

Great Scout Outlives Redskins Who Sought His Scalp

THE world is indebted to the arts that preserve. Anything that contributes to the preservation of passing events has a distinctive value. American history, generally speaking, since the formation of the republic, has been freshly gathered, but often many subjects of controversy exist, left in doubt and uncertainty. This need hardly be so of the country west of the Mississippi river, so recent has its conquest and settlement been effected.

No one has been more active than Colonel W. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") in preserving some of the scenes and incidents of frontier days and the personality of the class of people, red and white, who participated in the most exciting episodes of its transference from a once unknown haunt of the Indian to its present progressive condition of agricultural and commercial value.

The theater of Colonel Cody's days as hunter, guide, pony express rider, wagon master, and United States army scout covered a larger area than any of his historic associates, many of whom rendered invaluable service, but who were more or less restricted in territory.

His experience extended from near the Canadian border on the north to the Panhandle of Texas, the Territory and Arizona on the south, and from the Mississippi, and Missouri on the east, over the Rockies to the mountains of Utah, and to the then isolated, almost unknown region of the Big Horn basin. The great central plain, which was the most fiercely contested ground, was the school room in which he was graduated to be chosen chief of scouts of that famous cavalry leader, General Phil Sheridan, and he won national renown as early as 1859, when he acted as scout for General Eugene A. Carr in the long months of scouting after the renegade dog soldiers, the most terrible of their time. In the decisive battle of Summit Springs the capture and punishment of the renegades was extremely severe, and the young scout (Cody) distinguished himself by killing the noted leader of the band, Tall Bull. The Indians left sixty-eight dead upon the field.

Years of splendid work added popularity and fame to the name of "Buffalo Bill," until it became a household word, and gave opportunity to the picturesque pen of the romancer, as well as the historian. His duties demanded the exercise to the limit of his plain lore in the memorable campaign so identified with the annihilation of the command and the death of that "Beau Sabre" of the civil war, whose record until '75 was a marvel in military annals of continuous success—General George A. Custer. Perhaps no military officer of his age had an equal record of victories and captures of men and arms as had young Custer. His record and his previous success in the game of dash justified to him the chances that he took; and the heroic death of one and all of his command gives a commander glory to it that time will never efface.

In that campaign "Buffalo Bill" played a conspicuous part with another section of the army whose work is often forgotten in the thrilling episode on the Little Horn. He was assigned to the command of the scout company, and his previous war veteran—himself an adept in warfare from back in the fifties, had received a wound from an Indian arrow in 1854.

Their duty was to head off and drive back the southern Indians who were intending to join Sitting Bull. They succeeded, and then joined General Weale Merritt's command to head off and prevent the Red Cloud and Rosebud Sioux from effecting a junction with their northern brethren. Success crowned their efforts, and they prevented the escape of the Sioux being reinforced by many thousand blood-thirsty recruits. One of the greatest of military rides was made to accomplish this successfully. Eight hundred well-equipped Sioux left the agency, and had a sixty-mile start. To intercept and overtake them was a task. General Merritt and General Carr dismissed the wagon train and impediments, taking nothing but pack trains, the men's equipment being only ammunition and a single blanket. Under cover of night seventy-five miles was ridden in twenty-four hours, the Cheyennes intercepted, surprised, and severely punished, and driven back to their reservation at War Bonnet Creek, where Scout Cody distinguished himself by a single-handed encounter with and the killing of Chief Yellow Hand, duplicating in '75 his success in '52.

The superb old Indian fighter, General Crook, had met one of his few checks on account of the overwhelming number of the same Sioux that overwhelmed General Custer, and made a successful "fall back" to Goose Creek, where he defended himself until the arrival of Merritt and Carr with the Fifth cavalry.

The correspondent for a New York paper thus refers to their timely arrival:

"Camp of General Crook's Command, Goose Creek, Aug. 4, 1876.

"Before sunset the Fifth cavalry, to whom couriers had been sent, and who for a few hours had lost all reckoning as to our whereabouts, marched into the valley with their supply wagon close on their heels. The appearance of the regiment was fine despite the dust and fatigue of the march. I defended the eyes of every one, who had been waiting their arrival.



FAMOUS INDIANS AND INDIAN FIGHTERS—ALL DEAD BUT BUFFALO BILL.

