

THE PASSING OF GENERAL JACKSON.

By HAYDEN CARRUTH.

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We were plowing along through the muddy water of the river at the rate of speed usual to a team when a steambot when they came and sat down close to me—so close that it was impossible not to hear their conversation. Indeed, they must have known that they were overheard, as the deck was brightly illuminated by the full moon looking down over the fat-topped raft.

"I suppose things are jogging 'long just 'bout the same 'round Poplar Mound, hey?" said the younger of the two.

"Just 'bout. Not much change. Sarah Ann Smead married Ike Patchley's son last spring."

"How is the old man?"

"Old Patchley? Chipped. Give the bride a calf. Rather more than Sarah Ann expected, I reckon. She's just about counting on that old rattle-trap buggy of his, I think. Well, the calf up 'n' got a piece of punkin' stuck in its throat a week ago, and laid down and just died, so she might better a-got the buggy, if one hind wheel is bigger 'n' the other. The old man is just the same. Boun' to stand up with everybody. Going to do the right thing if it kills him. Even if he kept a fighting cock when you lived there or not, but he has late years. That there rooster has been his only relaxation, as you may say. The affection betwixt the old man and that blame' old, long-legged red game cock was touching to see. They was like brothers, so every body said. For years, them two wuz' so'ly separated, 'cept nights, and I reckon if the old man could a-kept on a rooster that he'd a flew up ev'ry evening alongside of General Jackson. That was the name o' the critter—General Jackson. He had the longest legs, and so rambunctious neck. Clean cut as the act of spades and a temper like a buzzsaw. And spurs—well, he just walked wide-legged and revolved one spur round the other spur. The old man 'sociated with the rooster so much that he come to walk just like him. Some folks thought he got so towards the last that they kind o' resembled each other in their faces, and I reckon, on the whole, that the General did favor the old gent some. You didn't see it in the features so much, but their expressions was similar."

"Well, you know how it was with the old man—boun' to do the right thing and be up on so'ly doings. He heard one day that the new minister was coming, and he just says to his wife that they'd have him to their house to dinner the first Sunday. His idea was to get ahead of old Johnson's folk. They'd got ahead on the school teacher and the congressman of the district when he was stumping it, and old Patchley was bound they shouldn't rope in the preacher, too. So when the elder hopped off the stage Patchley made an appointment with him for dinner, come the very next Sunday."

"Saturday morning the old man shouldered his gun and went out after game for next day's dinner. Well, he didn't have no luck—come back without a thing. Come back late, tired out plum beat. Hadn't seen a coon, nor a possum, nor even a woodchuck. He had a prairie dog, but he didn't want a track of one, nor a hide nor hair nor a feather, nor heard one holler, nor heard no echo of one hollering 'way off somewhere. He set his gun down with a heavy heart when he got home. But he wuzn't the man to throw up his hands and say 'I give up.' He traveled right down to old Doonkie's market and struck the old man for a rooster—on credit—you know old Patchley never was very forrehand. But old Doonkie shook his head. 'The old man offered to take a chunk of steak, or a boiling piece, or a slice of ham, and finally he got down to liver, but Doonkie wouldn't hear of it—said the old man owed too much already. But Patchley didn't give up—couldn't, with that minister just hanging over his head. He went 'round and tackled all his neighbors for a bunk of fresh meat, or a chicken, or something. But he wuzn't 'em all, and he didn't get a thing—nothing but cold shoulder. Then he went home and set down on the end of the leach and bust into tears. His wife come out with the lantern. 'Marlar,' says he, 'the wuz has come to the wuz. Them tears which has wet up the ground all round the house, the wuz I have shed for forty years—maybe more. Gimme the ax and that lantern—don't stand there like a graven statue!' Then he took 'em and walked away toward the hen house, where General Jackson was a-roosting all alone in state, he being the only fowl the old man had ever took the trouble to keep."

"When he come back to the house he was more calm. 'The deed is done,' says he. 'I would it had been that doggone preacher's neck instead. He was so worked up that he kind o' lost his power. How old was he, Josh?' asks his wife, beginning to roll up her sleeves. 'He was 5,' answers the old man, 'and never was licked in a fair fight.' 'I think I'd better put him on tonight,' says the old lady; 'that there preacher's jaws don't look to me overly 'pow'ful.'"

"By and by she come back in where the old man was, looking sort of bewildered like. 'Wot is it?' asks he. 'The jint's,' says she. 'I reckoned to make a pot pie of him, but them jint's are like trunk hogs. He was never licked in a fair fight for nine years,' says the old man, 'and he treated hisself. Cook him whole, like a turkey, stuffed,' he goes on. 'He can lay on his back, with his legs up—though he never done it afore,' and the old gent groaned. 'Yes, I might do that,' says the old lady; 'only trouble is, he's a little bit dead. By and by the old man looks into the kitchen and sees the General's legs sticking up out of a pot like young trees just set out. 'I thought you was a-goin' to bake him, Marlar,' says the old man. 'So I am,' answers she; 'but I'm a-goin' to bile him three or four hours fust. You go on to bed.'"

