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STOCK PRICES BETTER

IMPROVED DEMAND EXPECTED AFTER ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS.

Small Trading on 'Change During the Holidays—Local Markets Generally Dull and Firm.

At New York, Saturday, money on call was easy at 2 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent.

Sterling exchange was steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86¼@4.86½ for demand and $4.83½@4.83¾c for sixty days; posted rates, $4.84@4.84½ and $4.87@4.88; commercial bills, $4.82½.

Silver certificates, 65@65½c; no sales. Bar silver, 64⅞c. Mexican dollars, 50¾c. At London bar silver closed at 29⅞d per ounce.

Imports of dry goods and general merchandise at this port this week were valued at $8,076,565. The imports of specie this week were $70,570, of which $42,034 was gold. The exports of specie were $892,200 silver; no gold.

The New York weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Reserve, decrease	$1,022,950
Loans, increase	3,702,600
Specie, decrease	425,700
Legal tenders, increase	639,700
Deposits, increase	4,947,800
Circulation, decrease	159,900

The banks now hold $33,286,950 in excess of the requirement of the 25 per cent. rule.

The New York Financier says: "The first bank statement of the new year is of a very favorable character, although it covers but five business days, and the increase probably represents arrangements to meet the large dividend disbursements which will be made this week, and which aggregate in New York, inclusive of government payments, nearly $100,000,000 for the month. The actual gain reported by the banks for the week was only $214,000, which is very much less than for any week since election. The increase in deposits reflects in part the movement from the interior, which is setting in towards this center again, despite the bank failures in the West, but the increase is also connected with dividend disbursements. The absorption of this money is plainly shown in the loan expansion, the total loan item standing at $491,375,400, which is $25,795,000 higher than reported one year ago this week. The deposit expansion in the same time has been $39,171,000, and the cash reserve is also $13,500,000 higher, so that the banks began the new year in much better shape than they did in 1896. The plethora of money has had the effect of lowering money rates, and the present quotations of 1½@2 per cent. on call money, compared with 4@5 per cent. rate during January, 1896. Commercial paper quotations have dropped to 4 and 5 per cent., as compared with 6 and 8 per cent. for January, 1896. But the money market one year ago was in far different shape than at present, as trade balances, since that time have resulted in piling up a large credit balance in our favor, which has relieved the market from an absolute collapse."

Total sales of stocks were 58,411 shares, including: American Sugar, 6,000; Burlington, 3,500; General Electric, 6,800; Reading, 11,900; Rock Island, 2,300; St. Paul, 4,100; Wheeling & Lake Erie, 4,800.

Business in stocks was again restricted yesterday by the holiday interruption, but the tone of the market was strong throughout with the specialties the features of the speculation. Higher London prices for American securities, covering of short contracts and the expectation of an increased investment inquiry for securities as a result of the January dsbursements by the government, railway corporations and banking institutions, estimated in the aggregate at about $100,000,000, were the strengthening influences. Sugar improved slightly on a reported advance in the domestic refined product and strength in foreign sugars. General Electric advanced 1⅝ on the expectation of increased business in furnishing equipment to various lines. Chicago Gas rose a point on gossip unfavorably affecting the opposition interests; on the other hand Consolidated Gas scored a further break of 2¼ per cent., to 136½ on continued forecasts of impending hostile legislation. The closing was strong at important fractional net gains in most shares.

THE WEEK ON 'CHANGE.

Although the volume of speculation during the week was abnormally light, even making allowance for the New Year holiday, the general tendency of prices was toward improvement. The movement included some notable fluctuations in the usual leading shares. The considerations bearing on the market were varied and to an extent conflicting, and operations as a whole wore a strong professional imprint. The apparent inclination of the market was not clear, despite the improvements recorded, owing to the fact that the transactions to a considerable extent reflected the evening-up of contracts. The bears laid stress on the Western financial and commercial disturbances as exemplified in frequently reported suspensions, upon the unfavorable railway traffic returns for the third week in December and discouraging November statements of the St. Paul and Burlington, the chance of disturbance in connection with the Cuban imbroglio and the lack of outside interest. Furthermore, depressions in certain stocks on specific influence were expected to sympathetically affect the general list. In Manhattan sentiment was governed by the denial of the aplication for an injunction to restrain the dividends due today, while Delaware & Hudson, on uncertainty regarding the probable dividend policy, touched 115¼, a break of 5¾, and recovered to 116⅞. The low point was within a fraction of the extreme decline in the ante-election panic. Consolidate Gas sold off ½ per cent. to 136½, but rallied to 138.

The weakness in the stock was based on continued predictions of impending hostile legislation. Another special movement occurred in Long Island, which recovered 5 per cent. on the announcement of the measures that were being taken to protect the stock, and improve the business outlook of the company. The bulls drew favorable auguries on account of the exceptionally strong international trade position of the United States, the high price of wheat, which failed to check exports, owing to the urgent demand, the disbursements by the great corporations of upward of $100,000,000, a considerable part of which sum is expected to be invested in good stocks and bonds, and the relaxation of financial stringency at the various foreign centers. A sagging tendency in sterling exchange was also favorably regarded. A good local investment demand was noted in the government and railway bond markets, a striking exception being Long Island fours, which broke 13¾ per cent. from the previous sale. The market closed strong, at slight general gains, as a result of the week's trading. The aggregate sales were 486,743 shares.