"William F. Cody, the celebrated 'Buffalo Bill,' arrived with General Merritt, and was undoubtedly alone a strong reinforcement to the intelligence and efficiency of the force in the field. In the recent scout after the Cheyennes, who were attempting to join Sitting Bull, he displayed all the old bravery and deadly prowess, which had made him a hero in the hearts of the worshippers of melodrama and tales of adventure. The Indian auxiliaries under Washaku, a friendly shoshone, were delighted to behold the 'Beau scout' arrive yesterday, for they had begun to believe that the white chief was possessed of a forked tongue, and that he could receive no succor. The fighting force of the command moved forward at once.

"Successfully beating back the foe in various skirmishes, Scout Cody, a day's march ahead of the column, located General Terry's command, that had arrived at the fatal field of the Little Big Horn and had succored General Reno's, Bennett's, and Colonel Tom McDougal's surrounded commands in their entrenched position on the heights opposite the disastrous battleground."

Describing the commotion following his arrival, the same correspondent wrote: "Suddenly, while standing around a fire at a temporary stopping place, we were startled by a quick succession of unearthly yells, and soon after a band of Crow, painted hideously, burst into camp at full gallop. They reported 'beep Sioux' coming toward us, more Sioux than they had ever seen before.

"This our informant expressed clearly in sign language, showing us the Sioux

mounted and coming to cut our throats. The interpreter soon after arrived and confirmed our interpretation of the Indian sign language. Soon we were started by a simultaneous rush of the Creek scouts, who announced the Sioux. The troops immediately formed in line of battle, and the scene was an animated one. Two companies of the Seventh cavalry, under Captain French and Lieutenant De Ruda, were to support the scouts in case of an attack, while the column was properly arranged as well as the difficult nature of the ground would permit.

One battalion of the Seventh cavalry under Captain Weir, formed a mounted skirmish line at full gallop, aided by the Second cavalry, drawn up in column on their flank under General Gribsen and Lieutenant Low's battery of three guns; the wagon trains were closed up, and the companies of the Fifth infantry, under General Miles; the Sixty-sixth under Colonel Moore, and the Twenty-second under Colonel Otis, were extended along the flanks and moved in the rear as supports. For a few minutes all was expectation and anxiety.

"A single horseman advanced from the timber and there was a muttered exclamation from many mouths. 'There they come!' As we strained our ears for the first gun the horseman advanced toward the skirmishers making signs of friendship. It proved to be Bill Cody, the scout, better known as 'Buffalo Bill,' dressed in the magnificence of the border costume. He announced that we were in front of General Crook's command, and said we might put off all bloody thought for that day. Such a reception probably no man ever received, as warm in its greeting as would

have been the warmth of the reception of the hostile Sioux."

"Buffalo Bill" remained with Terry for a short time, and then joined General Nelson A. Miles on the Yellowstone for whom he made an important scout, for which, ten years later, the War department awarded him \$1,200, as it was one of rare risk and fruitful of important intelligence relative to the location of the main body of the Indians.

General Miles then continued aggressive movements during the winter of most extraordinary hardships in an unmapped country, under climatic conditions so severe that Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, and by a succession of victories swept the Sioux across the border and turned the campaign into a success. In 1881 Buffalo Bill came hurriedly from Europe to undertake a mission to Sitting Bull's "ghost dance camp," but President Harrison countermanded the order. Then followed the death of Sitting Bull and the ghost dance war which Cody's mission was intended to prevent.

There are reproduced on this page photographs of some of the Indian chiefs who stood out prominently in the story of the frontier strife, and a few of the numerous distinguished United States army officers under whom Scout Cody served. All of this group have gone across the Great Divide, with a single exception—the only one now living being Colonel Cody.

Each of the distinguished redskin warriors has "after the war," clasped hands and smoked the "pipe of peace" with his eventual "Coola" (friend), "Buffalo Bill," exemplifying the expression of "How well we like a man after we have fought with him."

Sitting Bull, the greatest of Indian saviors for his race's rights, and who tested

the diplomatic skill of that most astute of Indian agents, Major McLaughlin (still in service), and who eventually paid the penalty of his recalcitrancy, is shown in friendly companionship with Pe-he-ha-ska (Long Hair). This photograph was taken across the border in Canada by Barry, who was a recognized army photographer in many campaigns.

