Recollections of the Joy Riding Era of Years Gone By.

SIGN OF THE ELECT BANISHED Everybody with a Pull Worked It-Cheaper to Ride Than to Stay at Home-Reform Worth

Millions.

nhuman Hepburn law, taking a strangle hold on the railroads, competted them to the third person in the judge's behalf, forego their pleasing practise of handing thus; cans have stayed at home than in any

Staying at home aggravates, rather than stifies, wanderiust, yet time mercifully mel- sand dome: lows all sorrows. After five years, it is take from the bureau drawer the little pass that was cut off in its prime, rendered null and void, and hark back to the blessed time that lithographed formula recalls.

What delightful memories mingle with the odor of lavender flowers in which that pass is emblamed! What visions of joyrides from coast to coast, and from lakes turn. to gulf, it conjures up! And it was all so simple and Inexpensive.

To be seen at the ticket window in the good old days buying railroad transportation was equivalent to making public confession that you controlled no vote but your own, that you had no social aspirations, traveled on passes, and they wanted everybody else to know it.

The Sign of the Elect. To posses a pass was equal to a place it the four hundred. The only distinction between the common herd of the eminently respectable and the elect was that the latter carried a wallet full of annuals instead had the bad taste to write: of traveling on trip passes. One rung

added to the annuals. Those who really interests of the state demanded it." knew the ropes, also carried a dining car frank, and cracked a joke with the porter

Grafters' limited. It was a special train to substantial favors?" the state capital to accommodate pass-It is said that tickets were so rare on that train that when the conductor chanced to discover a passenger with that form of transportation his hand trembled so that he punched holes in his thumb instead of the pasteboard. Then he would horry on to tell the flagman, the head brakeman and the baggageman that.

"That hed-headed, speckle-faced cuss in the third seat on the thumb-hand side in the smoker is ridin' on a ticket. Say, if business keeps on pickin' up this way the company ought to be able to stand a raise for us fellers."

Then the trainmen to whom these sensational disclosures were made would parade is silent on the subject. back and forth through the smoking car to gape sidelong at the speckled-faced phenomenon, while "Peanuts" fell over his own be found in such fragmentary assertions as

Without a moment's delay, "Peanuts" der the ticket holder's feet, a half interest fairness, belonged to the latter. In the excess of his desire to play fair, "Peanuts" wound up with an offer to renounce his own claim to the find for the small sum of \$1. If the ticket holder did not fall to that there was the short change racket to

on a ticket in the old days!

A committee of the lowa legislature, in ference in the enjoyment of this heritage was regarded as unwarranted presumption on the patr of the railroads and was resented as such.

When Marked "N. G." The Chicago & Alten found this out, when in 1901, it had the effrontery to send members of the Illinois legislature passes stamped: "Not good in compartment cars," "Not good on the Alton Limited," "Not

Good locally between Chleago and Jollet." Naturally, these galling restrictions with the dignity of statesmen were substituted for the offensive pasteboards.

Every once in a while an upstart railroad had to be taught its place. One such railroad in Ohio had the impudence, not to say the indiscretion to refuse a pass to the chief of police of one of the larger cities in the state. Immediately thereafter, trains passing through that city were frequently stopped and their crews were arrested for violating the ordinances against whistling, bell ringing, exceeding the speed limit, blocking crossings and similar crimes.

These stoppages caused so much delay and confusion that the service was demoralized. Observing this, the chief of police remarked that he "rather guessed there'd be something doing in the way of passes And he was right.

One of the softest snaps congress ever struck came about through the indiscretion traffic. of the Pennsylvia railroad in encreaching on a public park when it built its old sta- than offset by the elimination of the mere tion in Washington. Every year an in- joy-riders. quiry was started as to the right of the every mile they traveled, people only wanrailroad to occupy a part of the govern- dered from their firevides when driven by Pennsylvania came down with a liberal used to be cheaper than staying at home. adjournment was taken until more trans. that, formerly, one passenger in every five

portation was needed. Some Who Wouldn't Ride Free.

There were a few eccentric individuals who did not appreciate the privilege of people's cars. A Chicago alderman re-But there were actually politicians who

would not accept a pass. The most remarkable case was that of and milkmen to insurance agents. Ansel Bascom, a member of the New That makes a good start. Even with no York legislature in 1840, who would not increase in the rate of legislation, eight even accept a pass for himself from the bills a session will soon get us all back Albany and Rochester railroad, but re- within the free-transportation fold again turned it with a letter to the president of Raticoad Man's Magazine. the road, saying that he went to Albany to represent the people, and not the Albany & Rochester railroad; that it was part of to the dyspeptic. Electric Bitters cure dyshis duty to watch the railroads to see they did no wrong, and, in consequence, it would be a fraud on the state to take the

legislator who was not so self-sacrificing as Bascom, yet when he went before the people for re-election he was defeated. As he said afterward, he could not understand how it happened, "because he always got passes for his constituents who asked for them."