Dealings in railway bonds Saturday were on a limited scale, but a firm tone was discernible. The sales were $459,000.

The bond market of the week exhibited decided strength, although the improvement was interrupted at intervals. A good investment demand influenced material gains in gilt-edged issues.

The aggregate sales were $5,293,000. The principal advances were: Omaha & St. Louis firsts trust receipts, 7¼; Chicago, Burlington & Northern fives, 5½; Northern Pacific collateral trust sixes, 5; Flint & Pere Marquette consolidated fives, 4, and Buffalo & Erie new sevens, 3 per cent. The important declines were: Long Island fours, 13¼; Georgia Central fives, 4⅝, and Brooklyn L firsts, 4½ per cent.

Government bonds were fairly active and advanced sharply. The payment of principal and interest on Pacific sixes of 1897 is expected to cause increased activity in this department. The sales were $162,000.

The following table, prepared by L. W. Louis, Room 11, Board of Trade, shows the range of quotations:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Adams Express	....	....	....	150
Alton & Terre Haute	....	....	....	56
American Express	....	....	....	109
American Spirits	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12¼
American Spirits pref	....	....	....	7¾
American Sugar	110⅞	111⅝	110⅞	111¼
American Tobacco	78¾	78⅝	78½	78⅝
American Tobacco pref	....	....	....	102
Atchison	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14¼
Baltimore & Ohio	....	....	....	16½
Canada Pacific	....	....	....	55½
Canada Southern	....	....	....	44
Central Pacific	....	....	....	15
Chesapeake & Ohio	....	....	....	16¼
Chicago & Alton	....	....	....	160
C., B. & Q.	69½	70⅝	69½	70⅛
C. & E. I. pref	....	....	....	95
Chicago Gas	73¾	74⅝	73¾	74⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	26½	26½	26½	26½
Consolidated Gas	....	....	....	138
Cotton Oil	....	....	....	11½
Cotton Oil pref	....	....	....	54
Delaware & Hudson	....	....	....	116¾
D., L. & W.	....	....	....	156½
Denver & Rio Grande pref.	....	....	....	43
Erie	....	....	....	15
Erie first pref	....	....	....	34
Erie second pref	....	....	....	19¾
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	160
General Electric	33	34⅛	33	34⅛
Great Northern pref	....	....	....	118
Hocking Valley	....	....	....	17¾
Illinois Central	....	....	....	92
Kansas & Texas pref	....	....	....	29
Lake Erie & W.	....	....	....	16¾
Lake Erie & W. pref	....	....	....	68¾
Lake Shore	....	....	....	151¾
Lead Trust	....	....	....	22½
Louisville & Nashville	48⅝	48⅝	48½	48½
Louisville & New Albany	....	....	....	¼
Manhattan	89⅜	89⅜	88¾	88¾
Michigan Central	....	....	....	88
Missouri Pacific	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20½
New Jersey Central	100½	100½	100½	100½
New York Central	....	....	....	92
N. Y. & N. E.	....	....	....	45
Northern Pacific	....	....	....	13¾
Northern Pacific pref	....	....	....	32⅝
Northwestern	102½	102⅞	102¼	102⅞
Northwestern pref	....	....	....	151½
Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾	24⅝	24⅝
Peoria, D. & E.	....	....	....	2
P., C. & St. L. pref	....	....	....	46
Pullman Palace	....	....	....	152
Reading	26⅞	27½	26⅞	27¼
Rock Island	66	66⅝	66	66⅝
St. Paul	73½	73⅞	73½	73¾
St Paul pref	....	....	....	130½
St. Paul & Omaha	47	47¼	47	47¼
St. Paul & Omaha pref	....	....	....	130
Southern Pacific	....	....	....	14½
Tennessee Coal and Iron	26	26¼	26	16¼
Texas Pacific	....	....	....	8¾
T., St. L. & K. C.	....	....	....	4½
T., St. L. & K. C. pref	....	....	....	10
Union Pacific	9½	9½	9½	9½
U. S. Express	....	....	....	40
U. S. Leather pref	61	61	60½	60½
U. S. Rubber	....	....	....	24⅝
U. S. Rubber pref	....	....	....	75
Wabash, St. L. & P.	....	....	....	6¼
Wabash, St. L. & P. pref	....	....	....	15¾
Wells-Fargo Express	....	....	....	94
Western Union	83¼	83⅜	83¼	83⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie	....	....	....	6¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie pref	....	....	....	27
U. S. fours, reg	....	....	....	110¼
U. S. fours, coup	....	....	....	111
U. S. fours, new, reg	....	....	....	120¼
U. S. fours, new, coup	....	....	....	120¼

LOCAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Trade Very Quiet, with No Important Change in Values.