The picture of "Gaul" was taken immediately on his surrender, and gives a striking idea of the rugged, fearless, red warrior of those days—the Marshall Ney of his tribe, acknowledged by all sculptors and painters as a superb specimen of perfect, physical manhood. Chief "Joseph" of the Nez Percé will always stand as a natural military chief, while "Red Cloud," once "the Terror of the Plains" and leader in the Fort Phil Kearney massacre, will live forever in the record of the frontier.

"Spotted Tail," the great Brute chief, "American Horse," fighter and orator; "Rain-in-the-Face," factor in Custer's fate, and the others will stand side by side with the most noted when the history of the red race is fully written.

The distinguished officers, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Custer, Crook, Merritt and Carr, are only a few of the great number of Indian fighting strategists who have testified to the great value of the service of their favorite scout, "Buffalo Bill."

As the last of the great scouts, Colonel Cody's announced retirement marks another milestone in the era that saw the completion of the conquering of a continent. Colonel Cody served in the civil war; is a veteran of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has the distinction of having won that most coveted of the American soldier's honors, "A congressional medal."

NEW TYPE OF GOSPEL NEEDED

All Denominations to Aid in Forming Christianized Social Service.

VIEWS OF PROMINENT WORKERS

If Church and Society Are Again United it Must Be by Spiritual and Physical Regeneration.

SILVER BAY, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Representing for the first time in history concerted action of all Protestant denominations, and backed by the most prominent business men of the United States and Canada, final preparations were completed here today for the launching of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, which it is expected will bring a new type of Gospel to the North American continent. This will be the Gospel of a socialized Christianity or a Christianized social service, which will be the slogan of an eight-months' continental campaign to be launched at Minneapolis early in October, and to include the seventy-five largest cities of the United States and Canada.

Prominent denominational leaders assembled here this week, after a study of the American social and spiritual unrest, are convinced that they have found the cause of the weakness of the present-day church, and how to remedy it, and many of them have pronounced the Men and Religion Forward Movement campaign the crystallization of their investigations, as the greatest religious movement for three hundred years.

Delegates from nearly forty of the states and provinces in this country and Canada cheered the declaration of Fred B. Smith of the International Young Men's Christian association committee and its campaign leader. The modern church must either run from its plain duty or come out on the firing line and fight for a new vision of the brotherhood of man—socialized Christianity or Christianized Social Service.

Recalling of shameful cowardices, "Maintaining that the history of many of the churches in our great cities has been a record of 'shameful cowardices,' and that they have retreated from the great problem of the day, the Rev. W. J. Williamson, pastor of the Third Baptist church of St. Louis, another of the leaders of the conference, stated, 'If the modern church would regain its lost prestige and become a virile factor in the twentieth century, it must turn about face and meet men in a practical, human effort to help answer the burning social questions of the day.'

The Rev. L. J. Lansing, head of the Reform bureau of Washington, D. C., who will be one of the prominent speakers in the continental campaign, which the Men and Religion Forward Movement will inaugurate in October, stated, 'It is not enough for the Gospel to make a regenerated man; it must help him to make a regenerated society. Unless it can aid him to make a better environment for himself and for his neighbor, it cannot be a virile force in modern life. The time is past when it is enough to say that we love our neighbor; we must prove it, if we are going to take the church down to men's hearts, and the men up to the church's heart.'

Must Reclaim Neighborhoods. Raymond Robbins, the noted social worker of Chicago, who is devoting his talents to the practical uplift of the city slums, and has agreed to become one of the leaders of the campaign, declared: "Too many of our churches are like a street car with the trolley off—if they are to use their power they must get their trolleys back on the circuit. They have wonderful power to do big things; the trouble is that they are not connected up right. They must learn that it is not enough to reclaim the individual; they must reclaim the neighborhood and city in which he lives. They must learn that it is not enough to discuss ethical or biblical problems 2,000 years ago; they must meet the social and civic problems of today which they will find not in the church, but out of the church. Every problem affecting the social environment of today should be a problem of the church; the relation of capital and labor; the stigma, corrupt government, disease-breeding milk supply, fire crushing tenements, tuberculosis, our disjointed school system, question of our boys and girls. The church must deal not only with the questions of a man's morals, but with the question of a man's health, education, amusement. It is useless to preach to him the gospel of a future salvation when he and his family are more concerned with the question of securing their daily bread than they are with the question of their souls."

