians of Peru and Bolivia was known, which overhung the grand canyon, falling Story of a One-Armed Veteran of the but only recently has the attention of sci-

Rebellion. entists been called to its ultimate effect might lead to no man knew, but it was the There is a one-armed veteran in the upon its devotees in those countries. Its only avenue of promise and we proceeded Treasury department, relates a corresponduse relieves them of the feelings of fatigue | to make the attempt. ent of the New York Sun, who had an and hunger, and nerves them for mountain experience during the war of the rebellion climbing, but the habit enslaves its victim, rock platform of sufficient area to accommowhich may interest some of the heroes of undermining and, eventually, wrecking his date the party, and we stood upright once the war of 1898. His arm was cut off close constitution.

to the shoulder. "Couldn't your arm have In this country the most deplorable re- half the width of a man's body, extended been saved," I asked him, "if modern sursult of administration of cocaine has been northward from the platform, and by all but gical methods had been known thirty-five the number of persons who, having used it years ago?" as a medicine, became addicted to is use

as a narcotic. Those who still cling to the of forty feet. But one man could pass at "No, I think not," he replied, "at least drug are taking every precaution to prevent a time, and then only by lying flat on the not under the circumstances connected with my case," and then he went on to tell me this possibility. Injection into the tissues of what these circumstances were. His simthe gums has been abandoned altogether; ple story made such an impression on me the doses, too, have been greatly reduced. that I want to tell it in this column. The injection is now made by electricity, "I was shot in the arm about half way the great danger having been from injection

between the shoulder and the elbow," said with a needle or with saturated cotton, which he. "The bullet came out at the elbow, allowed the patient to swallow the solution. shattering the bone badly and almost pul-This has frequently caused paralysis-countverizing it at one place. I tied a handkerless cases of which can be observed among chief tightly around my arm above the patients of the dental schools. A young first. There were four in the party, howwound to stop the flow of blood, and after woman who washed her nose with only a ever, and, having an abundance of rope. the battle I was carried to the top floor of 4 per cent solution, died in a few hours from a four-story building, which was seized for the effects.

hospital purposes. Nobody else was brought The contemplated substitute is called to that floor, and I lay there forgotten in a pile of rubbish for three days and four caine. It is slower in its action as an eukane. It is slower in its action than co-The accumuluated dust of years anesthetic. Safety is the great quality covered the floor to the depth of an inch or I claimed for it, but it is yet an experiment,

very step.

Ready for Him.

"Surely I cannot be mistaken," said the

Ten minutes later the bunko man was

"What in the world have you in this bag?

Yew York Bank Goes Into Liquidation

NEW YORK. Oct. 4 .- At the clearing ouse today it was stated that the Trades-

men's National bank at 200 West Broadway had failed to clear. It was stated that the

two. The weather was intolerably hot, and | and many question whether it is any safer I had not a bite to eat or a drop of water than that which it seeks to supplant. during all that time. On the fourth day

the building was cleared of wounded, the army having changed its base of operations, necessitating a transfer of the hospital | bunko steerer. "This is Uncle Silas of After everybody else had been taken out Joachim's Corners, isn't it? Just let me wo men chanced to visit the fourth floor. carry that carpetbag for you." They were taking a last look, and it ocperspiring like a horse and grunting with curred to them to go up on what they supposed was a deserted floor and see what was there. I lay unconscious, and they te asked. "It weighs a ton." "Meant that it should," returned Uncle thought me dead. They improvised a stretcher, put me on it and started down-Silas tersely. "Loaded it with bricks a-pur-

nights.

stairs with me. pose an' put my clean collar an' an extra "At the top of the last flight (the firs flight from the street) they stumbled and I slipped off the stretcher and rolled down to f enough exercise to keep your health good. What? Goin'?" the ground floor. I was still unconscious and the men placed me on the stretcher sgain. A surgeon who happened to return

were going with me. They replied that they arm, bandaged the wound and sent me on

identified with the Wool exchange. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup can be depended to another hospital. It was months before on to cure promptly the severest affections twenty-seven feet northeast and southwest,

crevice and turned to the left, and so reached a point which is about 200 feet main peak, at an altitude of 13,300 feet. distant from the main summit and about In the bottom is a deposit of fine dust from fifty feet below it." two to six inches deep and as there is no

Short of the Summit. soil on the west side of the peak for fully Here is the whole proposition in a nut-5,000 feet this deposit must be disintegrated granite, whence the great age of the enshell, the only discrepancy being the disclosure may be readily inferred. It certance below the summit. It was 500 instead tainly exceeds a hundred years and may of fifty feet. Mr. Gannett says they did not reach the

even be three times that age or more. exact summit and this tallies beautifully Wall of Naked Granite. with Stevenson's admission to Cooper. And From this enclosure the wall of the Grand

this is amply sufficient for all purposes. Teton could be seen to the very summit, In the Scribner article, Mr. Langford de being only 800 feet to the east. It is all scribes his alleged route up the peak, and, but vertical and seemed entirely inacceshaving reached a point 125 feet below the sible. Nothing but naked granite, ice and summit, says: "Above the ice belt over snow for 600 feet and seemingly without which we had made such a perilous ascent hold for foot or hand. We proceeded to the we saw, in the debris, the fresh track of the base of this wall and began a critical and American ibex, the mountain sheep, etc. knell of cocaine-at least, for anesthetic systematic examination to find, if possible, If there were no other evidence in the purposes-has been sounded. Dentists of a niche or crevice which would lead us to vorid on this question that one statement the summit. We tried the loy gorge which would convict. If Captain Langford had seemed to promise so much in any attempt actually made that "perilous ascent," his of last year, but were completely repulsed, wildest dream or freak of imagination could not have drawn that statement from him. Passing northward we discovered a nar-



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