The heavy rain on Saturday, and the fact that it was a day between a holiday and a Sunday, was a wet blanket on trade. In no line was there much business, but traveling salesmen are prepared for a good New Year's start on Monday. In prices there were no changes calling for mention. The quality of fruits of the season has greatly improved the last few days. Eggs, on larger receipts, are unusually low for January. Shippers would pay but 12 cents on Saturday, and the market was weak.

Transactions in the local grain market on Saturday were few. Receipts of wheat are light, while those of corn and oats are more liberal, but the rains of the last few days have checked shipments. Track bids yesterday ruled as follows:

Wheat—No. 2 red, 90c; No. 3 red, 87@89c; No. 4 red, 78@83c; wagon wheat, 88c.

Corn—No. 2 white, 21c; No. 3 white, 21c; No. 4 white, 21c; No. 2 white mixed, 20c; No. 3 white mixed, 20c; No. 4 white mixed, 16c; No. 2 yellow, 20c; No. 3 yellow, 20c; No. 4 yellow, 15c; No. 2 mixed, 20c; No. 3 mixed, 20c; No. 4 mixed, 15c; ear corn, 17c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 21½c; No. 3 white, 19½c; No. 2 mixed, 18c; No. 3 mixed, 16c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $8.50@9; No. 2 timothy, $7@8; prairie, $6@6.50.

Poultry and Other Produce.

(Prices paid by shippers.)

Poultry—Hens, 5½c; springs, 5½c; cocks, 3c; young turkeys, 9 lb, 9½c; toms, 8c; old hen turkeys, 7c; old toms, 7c; ducks, 6½c; geese, 40c for full feathered; 30c for plucked.

Butter—Country, choice, 10c; mixed, 6c.

Eggs—12c.

Feathers—Prime geese, 30c per lb; prime duck, 16@17c per lb.

Wool—Medium unwashed, 12c; fine merino, unwashed, 10c; tub-washed, 20@23c; burry and unmerchantable, 5c less.

Beeswax—30c for yellow; 25c for dark.

Honey—11@15c per lb.

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.

Green-salted Hides—No. 1, 6½c; No. 2, 5½c; No. 1 calf, 8c; No. 2 calf, 6½c.

Grease—White, 3¾c; yellow, 2¾c; brown, 2¾c.

Tallow—No. 1, 3c; No. 2, 2½c.

Bones—Dry, $12@13 per ton.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Scarce and Steady—Hogs a Shade Lower—Sheep Steady.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 2.—Cattle—Receipts light; shipments light. But little business was transacted to-day for want of stock. The market was steady at unchanged prices.

Export grades	$4.40@ 5.00
Shippers, medium to good	3.80@ 4.20
Shippers, common to fair	3.25@ 3.60
Feeders, fair to good	3.50@ 3.85
Stockers, common to good	2.75@ 3.40
Heifers, good to choice	3.40@ 3.75
Heifers, common to medium	2.50@ 3.20
Cows, good to choice	2.85@ 3.55
Cows, fair to medium	2.40@ 2.65
Cows, common and old	1.25@ 2.25
Veals, good to choice	2.75@ 3.25
Bulls, good to choice	2.75@ 3.25
Bulls, common to medium	1.25@ 2.50
Milkers, good to choice	30.00@40.00

Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 500. The market opened active, with shippers buying, but their demand was light, and after they had bought a few loads packers would not pay over $3.40 for the best hogs, and the bulk of the offerings was sold at this price. The closing was quiet, with all sold.

Lights	$3.25@3.45
Mixed	3.25@3.40
Heavy packing and shipping	3.25@3.40
Pigs	2.50@3.25
Roughs	2.50@3.00

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; shipments light. But few on sale. The market was quiet at about steady prices.

Sheep, good to choice	$2.85@3.25
Sheep, common to medium	1.75@2.60
Lambs, good to choice	3.90@4.50
Lambs, common to medium	3.00@3.50
Bucks, per head	2.50@4.50

Elsewhere.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Receipts of cattle were too small to-day to constitute much of a market. The few native beef steers offered sold at $3.50@5.35 for common to best, chiefly at $4@5. Other grades of stock sold at substantially unchanged prices.

In hogs, although receipts were small, prices were no better, and offerings were disposed of at $3.05@3.50 for common to the best. Bulk of sales occurred at $3.25@3.40, prices for good lots averaging 5c per 100 lbs higher than a week ago.

Sheep sold actively at $2@3.75 for common to prime sheep, $3.50@4.30 for yearlings and $3.50@5.25 for poor to fancy lambs. Many of the offerings consisted of fed Western sheep, which sold at $2.90@3.75.