How Requests Were Worded. For a federal judge to ask in the first person singular for a railroad pass would not only have violated the etiquette in such cases made and provided, but it would have stained the ermine to an extent that would have kept the dry cleaners working Five years have elapsed since the cruel and overtime. No. indeed. The private secre tary or a clerk wrote a courtly chiefle in

out passes to all comers, and, instead, to "His honor, Judge Graft, will spend a quarter," summarizes the tribute paid to that he would like a roller-top desk and accept real money for the privilege of portion of his vacation in California. He the memory of Quanah Parker, deceased swivel chair. His white friend exclaimed "His honor, Judge Graft, will spend a hanling the citizens of this fair land, has already been kindly supplied with an chief of the Comanche Indians by Frances In astonishment at this, as the chief could In those five years more free-born Ameri- annual for himself; but, if the rules of the E. Leupp in the Boston Transcript. In his beither read nor write. So Quanah excompany permit, he would be glad to have capacity as commissioner of Indian affairs plained himself. other ten years since railroads were in the courtesy extended to his family of under Roosevelt. Mr. Laupp came in direct eight persons who will accompany him." For a governor, this form was all to the of red men, and learned to appreciate his

possible to contemplate the passing of the to take a trip to the seashore with his plished and how, his characteristics and up in front of me, all same white man pass with outward composure, though not wife, four daughters, three sons, a niece, his parentage are thus detailed by Mr. eithout inward emotion. Let us, then, two sisters-in-law, five maids, a valet, Leupp nurse, governess and coachman. He has line, but would prefere a special train edly spoken of him to me as a chief, but over your route. Kindly send me trans. I have heard this claim denied, though ev-

exemplified by the prosecuting attorney in ening letter to the president of a railroad company reminding him that he had favored the judges in his territory with annuals, whereas "I have daily to grant the no political ambitions, and no commercial favors of the law of a great state for your standing, for everybody who was anybody railroad. Your men are all liable to prosecution for running trains on Sunday, also for letting trains stop across public streets

Impossible to Reckon Pass Values. How could such a man be given a pass? Or, how could the Heutenant governor of another state get what he wanted when he

"In appointing my committees, I have higher up the ladder, Pullman passes were favored the railroads, believing that the

What possessed the chairman of a campaign committee, in asking for passes for twenty-one men to canvass the state, and in the good old days before 1906, a certain hold out the hope that, in event of sucrailroad out of New York City ran a cess, "we may be able to do you some

No one ever knew, nor will any one ever know, the money value of free transportation given away by the railroads. No board of directors several kinds of shock

words "passes" or "free transportation."

vania distributed 2500 passes for a single slong with the white men's government regulating the issue of passes. Not stop- dents. ping, just regulating!

Millions in It.

been not less than \$25,000,000.

In the absence of any definite statistica, dent of an eastern line, one of the pioneers in the anti-pass movement, what the deadnation.

have been increased 15 per cent.

In the ten years before the Hepburn law statesmen. They immediately started an all the railroads aggregated \$1.508.806.921. investigation of all wrecks on the Alton for Fifteen per cent of this would amount to the preceding six months, but thought \$630,763,538, or an average of \$53,076,253 a transportation would have built and equipped 13,393 miles of railroad ae an average which would have sorely puzzled a white ped of \$40,000 a mile, which is a liberal judge unskilled in the intricacies of aborigi-

> Every One in Five a Deadchead. servative, from the fact that in 1905, when the deadhead was in full possession of all his perquisites, passenger revenues on all rallroads aggregated \$486.430,802, while two dians. Some of the chiefs affected resented years later, in 1907, after the rigors of the his interference, and threatened mischief. Hepburn law had set in, they were \$574,-718,578. This extraordinary jump of \$88,297,-676, or 18 per cent. in yearly earningsein so short a period would seem to indicate something more than natural increase in

This natural increase would be more When they had to pay for This continued until the grim necessity, whereas traveling on passes bunch of passes for all hands. Then an It is doubtless well within bounds to say

was a deadhead. That is, in 1902, when the average number of passengers on a train was forty-two, at least eight were dead-

Passenger earnings. In 1909, aggregated being able to bestow free rides in other 558,243,001. Fifteen per cent of this sumthe amount the deadheads would have been signed in diaguet, in 1902, because he was entitled to under the old regime would be among the Comanches won him the good the bag thoroughly enough to find the postered to death by constituents in quest \$55,785,540. Now, \$86,000,000 is worth saving, will of a number of the white cattlemen valuable letters that were there? Think of of railroad passes. He said there were a fact which is generally recognized by the of Okiahoma, where the tribe had its res- the thousands of other mail clerks who never fewer than fifteen daily applicants statesmen at Washington. At the last sea- ervation. These men used to get permis- have emptied the bag day after day and for passes at his office, while the number sion of congress, no fewer than eight bills sion to graze their cattle on the common year after year, but never carefully enough not infrequently rose to forty.