"When the old man got up in the morning he found his wife still in the kitchen feeding the fire, the General's legs sticking out a crack above the oven door. 'I broiled him a spell after I biled him,' says she. 'I reckon he's beginning to get tender in spots.' When it was time to go to church the old lady went, but old Patchley stayed at home to mind the fire. It was a sad hour for the old gent, setting there in the shadow of the stove. But he chided up when his wife got back, and when the minister come he was as chipper as ever. 'Welcome to our humble roof, elder,' says he. 'You are just in time. Mrs. Patchley is even now bringing in the dinner. Be seated, elder, and the old man showed the preacher to his place with a good flourish and set down himself at the head of the table. Then he turns a little and calls out in a sort of melting voice: 'Marlar, dear, fetch in the pullet!' And she come in with the General on a platter, his legs a-waving 'n' spurs a-rattling together like a man playing the bones."

"The old lady put down the General and then sat down herself, and when his legs became still the minister asked a blessing. The old man pretended not to notice that the preacher's wife trembled, and began talking with his regular flourish. 'We hope, elder, that yer fowl of poultry meat,' says he. 'Y-a-e-s,' answered the minister, kind of doubtful like. 'Mrs. Patchley and me set great store by it, goes on the old gent, running his thumb along the edge of the butcher's knife. 'Brother Patchley, I ask the breed of the pullet,' says the preacher. 'She was a Mayflower,' says the old man, reaching up and taking hold of a spur as he begun to saw. 'I reckoned she

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Titanic Death Struggle of Two Ancient Residents of the West.

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Marvelous Story Revealed by Fragments of a Mighty Dinosaur Dug Up from the Plains of Wyoming.

Evidences of a mighty battle which took place 2,000,000 years ago have just been received at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. It was fought between two of the biggest animals that ever lived, one a herbivorous dinosaur (terrible lizard), about ninety feet long and tall enough to wade across the Hudson river at Grant's tomb without wetting his head, and the other a flesh-eating dinosaur, probably twenty-five or thirty feet long and weighing thirty or forty tons. The details of this battle are as clearly

KENTUCKY BELLE'S REVENGE.

Refused the German Baron Who Jilted Her Year Ago.

This is a story of an international marriage that didn't take place, relates the New York Press. It failed twice, the first time for reasons of the man in the affair, or his family, and the second time for reasons of revenge on the part of the once young woman. When the parents of the young man announced that it could not be and the affair was broken off.

It was half a century ago that Miss Marie Goodloe, one of the most beautiful girls in that great world-famous for three beautiful products—girls, horses and whisky—went abroad and formed the acquaintance of Baron von Norde of Berlin, nephew of the late Prince Bismarck. They became engaged, and everything seemed to be going smoothly, when the parents of the young man announced that it could not be and the affair was broken off.

She told the baron that she would consider the matter, and give him an answer in person at her home on November 1. He came in advance of the date and found Louisville, and finally he got down to liver, but Doonkie wouldn't hear of it—said the old man owed too much already. But Patchley didn't give up—couldn't, with that minister just hanging over his head. He went 'round and tackled all his neighbors for a bunk of fresh meat, or a chicken, or something. But he wuzn't 'em all, and he didn't get a thing—nothing but cold shoulder. Then he went home and set down on the end of the leach and bust into tears. His wife come out with the lantern. 'Marlar,' says he, 'the wuz has come to the wuz. Them tears which has wet up the ground all round the house, the wuz I have shed for forty years—maybe more. Gimme the ax and that lantern—don't stand there like a graven statue!' Then he took 'em and walked away toward the hen house, where General Jackson was a-roosting all alone in state, he being the only fowl the old man had ever took the trouble to keep."

FRIENDS WITH MANKIND.

Animals in the Yellowstone Park Now Have No Fear.

The slaughter of birds has almost entirely removed one of the delightful accompaniments of life in the rural east—the music of the feathered songsters, says the Troy (N. Y.) Times. Approves of this may be said that one of the most pleasant features of the drive through the Yellowstone National park is the apparent intimacy between man and the animal and bird life in the park. Thanks to the wise and stringent regulations no shooting is allowed within its boundaries.