Receipts—Cattle, 6,000; hogs, 14,000; sheep, 3,500.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 2,000; market steady to strong. Native shipping steers, $3.50@5.10; dressed beef and shipping steers, $3.55@4.70; steers under 1,000 lbs, $2.50@4.30; cows and heifers, $1.75@3.50; Texas and Indian cattle slow; steers, $2.60@4.10; heifers, $1.75@2.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; shipments, 7,000; market steady to 5c lower. Light, $3.25@3.35; mixed, $3.10@3.30; heavy, $3@3.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 300; shipments, 100; market nominal and steady. Muttons, $2.50@3.85; Southwesterns, $2.85@3.75; lambs, $3@5.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—Hogs active at $2.75@3.40. Receipts, 3,100; shipments, 2,600.

Cattle firm at $2.25@4.50. Receipts, 400; shipments, 400.

Sheep steady at $2.25@3.75. Receipts, 300; shipments, 400. Lambs steady at $3.25@4.85.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 600; shipments, 2,800; market slow and weak; only retail trade.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 200; market opened strong to 2½c higher, closed weak. Packers, $3.05@3.27½; mixed, $3.20@3.32½; lights, $3.25@3.35; Yorkers, $3.15@3.35; pigs, $3@3.20.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 1,300; market slow and weak. Lambs, $3.30@5.05; muttons, $2.10@3.15.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2.—Cattle steady and unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts light. Choice packing and butchers, $3.40.

Sheep—None on sale.

APACHE KID AND YAQUIS

FAMOUS INDIAN CUTTHROAT WITH THE SOUTHERN RENEGADES.

History of the Desperate Redskins—Many Crimes the Last Few Years in the Southwest.

Denver Times.

Information lately received at the headquarters of the department of the Colorado seem to indicate that the Apache Kid has cast his fortunes with the Yaquis Indians, and that he is the leader of the braves who recently made a raid on the border town of Nogales. The Kid can no longer live with his own tribe, the Apaches, because he has murdered about as many of his own people as he has whites. He is a renegade amongst them and should they catch him his fate would be a terrible one. One of his crimes was the murder of five squaws belonging to a White Mountain Apache chief.

Since the Apache chief, Geronimo, has been taught the habits and manners of his white brethren, at the Indian prison and school in Alabama, there has been no redskin who has had so much attention as Apache Kid. For some six years he has made sanguinary history, along the Rio Grande and Mexican border. A recent report of the War Department at Washington shows that the depredations of this unique savage outlaw have cost Uncle Sam altogether $60,000, and that troops in President Diaz's government across the border have been harassed by the Kid since 1893, when the Kid became a more permanent dweller in the republic of Mexico. At different times there have been as many as four hundred trained soldiers of the plains, both on the American and Mexican sides of the Rio Grande, in search of Apache Kid, while military scouts and United States marshals and government police officers by the score have labored and schemed long and vainly for the arrest of the Indian and the attainment of the prize of $6,000 offered for the taking of the outlaw.

For about seven years, or since the early fall of 1888, the telegraph columns of the daily press all over the Union have had frequent mention of the doings and whereabouts of Apache Kid. From 1889 until 1893 there were weeks when a column or two of dispatches concerning the latest murderous raid of the Indian were published every few days. In the campaign of 1892, when the troops from the garrisons in Texas and New Mexico united in a campaign against the Apache Kid and his cruel band of cutthroats, there was no subject, not even the presidential canvass, that quite so absorbed the attention of the people this side of the Missouri river as the news from the border line between the Union and Mexico.

EXTRAVAGANT STORIES.

There has been a good deal written about Apache Kid that is not true. The stories that have many believers are wild, weird tales, and, except for the fact that Apache Kid and his followers have committed many of the most dreadful murders and cruel thieveries on the border between the Union and Mexico, there is not a word of truth in them. The truth, as told among the reliable army officers and citizens who live adjacent to the San Carlos Indian reservation, who remember the villain well, and who have a dozen different photographs of the savage, is that he is a short, stocky, full-blooded Apache. He is wiry and bold, and has never had an hour's education in any government or private school. He never went out of Arizona until he became an outlaw and never dressed in any garb of civilization, except the cast-off clothing of people in Phoenix and Mesa, who took an interest in the lad some twelve or thirteen years ago, when he was the best arrow and rifle shot at the San Carlos reservation. He is remembered by some of the noncommissioned officers in the United States army in the Southwest as a participant in the campaign against Geronimo, when he was a sergeant of Indian scouts under Crook, and those who believe that the scouts didn't fool Crook may also believe that Sergeant Kid rendered valuable service in that campaign. He is skillful in Indian warfare, which is bushwhacking; a dead shot at short range, like most Apaches; brave anywhere, except in the open and in the dark, where all of his tribe are cowards; and he has seen enough of the ways of troopers to be able to outwit and keep away from them.

In March of 1888 Apache Kid asked one Albert Sebring, who was chief of the scouts at the San Carlos agency, for leave of absence from the troops. The Kid said he wanted to go and perform a pious tribal duty, and that he would be spit upon by his relatives and friends if he did not fulfill the traditional custom of the tribe. A Pima Indian had killed Kid's grandfather, and, although the old gentleman was not of much account, and his loss was his family's gain, it was imperative that Kid should even up the score by killing the Indian.