Were introduced to compel railroads to lands of the Indians, paying a certain to find the letters. Next to Mr. Burdette carry free, as of old, various classes of yearly stipend for the privilege. All the the one thing vindicated is durability of

Most Food in Polson

Copper Merger Case Postponed. NEW YORK. April II .- By agreement of Bascom's Spartan self-denial made him a counsel the hearing on the petition of G. public character for a brief season, but he .M. Hyams of New York for a temporary scon dropped into eblixion. Think of what he might have become had he but helped himself to the good things in his way.

Still, you never can tell. In the neighboring state of Massachusetts there was a

NOTED LEADER OF RED MAN

Remarkable Traits of Halfbreed Chief of Comanches.

ROMANCE OF HIS PARENTS

unide, Philosopher and Friend His Race, a Peacemaker and Protector in Dealings with Whites.

"The most picturesque figure in the abhonesty, integrity and unselfish labors in

The father of Quanah was a notable man been tendered a private car on the N. G. among the Comanches, Quanal has repeatportation for the governor and twenty eryone familiar with the family readily from Sockettoum to New York and re- accords him a high rank. The mother was

trace of the children or their captors. Discovery of the Captive. A whole generation had 'passed when pany of white troops surrounded a band of hostile Indians and swept down upon Indian carriage and address, but obviously not of Indian blood. Although she could speak no English, having forgotten her mother tongue through long disuse, the when called upon for his opinion, and decommanding officer discovered through an livered himself thus diplomatically: interpreter that she remembered some of possibly no railroad management has ever was taken back to Ohio, where a number me safe!" kept any statistics, for a contemplation of her relatives recognized her and did thereof surely would have given the all they could to induce her to stay with wrought little havor among the Comanches. them; but she could not reconcile herself Search all the reports of all the state to the change from the free life of the railroad commissions from cover to cover Indian camp to the restrictions of the a reckless iconoclast. He uniformly advised and you will not find so much as the modern social order, nor could she bear his followers to adopt the ways of civilizato say nothing of any information about and the children she had borne him, one was ill, sent his children to school and the quantity issued. The Interstate Com- of them being the baby Quanah. So, after tried to make his home a radiating center commission's voluminous literature a year's vain struggle to adapt herself to of rational modernism. He even joined a the ways of those about her, she was per-The nearest approach to definite infor- mitted to return, and thenceforward folmation from any authoritative source is to lowed the fortunes of her adopted people. feet in his haste to reach that gentleman's the distribution of free transportation by Quanah's lips, with many details not neces- unseen, and higher than himself, now that the Pennsylvania railroad to the value of sary to rehearse here. Quanah was slaways the worship in which his fathers indulged \$1,000,000 a year in the Keystone state very reverent of his mother's memory and had been largely swept away or so adul-

in which, he declared with unparalleled state convention; that a western railroad was due to the white strains of blood which tudes, a loyal lover of the old things, even president boasted that he had been able to he drew from her. Of his father, most of after he had entirely ceased to regard them effect a saving of \$1,000 a day merely by his stories had to do with humorous inci- with aws. One of the last talks I had with It is related that a Philadelphia banker, day ever attempted to contest with Quanah of his philosophy; and he framed his arguclose a transaction in figs or literature; who has been a member of the board of his authority in the tribe, which was kingment so as to compel support of the plea
or, as a last resort, there was the shell directors of the Pennsylvania railroad for like both in its scope and in his manner
of some of the older indians that they Oh, it was a great distinction to travel that the cost of deadhead traffic to the early recognized this trait as a valuable company from 186 to 186 almost equaled asset in transacting business with his peothe aggregate cost of the tunnels under ple, and made large use of it. He really an exhaustive report on passes submitted the Hudson river and the new terminal in continued to rule long after it had been in 1882, declared that the legislative pass New York City; and that the deadhead made known to the indians that the era was regarded as a "heritage." An inter- passenger, freight and express service to of chiefs had passed away, and that their federal officeholders and their families had fealty was now to be given to the Great Father at Washington. When a payment of money was to be made to the Comanthe next best thing is an estimate by an ches per capita, he always sat at the head expert. To secure this, I asked the presi- of the pay table, identified the men and women as their names were announced verified the numbers and sexes and ages of heads used to cost the railroads of the their families respectively, maintained ofder when any trouble threatened, and in He said that if all free transportation had every way proved a useful coadjutor to been paid for, passenger revenues would the agent and his cierks. It was the same way when individual indians wished to lease their lands to white farmers; Quanal roused indignation in the breasts of the went into effect, the passenger revenues of was able to furnish the leasing officers with whatever information was needed about the circumstances of a would-be lessor or the condition of his household better of it when passes commensurate year. This would have paid a per cent in-with the dignity of statesmen were sub-terest on an investment of \$1.061 527.060; and, referred to him almost every day, to setno doubt, it would have been welcome, for the like a benevolent police magistrate; as late as 1999 one-third of the railroads in and to his credit it should be said that the United States paid no dividends. To although in more ways than one he reput it another way, the cost of deadhead sembled an oriental cadi, he usually contrived to do substantial justice in matters