"The result," says an English tourist, "is positively charming. Hundreds of little chipmunks, with their gray striped backs, scampered impudently about or peered at the passing coach from the roadside. The squirrel did not bolt for the nearest tree, but nodded a welcome. All bird life treated us likewise. Even the jolly eagle hovered near, and the wild turkey stalked unconcernedly through the rank grass. We were fortunate enough to see a fine specimen of the wolf tribe. He stood, a beautiful creature, and watched us out of sight, showing only curiosity, not fear. Another time we perceived a dog and fawn grazing by the road. Not until we were within a few feet did they seek the shelter of the woods, yet not to fly. They simply moved aside. Here at least mankind was regarded as a friend—one who could be trusted. The only animal who ran away was a brown bear. He turned tail at the sight of a coaching party, yet it was quite a common thing for bears to approach close to the hotels at evening to feed on the refuse thrown out. It was an afternoon relaxation for the guests to watch them feeding. They munched and disputed the choicest morsels, for the most part indifferent to the company. Only when we became inquisitive and approached too near did they retire; and these animals were perfectly free and unfettered in their movements. It may read like a fairy tale, but it is solid fact."

New Market for Labor.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 15.—The Oregonian today prints the following: "Within the next few days a large number of laborers will be employed in building the Snake river valley line of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company. As many of these men as can possibly be obtained in Portland or the northwest will be put on the work; the remainder will need to be brought from the east. The surplus labor of the northwest is available for railroad building is not large, probably less than half as much as is required for this one enterprise, so it will be necessary to bring a great many men from the east."

John Smith in a Frenzy.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 15.—A Fargo, N. D., special to the Dispatch says: John Smith, third cook on the Northern Pacific coast train, ran amuck before Fargo was reached today, assaulting Conductor MacLennan and terrorizing waiters and passengers. Smith carried himself in the diner, there, armed with a long knife, he defied arrest. Officers met the train here, and after an hour's delay Smith was finally overpowered.

Overcome evil with good.

Overcome evil with good. Overcome your coughs and colds with Om. Minute Cough Cure. It is so good children cry for it. It cures cough, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and all throat and lung diseases.

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revealed by the bones of a dinosaur, which were found near upper Milford, Pa., in 1847. A few years later Prof. Marsh of Yale college has done much in restoring the external form of these animals. From a set of bones somewhat incomplete Prof. Marsh made a restoration of a complete skeleton, and a fierce looking animal it was. I am speaking now of the largest species. But formidable as it was I am afraid Prof. Marsh did not go far enough. A skeleton which we dug up during the last summer was actually much longer than Marsh's computation. Instead of seventy feet, as was supposed, I find the animal really reached a length of probably ninety feet. Quite a monster! Well, look at the pelvis over there by the window. That is not much more than half of it, yet it is larger than four four barrels. Here is the femur, or thigh bone, broken into three sections. See if you can lift one of them? Better still, I will have the whole bone put together and you can get some idea of its size."

He called to his assistants and they, with some straining, placed the three sections of the femur together, standing the bone on end. It was as thick as the smokestack of a locomotive, quite as black and about six feet high. The great knob on the end of the bone was like a ball. The socket of the pelvis looked like the rolled neck post of a great iron balustrade.

There were numbers of species of these animals," continued Dr. Wortman. "Some of them were herbivorous and manifestly fed on the vegetable growths of the seaside; others were carnivorous and without doubt preyed on the herbivorous variety. Yet the vegetable feeders were vastly greater in size than their blood-thirsty relatives. I will mention only a few species, for, after all, it is the animal as a class that is of popular interest. The brontosaurus (we have one on exhibition here in the museum) was sixty-two feet long. Its tail alone was twenty-six feet long. Its thigh bone five feet ten inches long. This thigh bone by the way, alone weighs 510 pounds. The animal when alive is estimated to have weighed at least fifty tons; that is, over 100,000 pounds. Probably it was a stupid, slow-moving animal."

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READY FOR TRANSPORTATION



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Its eastern shore extended through South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, where the shore line made a great loop just north of the Rio Grande and reached back north again through New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and South Dakota. (Cheyenne, Chadron, Sidney, Oberlin, Kearney, Wichita and other western cities are now situated on land which once was under water. The White and Platte, the North Platte, the Arkansas, the Canadian and other less significant rivers now flow over the raised bed of this old-time sea. In later ages it dried up on the south and part of its northern edge overflowed, getting finally into North Dakota and taking in more of Wyoming. Later still it dried up entirely and the ground became elevated far above what it was. But while it lasted it dominated the character of animal life in its

clues for research and, enabled geologists to proceed more certainly in quest of the reptile bones which had been discovered.