Chief Scout Sebring ought to have known that if Kid had it in his mind to kill the other fellow, that other fellow's doom was sealed, leave or no leave. But Sebring comes of a race that blithely and without twinge of conscience slits the weasand of the absolute stranger at command of him who has brass buttons on his coat and bullion on his shoulder, and holds it wicked, savage and altogether improper to kill at command of ten centuries of ancestors, backed up by the authority of whatever gods or supreme being those ancestors had the pious ingenuity to invent. Wherefore, the chief of scouts refused leave of absence and made a moral and calm talk to Kid concerning the awful wickedness of his purpose.

AVENGED HIS FATHER.

No one among the older soldiers in Indian campaigns, who knew the circumstances either at the time or since, was surprised that Kid escaped from the troops one night and soon shot and killed the murderer of the grandfather savage. Along in the following June Kid came back, and, being immediately put under arrest, was taken to Capt. D. E. Pierce's tent. Immediately there was excitement among the Indian friends of Kid, and several shots were fired through the canvas into the tent. Amid the confusion Kid recovered his carbine, sprang aside, jumped upon a horse behind a comrade, and the mutinous scouts fled, after shooting an army corporal in the leg.

The mutineers went toward old Mexico, killed two white men in the Geliuro mountain passes on the way, and were so closely pursued that they doubled on their tracks and returned to the reservation. All were arrested. Some were hanged for murder, and Kid and four other scouts were court-martialed and sent to Alcatraz. To the surprise of some military officers, President Cleveland soon pardoned Kid and his companions and they returned to Arizona. In 1889 indictments for murder were found against Kid and several other Indians, and they were arrested by Captain Bullis, agent at San Carlos, and delivered to the civil authorities of Arizona. Sheriff Glen Reynolds, Deputy Holmes and a teamster named Middleton took Kid, seven other Indians and a Mexican, and started in a wagon for Yuma, where the Indian murderers were to have been hanged.

One day, early in November of 1889, the outfit was toiling slowly over a hard road. To relieve the horses the sheriff made his prisoners walk up a steep hill, all but one, who was lame, or pretended to be. The sheriff walked in front; the prisoners followed, shackled in couples; Deputy Holmes walked behind them, and the wagon, containing Middleton and one prisoner, brought up the rear. There was a bottle of whisky along, and the officers became careless. At a concerted signal the prisoners hurled themselves bodily upon the two officers and bore them to the ground, and the Indian in the wagon seized Middleton's pistol and shot him in the face. The officers were beaten to death with stones, Middleton was shot again and left for dead and the Mexican made his escape before the Indians got rid of their shackles. They took the shackle keys from the dead sheriff's pocket and released themselves, and also robbed his body of a gold watch and $300 in cash. Armed with the officers' weapons, the Apaches fled into the mountains. That was Kid's original band of renegades, a lot of cutthroats who knew their lives were forfeited and any additional crimes could not aggravate their offense or its punishment. They raided back and forth across the Mexican line, killing white men and Mexicans, stealing stock, harassing the troops and creating a panic in Arizona and New Mexico.

CAVALRY IN PURSUIT.

The eight Indians did not stay with one another very long. The cavalry from Fort Bowie was in hot pursuit, and over one hundred cowboys and settlers joined in the chase for the fugitives. Close pursuit forced the Indians to scatter, and during the next two and a half years they one by one drifted back to the outskirts of the reservation. They have told stories, which have been verified, of the murders which Kid prompted among settlers, both north and south of the Rio Grande and the Rincon range of mountains. Old Cochese, who died in prison at Alcatraz, often told of how in one day he was forced to participate in the slaying of a family of five Mexicans in the Dragoon mountains in southern and eastern Arizona, close to the Mexican line (if not across it.) The method of attack in this case was to shoot down the driver of the big lumber wagon in the lonely mountain pass and then kill the three children at leisure, and later, after having outraged the horrified wife, to cut her throat, as the Kid said that saved ammunition and there was no noise about the job. The bodies were rifled and the horses stolen. Cochese said he knew personally of at least twelve whites (principally Mexicans) who died at Kid's hands, and that he himself sickened at the reckless flow of blood and escaped from his ruthless chief. Several men were slaughtered when it was evident that they had no money or personal effects worth stealing.

In July, 1891, Kid, with rare stealth, by night traveled slowly down from the impenetrable fastnesses of the Galluro mountains, across the cactus desert in southern Arizona northward to the Gila river country, where he hid for days in the outskirts of the San Carlos reservation. In some way he got word to a former girl companion of his, and she went out one night to visit Kid in secret. He had ready an extra horse, stolen from a ranch near-by, and he forced her to fly with him back to the mountains. The girl, now twenty-four years of age, was compelled by threats of instant death, to live with Kid and his gang for over a year. She returned to the family wickiup on the reservation after suffering severe privations and at the risk of her life. Hundreds of people in Phoenix and throughout the Gila river country knew her. The story she tells of the cruelty and devilish villainy of Kid in the years of 1891 and 1892 is startling, and all of it has been proved true.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN SUFFER.