Too Much Hell on Earth. The Rev. Charles Stiles of Brooklyn, the head of the Presbyterian board of church and labor, declared: "Talk about preaching hell fire to the inhabitants of a city slum district, who have forgotten how to smile and to whom to laugh is a lost art; what they want to know is how to get out of the hell in which they are now living. No hell in the future can be any horrors for them as the hell which they know most about in the present. To such, what does it matter whether the doors of the church are closed or open? What attraction has the flowery sermon and the brilliant oration; what meaning have the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man? Where is God? they ask; and what cares man? they say. The church

must answer these questions; not theoretically, but practically. If it would take the place of the unscrupulous agitator who has come to the oppressed people of our cities, in the name of all sorts of creeds and isms promising all sorts of impossible things to them."

Six Central Features. The continental campaign of the Men and Religion Forward movement will emphasize six central features: social service, boys' work, community extension, educational campaigns, missions and Bible study. The campaign will dovetail for the first time all of the leading groups of Christian work, and one of the most emphasized facts of the preliminary conference closing here this week is the harmonious manner in which the union has been effected. The final plan that has been outlined is to conduct simultaneous meetings in each of the cities on the campaign list, holding programs under each department in each section of the community and revolving the speakers in a circuit until all of the messages have been delivered to the entire city; the meetings closing in a central gathering in which the entire program will receive a final emphasis.

American churches of all denominations are responding heartily to the movement, pastors from more than thirty different states gathering at the preliminary conference here. Even historic old Trinity Episcopal church in New York is taking a leading part in the campaign. Other churches represented in the movement are the Washington Gladden Congregational church of Columbus, O.; Tremont Temple and Union Congregational churches of Boston; Hyde Park Baptist church of Chicago and the Plurim Congregational church of Cleveland. Churches as far apart as those of Dallas, Tex., and Sioux Falls, S. D., are sending delegates to the Silver Bay conference.

Must Unite Physical and Spiritual. One of the emphasized features developed here was the statement of the leaders of American social service work, that experience has shown that no movement for social regeneration can be permanently effective without the influence of the modern gospel, that the record of the past five years has shown that it is impossible to make a success of social service projects outside of the church, that the two must work in connection. As Dr. Lansing declared, "If you would bring the church back to society and society back to the church you must unite spiritual and physical regeneration."

The executive chairman is James G. Cannon, president of the Fourth National bank of New York and of the New York clearing house, supported by members of the leading business men of the east and west, including bank presidents, manufacturers and merchants; in the list there being a number of millionaires. The denominational organizations participating in the campaign are Baptist Brotherhood, Brotherhood of St. Andrew and Philip, Brotherhood of Disciples of Christ, Brotherhood of St. Andrew, Congregational Brotherhood of America, Glorious (commercial travelers) International Sunday School association, International committee of Young Men's Christian associations, Lutheran Brotherhood, Methodist Brotherhood, Otterbein Brotherhood of the United Brethren church, Presbyterian Brotherhood of America and the United Presbyterian Brotherhood. The movement will be launched in simultaneous meetings in St. Paul and Minneapolis, October 2, and will extend over the period of eight months, culminating in the summer of 1912 in the largest world's religious convention in history, the date and place of which have not yet been determined.

Ladder with a Handrail. People who have had occasion to use tall ladders know how difficult it sometimes is to keep their footing in ascending to the top steps, particularly if they have a bucket or some other burden in one hand. An Indiana man has designed a pair of handrails for ladders which effectively overcome this. Along the upper parts of the sides of the ladder are attachments on each side which swing outwards and pivot so that when needed the ladders can be pulled out to form a guide and support to a person ascending the steps, and when not needed they can be folded back to the sides of the ladder—Philadelphia Record.



This institution is the only one in the central west with separate buildings situated in their own ample grounds, yet entirely distinct and rendering it possible to classify cases. The one building being fitted for and devoted to the treatment of noncontagious and nonmental diseases, no others being admitted. The other Rest Cottage, being designed for and devoted to the exclusive treatment of select mental cases, requiring for a time watchful care and special nursing.