> know which two I should put away. You tell me, and then I will go home and As he had cleverly foreseen, his adversary was posed. The secretary rubbed his forehead, played a little with his eyeglasses to kill time, cleared his throat, sententiously, and pronounced his judgment that Quanah had better keep all his wives as long as they lived and behaved it leaves inferences as to the care of the themselves, but not take any more; but service, which would be damaging if it were bade him bring up his children, and the not the exceptional case out of scores of roung men of his tribe, to the practice millions.

nal ethics. He had a quaint way of put-

ting things which sometimes upset the

grave conclusions of men better educated

than he. Secretary Noble, during the Har-

rison administration, set himself the task

of breaking up polygamy among the In-

Others suiked and plotted. Quanah re-

ceived with perfect good nature the lecture

on his sinfulness which the secretary de-

livered to him in person, and then re-

wives. I love them all the same. I don't

sponded:

"Mr. Secretary, I have three

Heap Like White Man.

brough Quanah before the government such bad repair as to let the tweive letbetween lessors and lessees, growing out postal sevrice.-Pitisburg Dispatch. of alleged trespass or otherwise, the cattlemen were quite content to leave the USE CHANGES QUOTATIONS case to Quanan to settle, and he always everal years they subscribed to a fund with which they built him a fine large se, and he set his people the example of living in it, believing that this would be one of the symptoms of advancement which the Great Father would most ap group who had been absent when the hat was passed wished to contribute his share. riginal life of the southwest and the last too, and asked Quanah what form it had of the great leaders of the red race in that better take. Quanah promptly answered

"You see," said he, illustrating with contact with this most remarkable leader appropriate gestures as he went along, "me open desk and sit down in chairso-and lean back, and put feet up on desk, "His excellency, Governor Dedned, wishes behalf of his kindred. What he accom- and light big seegar, and hold newspaper -sabe? Then, by-m-bye white man be come in and knock at door, and he say: 'Quanah, me want talk t' you a minute, And me swing 'round in chair-so-and puff lots of smoke in his face, and me say 'Go 'way! Me ve'y bosy t'day!'.'

Humor on Tap.

a white girl taken captive by the tribe in even when he was engaged in serious fense, but not one cent for tribute," which one of its forays. Her name was Cynthla business. When the ghost dance furore was ascribed to Charles Cotesworth Pinck Parker and she lived in Chillicothe, C., or, broke out in the northwest, somewhat more ney, one of our special envoys in Paris, rather, in the then wild region which inter than twenty years ago, the news of it when he was told by a representative of furnished a site for the present city. She spread into the Oklahoma country, and the directory, which governed France at was about seven years old when a band the Comanches, with their neighbors, the the time, that immunity by our merchan of Indians found her at play at some d's. Klowas and Apaches, became more or less vessels from attack by French warships tance from her father's house and ald- excited by it. Quanah took the matter could not be gained by us except by paying napped her. This was in the latter and of calmiy, and it was largely through his in- for the favor. What Pinckney did say The disappear- fluence that the three tribes sent a joint was, "No. no. no; not one sixpence." ance of Cynthia and an elder sister, who committee to Dakota to inquire into the fictitious answer, however, lends itself bet was taken at the same time, aroused great business. When they returned the emis- ter to sonorous declamation and has per excitement among the settlers in that part saries united in explaining that the cause sisted. of the frontier, but the searching parties of the uprising was the report, generally out at once were unable to find a believed among the northern indians, that ter of right, how are vacancies to be ob the Messiah was about to come back to tained? Those by death are few; by resig earth, restore to the Indians their ancient nations hone heritage and drive the whites away. The one day, on the plains of Kansas, a com- Apache committeeman was pretty well convinced that this was true, and disposed to counsel his fellow tribesmen to prepare their camp, where she was found, in the for the great event. The Kiowa member tepes of the head man of the band, a fine was a trifle uncertain, especially as a cooking woman in Indian costume, with the tribul election was impending in which he had something at stake, and he was anxious to propitiate both radicals and conservatives. But Quanah chuckled a little