Several times, when preparations were made for the slaughter of a party of ranchmen or settlers that had been observed approaching the hiding-place of Kid and his gang in the mountain passes and canyons, she was tied up to a tree and a bag put over her head, so that she could neither escape nor see in what direction the murderers had gone. Then a day or two later, when the savages saw they were not followed by troops or avengers of the crime, the bloody-handed party would stealthily return to free her, only to force her to accompany them to new scenes of robbery and murder. One or two of her tales concern the killing of women and children, who were always reserved until the last for putting to death, because they could do no harm to the savages and they might tell some news to their slayers. Although the Indian girl could see nothing, the screaming appeals for their lives and for mercy at the hands of their blood-thirsty captors reached her ears as she was fastened to a tree.

As for Kid himself, he is wandering along the border, killing people once in awhile and getting credit for a whole lot of devilish country that drunken cowboys and Mexicans are guilty of. He has few companions, the fate of the rest of the band having made him wary of consorting with his own people too freely, and keeps out of the way of troops that periodically go out to hunt for him. Kid is not raiding for fun. He is a fugitive with a price on his head—and he will kill rather than take chances of being caught. He is a literal Indian Ishmael. He has use for cartridges, provisions, money and sometimes for horses, and he takes what he wants. If the man who has what he wants is likely to object to giving it up, Kid will kill him without doubt.

A year ago last August Kid was identified on the Animas ranch, in the southern part of New Mexico. He was getting away from troops at the time. A cattle ranchman drove a fine team right past Kid's ambush, but was not molested. An hour later one of the ranchman's cowboys, who was hunting deer, had the bad luck to get in Kid's way in such a manner that Kid could not avoid meeting him, and Kid shot the cowboy.

The recent international party of surveyors, soldiers and laborers who went the full length of the border from El Paso to San Diego and re-established the boundary line, reports several reasons for believing Kid was then living (a year ago) in the mountains adjoining the Cocopah Indian country on the east. He generally gave the party a wide berth, but they are sure he could not withstand the temptation to run off two of their best horses one night.

"You Know Our Shoes."

Annual January Sale of Fine Shoes

20 per cent. To 50 per cent. **Off** On All Our **Winter Shoes!**

Genuine Reductions

20 per cent. To 50 per cent. **Off** On All Our **Winter Shoes!**

Ladies'

20 to 50 per cent. off.

20 to 50 per cent. off.

No Winter Shoes Reserved

$5.00 Shoes, 20 per cent. off, Sale Price........$4.00
$4.00 Shoes, 20 per cent. off, Sale Price........$3.20
$4.00 Shoes, 45 per cent. off, Sale Price........$2.20
$3.48 Shoes, 20 per cent. off, Sale Price........$2.78
$2.50 Shoes, 40 per cent. off, Sale Price........$1.48
$3.98 Shoes, 20 per cent. off, Sale Price........$3.18
$1.98 Shoes, 50 per cent. off, Sale Price........ 98c

Remember

All Winter Shoes

Sacrificed.

See Prices in Our Big Show Window.

Men's

20 to 50 per cent. off.

20 to 50 per cent. off.

GEO. J. MAROTT

26-28 East Washington Street.

On Going to College.

Harper's Round Table.

One of the professors of Harvard University once said, in a lecture, that many young men made a great mistake in going to college; that a university was for students, and for students only; and that if a boy were not of a studious turn of mind it was more than likely that he would waste his time for four years that could be put to better advantage in some mercantile business.

The time for such ideas has gone into history with other ideas of a similar nature, such as the buying and selling of slaves, and the pride noblemen used to feel in not being able to read or write. A college education is quite different from acquiring knowledge at a college. For instance, you may be attending a preparatory school at this moment, and are considering what courses of study you will pursue in order to obtain a "college education." What do you find at Harvard? There are some two hundred different courses to choose from, and by choosing sixteen or seventeen, and taking four or four and a half a year, at the end of four years you will, if the examinations are passed satisfactorily, obtain a degree of A. B., which, in the common phrase, signifies that you have obtained an education. And yet you have studied only sixteen or seventeen out of the two hundred preliminary courses that lead up to a real education. In fact, when these four years are done you have only just begun. And therefore the actual study covered amounts to little.

What has been accomplished, however, is the study and practice of how to learn, and how to go to work to get an education. You have learned how to start on any subject, whether it be the selling and buying of leather and tin goods, or the teaching of boys' schools, or the science of biology. Little information has been acquired, but you have at least learned how to attack any subject.

CELEBRATED HORSES.

How the Charges of Napoleon Were Cared for After His Downfall.

Our Animal Friends.

The most celebrated war horse of the present century is unquestionably Napoleon's Marengo. In view of the many hundred biographies of the great captain, it is certainly surprising that so little should be known with any degree of certainty concerning this world-famous charger.