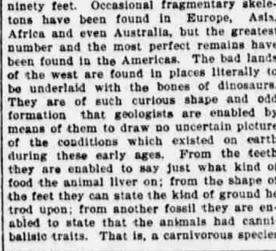
"Meantime it was found by this same process of generalizing evidence that North America once was divided by a sea which reached from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic ocean. Its eastern shore lay along the line where the Missouri river is now. Its western shore was as far west as Utah. It was salt and had tides and current the same as the Atlantic ocean. In later ages the gradual elevation of the land caused the close of the northern and southern outlets of this sea, changing it into a lake, in which the water gradually got fresh, and here fed on vegetation, just as the lesser animals do today. When the huge dinosaur, the skeleton of which Dr. Wortman has found, was killed, it sank down in the soft ooze and there, as the sea receded, it slowly petrified and lay for 2,000,000 years. And there it was until the Missouri river was dug out and the ocean reached to the coast. Along its enormous tall bones Dr. Wortman has found deep ridges showing where its enemy's claws struck down and stripped off the flesh, and some of the lower vertebrae are entirely broken off, giving some idea of the awful violence of the attack.

Crept Up from Behind.

The flesh-eating dinosaur, which was something the shape of an enormous kangaroo, must have crept up from behind and taken its prey by surprise, as a tiger falls on an ox, and by the fierceness of the onslaught overcame an animal twice its size. Inasmuch as there is no evidence of the bones having attempted to mend themselves, the attack must have caused the death of the herbivorous animal.

The dinosaur, brontosaurus, morosaurus, dipodocus and others of the same order lived and dominated the earth during what are known as the Jurassic and the late Triassic ages. Some of them were only as large as our common rabbit; others reached the great length of seventy, eighty and ninety feet. Occasional fragmentary skeletons have been found in Europe, Asia, Africa and even Australia, but the greatest number and the most perfect remains have been found in the Americas. The bad lands of the west are found in places literally teeming with the bones of dinosaurs. They are of such curious shape and odd formation that geologists are enabled by means of them to draw an uncertain picture of the conditions which existed on earth during these early ages. From the bones they are enabled to see just what kind of food the animal lived on; from that shape of the feet they can state the kind of ground he trod upon; from another fossil they are enabled to state that the animal had cannibalistic traits. That is, a carnivorous species

BACKBONE OF DINOSAUR SHOWING INJURIES RECEIVED IN BATTLE 2,000,000 YEARS AGO



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Some huge bones.

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"Some years ago," said Dr. Wortman, "there used to be discovered in Connecticut and in other New England states curious marks in the rocks which were said to have been made by the feet of fossil birds. These footprints were very large and it followed

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was entombed in rocks of the Bad Lands of Wyoming. It is of the carnivorous variety, of the very species maybe which inflicted the wound in the tail of the herbivorous dinosaur of which I have spoken to you. It was built like a kangaroo. That is, he had short forelegs, but enormous hind legs and tail. He used his tail to sit upon quite as much as a kangaroo. But he was thirty feet long and much more formidable in proportion. His jaws were powerful and his great pointed teeth were fully six inches long and had serrated edges. He had claws, too, great powerful talons, like those of the hawk or the eagle. A true monster, if ever there was one, and quite able to inflict the great gashes which I found in the back and tail of the other fossil."

How Bones Are Preserved.

Concerning the manner in which these great fossil bones are found, dug, transported and mounted, Dr. Wortman said: "Of course, we have some intimate knowledge of the presence of fossils in a community before we start. When we find the precise spot indicated by our information we delve into the rock where the fossil is not exposed by carefully chipping away the exterior until we come upon the fossil itself. The rock in which the dinosaurs are embedded is very great trouble in keeping the pieces intact. After cutting all around each section of the fossil, if it is a large one, or around the whole fossil if it is a small one, we encase it in plaster of paris, which holds it together enroute to the laboratory. When

we get it there we go carefully to work chipping away the plaster and gradually exposing the petrified bones. These are often cracked so in every conceivable direction that the divisions of a mosaic are as nothing in comparison. It is what might be called a cubic mosaic, the cracks running through and through the block as well as over the surface, hence it is often necessary to saturate the fossil with some adhesive substance, as it is gradually exposed, to prevent the small pieces falling out and getting lost. Of course, as bone after bone is built up, it is easy for the trained anatomist to fit them to their places in the completed skeleton, for the anatomical plan of the fossil animal was quite in accordance with the plan of the modern animal. How deep did I find these bones? Well, I am often asked that question. I found these dinosaurs about two miles deep. But, luckily for me, the processes of nature in the Bad Lands kept the rocky tomb of the animals within reach. That is, the strata of the Jurassic age ordinarily is about two miles below the present surface of the earth, where the deposition processes for the last 2,000,000 years have been regular. But the conditions surrounding the region of the Bad Lands are such that the strata in which the fossil lay were gradually pushed up and up in the process of mountain-making. Then as erosion took place the strata lying above were worn away, leaving these fossils at the surface. In short, nature did our digging for us."

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