"Mebbe-so Messiah he come; mebbe-so her child history, and she was soon iden- no. Any way, me going keep one hand on railroad report ever referred to the subject. tifted as the stolen Cynthia Parker. She Messiah and one hand on Gov-ment-then

It is needless to add that the Messiah craze

Quanah was a progressive, without being separation from her Comanche husband tion, employed white physicians when he Christian church in his later years, though suspect that he would have found it difficult to expound the grounds of his faith This is the story as I have had it from beyond a simple wish to lean on something proceeded to find a diamond ring right un- alone; that a certain railroad in Pennsyl- used to say that his faculty for getting terated as to be hardly recognizable. He remained, through all his cultural vicissihim was about the changes time had wrought in the white man's ideals as well Nobody among the Comanches of our as the Indian's-for that was a firm tenet might be allowed to gather now and then for a big dance in the costumes of a former generation, sing their songs of war and the chase and self-glorification, and generally live again for a little while the life of their traditions. Referring to this very Washington's birthday season for an illustration, he inquired what harm it did the white man to dress himself up once a year in the costume of the Continental troops, and have sham battles with a mock enemy and he reminded me that he had been to the theater on some of his visits to the east and seen white men perform in plays where they went back to a far remote and barbarous period for their armor and their weapons, and in which the action was blofly fighting. And what answer was possible to such

TREASURE LOST IN MAILSACK Phirty Years Between Accusation and Vindication, and How it

Came. The vindication of the Rev. Mr. Burdette of Springfield, Mass., from the suspicion of stealing \$2,500 contained in registered letters thirty years ago is complete but it is a recoil on other agencies. In 1881 he, as postal clerk in Peoria, Ill., received and put into a mall bag twelve registered letters containing \$3,500, which were entered in the registry book. But the railway mail clerk failed to find the letters that the book called for, and reported the loss. Suspicion fell on Mr. Burdette, but nothing positive could be proved. He studied for the ministry, served on foreign missions and is now preaching in Spring-

A few days ago in an old mail bag sent to the San Francisco postoffice shops for repair the twelve letters with the \$3,500 were found in the leather lining. It had been traveling around the country for thirty years. Presumably the bag had been filled and emptied some ten thousand times, but the letters remained in their hiding place. Mr. Burdette is vindicated except from haste and carelessness in putting the valuable letters into the bag. But

How was it that the first railway clerk when he found \$3,500 that should have Quanah's function as universal referee been in the bag missing did not examine deadheads. ranging from war veterans negotiating and all the paying were done the mail bag, which, though in 1881, was in

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stabilshed its more modern system of ters slip back of the lining, stuck to them handling these things. When trouble arose during the vicisalitudes of thirty years

treated them fairly. After the passage of Polishing Process of Common Use Im proven the Thoughts of

> At the recent contenary of Horaco Greeley's birth the newspapers very gen erally, including the journal which ounded and which he edited for a third of a century, quoted him as urging in hi paper, "On to Richmond!" Instead of "on a much more aggressive word was em played. Here is the entire expression it which these words figured:

Great Men.

"Forward to Richmond! Forward to Richmond! The rebel congress must not be allowed to meet there on the 29th of uly. By that date the place must be held y the national army

This paragraph appeared at the head of he New York Tribune's editorial column n June 35, 1861, and was repeated for sev eral days. Undoubtedly it was one of the influences which impelled General Mc-Dowell to advance before he was ready, and the disaster at Bull Run on July 2 was the consequence. Greeley afterward denied that he was the author of the slo gan, but as editor of the Tribune he ac epted responsibility for its publication.

In the school books of long ago we wer Quanab's humor was always on tap, thrilled by the response, "Millions for de

"If a due participation of office is a mat

This is what Jefferson said when the merchants of New Haven protested agains his removal of the federalist collector Goodrich, and the appointment of Etshop, democrat, in his place. As descriptive of the clinging characteristics of the average federal office holder these words, in mod ern speech, have condensed themselves into 'Few die and none resign." This phrase is neater and more compact than the other but it is not Jefferson's.-Harper's Weekly

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