To an American visitor to the dethroned Bonapartes at Chiselhurst, in June, 1872, Louis Napoleon, in a conversation about his own horses and the war steeds of the most illustrious of modern soldiers, said:

"The Emperor's favorite charger was Marengo, an Arab of good size and style and almost white. He rode him in his last battle of Mount St. Jean, where Marengo received his seventh wound. I once mounted him when a youth and but a short time before the steed died at the age of thirty-six. Another favorite war horse was named Maria and was used by the emperor in many of his hundred battles. Her skeleton is now to be seen in the ancient castle of Ivenach, on the Rhine, the property of the Von Plessen family. Of the other sixty or seventy horses owned by Napoleon and used in battle, perhaps the most famous were Ali, Austerlitz, Styrie and Jaffa. He had nineteen chargers killed under him."

The American visitor might have added, but did not, that Marshal Blucher had twenty shot in battle, while Generals Custer and Forrest are believed to have each lost almost as many in the brief period of four years. Maria, or Marie, is thus described by Victor Hugo in the words of a French veteran:

"On the day when Napoleon gave me the cross I noticed his beast. It had its ears very far apart, a deep saddle, a fine head, marked with a black star, a very long neck, prominent knees, projecting flanks, oblique shoulders and a strong crupper. She was a little above fifteen hands high."

The Hon. Francis Lawley, of London, possesses the picture of the white Arab stallion, the history of which is well known, with the inscription in French, "Ali, battle charger of Napoleon." He was captured from the Mamelukes and presented to the great captain. On Napoleon's downfall a French gentleman purchased Jaffa and Marengo and conveyed them to his estate in England. The tombstone of the former is to be seen at Glassenbury in Kent, with this inscription: "Under this stone lies Jaffa, the celebrated charger of Napoleon."

The last trumpet call sounded for Marengo in September, 1829, just as he had completed thirty-six years. After his death his bones received an honorable place in the Military Institute.

Another souvenir of the famous steed is one of his hoofs made into a snuff box, which makes its daily round after dinner at the Queen's Guard, in St. James's palace, London. On the silver lid is the legend: "Hoof of Marengo, barb charger of Napoleon, ridden by him at Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Wagram, in the Russian campaign, and at Waterloo, and round the silver shoe the legend continues: "Marengo was wounded in the rear hip at Waterloo, when his great master was on him in the hollow road in advance of the French position. He had been frequently wounded before in other battles."

FLORIDA'S EXTINCT RACE.

Relics Found in the Ten Thousand Islands of the West Coast.

New York Dispatch.

Since the excavations of Pompeii and Troy there has been no more extensive nor surprising archaeological find than that from which Frank Hamilton Cushing, the well-known and successful explorer from the bureau of ethnology, Washington, and the University of Pennsylvania, has just returned. He has discovered in the "Ten Thousand islands"—those myriads of small forest-covered reefs off the inner or gulf coast of Florida—vast ruins which indicate the long past existence of hundreds of wonderful cities, once the kingdom of a race now lost—a race whose population counted high into the thousands and maybe millions; a race which he thinks reached the height of its proud though primitive civilization in the new world perhaps a thousand years before Christ, and which was in existence certainly more than a thousand years ago. These people have no name, and have been forgotten in the traditions of the descendants of their neighbors. Their discoverer is led to believe that their ancestors once flourished in South America, in Brazil, Bolivia or somewhere in the sources of the Amazon, whence they spread downward to the sources of the Orinoco, thence still further down to the Caribbean sea; then drifted in their canoes by the currents of the Eastern Atlantic into the gulf, and thus to the keys of Florida.

The first of these approached were doubtless a hundred or more miles out from the mainland. By spreading from one of the keys to another they thus reached the mainland. Thus they admitted a great cultural tidal wave, which swept in time over the greater part of the midsouthern country, for Mr. Cushing believes that they were the first mound builders. They must have flourished here, it would seem to him, contemporaneously with the highest glory of the Greeks and Romans. They had their temples, their kings, their priests, their dramas and their sacrifices. In the buried marl beds of their forgotten empire Mr. Cushing has doubtless found the golden key to the mysterious passage through which entered to this country that strong, prehistoric civilization covered also, by the latter in land mounds for which archaeologists have not heretofore accounted. He believes that in their passage northward the lost race gave rise to or greatly influenced the more perfected civilization of the Central Americans.

Upon his recent arrival in Washington Mr. Cushing gave the writer a word picture of this newly excavated kingdom as it doubtlessly appeared in the activity of life. Such information as he has hitherto made public has consisted of descriptions of the dead ruins and the remains of the inhabitants. In this interview, however, the explorer may be said to have taken the writer with him as his first companion on a supposed journey to that mysterious old kingdom in the sea. Mr. Cushing's deductions are made after studying the abundant symbolic figures on pottery, wood, shells and many other objects found in the ruins, also after examining many interment places of the dead and after noting every detail of engineering, architecture and workmanship represented in their buried institutions.