CRAFTSMEN TO HAVE PAGEANT

Thirty Omaha Unions Will Participate in Big Parade on Labor Day.

THOUSANDS WILL BE IN LINE

Festivities Will Wind Up at Courtland Beach, Where Laborers and Their Friends Will Have a Mammoth Picnic.

A monster celebration will be given in Omaha Labor day by the local unions and plans are being formed to make the festivities long remembered. Permission has been granted by Mayor Dahlman for a gigantic parade in which every one of the thirty local unions will participate. Streamers and banners will decorate all of the downtown streets.

Committees were appointed by George Norman, president of the Central Labor Union, and Sunday morning all of these will meet in Labor Temple to make final arrangements.

In the parade in which attractive floats will be seen, 2,000 laboring men and representatives of every craft and trade will march and many novel features will be introduced.

Following the parade all of the craftsmen and their families will go to Courtland Beach, where special athletic games and refreshments will be in order. C. M. Feider of the American Federation of Labor is chairman of the parade committee and George Norman is to be parade marshal. Other arrangements will be made by various committees.

A \$900 piano player goes in the new Bee Booklovers' Contest. Announcement Sunday, August 13.

College Romance Ends in Wedding

Young Couple Feels that October is Too Far Away, So They Advance Wedding Day.

Culmination came to a college romance when Jay Holmes of Omaha and Miss Grace McNamara of Nebraska City were married by the Rev. Chase of the First Baptist church in Council Bluffs Saturday morning. Both were members of the sophomore class of Bellevue college last year.

The young people were to have been married in October, but as they put it, "October looked an awfully long way off, so we just took things into our own hands and got married this morning."

Their marriage consequently will come as a complete surprise to their many friends.

The groom is the son of Judge L. C. Holmes of Fremont, but is now connected with Muestefering & McConnell, civil engineers of this city. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McNamara of Nebraska City, where she is very well known. The young people will make their home for a while at 2601 Dodge street.

GLASGOW CARMEN ON STRIKE

Employees of Lines Owned by the City Effectually Tie Up Traffic.

GLASGOW, August 12.—The corporation street car men went on strike today. Attempts to send out cars were prevented by the strikers, who attacked and wrecked them.

Another Booklovers' Contest!

DETECTIVES SHOT TO DEATH

Practical Joke of Detroit Sleuths Results in Two Deaths.

TRY TO SCARE SPECIAL OFFICER

Jump from Behind Freight Car and Threaten to Get Him, When He Shoots Both of Them.

DETROIT, Aug. 12.—Particulars of the shooting of Daniel Vreeland and Frank J. Cook, special detectives for the Lake Shore railroad, who were killed last night by Special Officer William Burnett of the Michigan Central railroad, on the Michigan Central tracks near Junction avenue, show the men met death as the result of a joke that they attempted to play on Burnett. They were all on the best of terms and met at the junction of the two roads every night. Last night Cook and Vreeland, knowing that Burnett had had trouble with two car breakers, decided they would hide behind a car and spring out on him as he passed.

Burnett, not recognizing either of the men in the darkness, drew his gun and shot four times at them, three of the bullets taking effect. One went through Cook's heart, the other two striking Vreeland in the head and chest. Burnett then ran down the tracks to Junction avenue, where he met Patrolman Daniel O'Connor, who was hastening toward the scene of the shooting.

"I've just shot a couple of car thieves," he said.

The two men then went back and looked at the bodies. When Burnett saw who the men were that he had shot he broke down.

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Hope frankly states that he believes his slightly-used-piano plan to be the best offered by any store anywhere. For where can buyers get more than a piano free? Hope lets you enter his store, order a slightly used piano, have it sent to your home, keep it a year or longer, return it—and it does not cost you a cent. Nowhere can you get more; nowhere will any dealer give you such a great bargain.

Hope does this so your children may learn to play the instrument. During their educational period you keep this slightly used piano, which may be priced from \$60.00 to \$110.00, and you return it only after the children have learned. You then take a new piano and all the payments for the first one are applied on the second—the first, therefore, costs you nothing. The payments on all Hope pianos are as low as rental charges.

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