"These old people of the reefs and keys, especially the men, were large in physique," said Mr. Cushing. "They were correspondingly strong and active. By their constant habits of canoe travel their shoulders were extraordinarily broadened and their arms perfectly developed. Their features were remarkably regular, those of the men especially, the women being smaller, rounder and flatter of face. The former had very strikingly aquiline features, faces square, full, though narrow, eyes, and chins unusually well developed for those of primitive people. They were long-headed, with foreheads high, but sloping. Their complexion was dark olive, inclined to ruddiness. Their hair was black and measurably straight. The whole appearance was very Egyptian-like. Their clothing was scant. The men wore kilts, with fringes made of the claws of giant crabs and decorated with various shell pendants. They wore also elaborate head dresses of forms made in shredded bark, having plume-like appendages, attached with ivory skewers or long, flexible strips of tortoise shell.

"Each of the cities occupied or constituted one of these small islands, now called the Florida Keys and the Ten Thousand islands. Each was surrounded on the stormward side by a sea wall of shells, sometimes several feet high. When the ancestors of this race first found the keys they were mere shoals, visible only at low tide. Thus by erecting over them post-supported dwelling places and by building these walls alongside and around them they shut out the waves and built the islands, which have hitherto been thought to be natural formations. The walls were solidly built of conch shells, interlocked, laid upon the bare reef, covered with shells of oysters and clams thoroughly packed down, when needful faced also with conchs. Inside the long ridges were canals which led into the deep inclosures or water courts and to graded ways, ascending to the mounds. The citizens were economical of the space thus made. They could not afford the ground space so laboriously reclaimed from the sea. They needed it for their gardens or for drainage into their well-packed cisterns, so they built their individual dwellings upon little piers standing out over the edges of the water courts. Upon the high mounds or terraces between stood their well-built storehouses with the thatch roofs of palm leaves, and with plaited or lathed and plastered sides.

"On the higher terraces were their many pillared temples. These terraces were often faced up with conch shells beautifully laid in regular courses, and the graded ways which approached them were often paved with the enormous clam shells so common there. These gave a wearing surface much like our cobble-stone pavements of to-day. The graded ways led by gentle slopes down from the platform to the ends of the canals penetrating the assemblages of mounds or led directly to the water courts. Around the edges of these the body of the population dwelt in pile dwellings built upon ledges of shell sloping from the steep banks of the water courses towards their channels. Upon pointed piles resting on the ledges were set horizontal beams carefully dressed and fitted to the crotched tops of the piles. The floors were of mat or mud-covered saplings, and the lattice-work sides were plastered or left open, at least so in front. The thatched roofs extended steeply down, protruding well over the sides. Over the gable end was often a symbolic figure or tablet, not unlike those seen on certain native houses of the Polynesians. The whole architecture was indeed very much like that of the South Seas, especially of Java and lower Siam, and almost precisely like that of the native of Maracaibo. A good-sized family occupied each house. There were pleasant abodes. The location was an ideal one for such people. They were not bothered by the aggravating insects of the main land, and they had ever near at hand all of the fish they wanted to eat. If I were living in that section I would rather reside upon one of the keys, even as they are to-day, than the main coast of that section of Florida."

Two Stories of Cats.

London Chronicle.

Rev. George Huntington, rector of Tenby, sends us a couple of cat stories in confirmation of the statements in our notice of "Mr. Spectator's Cats." "Some years ago," writes Mr. Huntington, "I went into a barber's shop in a well-known manufacturing town in Wales, where I noticed a very fine tom-cat, which seemed disposed to make friends with the customers as they were being waited on in turn. On my remarking on the intelligent look of the animal, the owner said, 'That cat is as good as any house-dog, and saved my next-door neighbor's shop from being robbed.' 'How was that?' I asked. 'I'll tell you, sir. You see that window just on the other side of the entry. That's the passage window of the jeweler's shop. Well, about a fortnight ago my wife woke me up, when we heard the cat scratching at our bedroom door and mewing quite loud. So we got out of bed, and the cat led the way and jumped up on that ledge on the landing window (showing me it.) We pulled up the blind a little way, when what should we see but three burglars trying to force their way through the side door. This timely notice gave me the opportunity to let myself out by my front door, and so I got to the police station in time to secure the burglars, for all was done so quietly; but it was puss's doing, wasn't it, sir?'

"One other story. At a parsonage house where my daughter and myself were staying, a beautiful Persian cat had four kittens, one of which developed sore eyes, which my daughter bathed and attended to in the presence of the old cat, which showed her gratitude by purring and licking her benefactress's hands. When we were packing our things to leave, just before the clergyman's family returned, whose duties I had been taking, the mother cat, who had been watching the process with some interest, brought three of her kittens into the drawing room to take leave of us, but she popped the invalid one into my daughter's box amongst her clothes, and left it there, her intention no doubt being to consign it to her charge."

Advertising in Germany.

Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Lieber, our consul at Dusseldorf, lately reported the enactment of a law which will become operative in Germany to-morrow, the purpose of which is to make advertisements reliable by eliminating exaggeration, "false statements of quantities" and other such vices. But little legislation of this character has been deemed necessary in this country, and for the good reason that the unwritten law has almost wholly crowded out exaggeration, etc., as bad taste and bad business. It would have taken legislation a long time to have effected this reform. Left to competition, however, it has wrought its own cure.