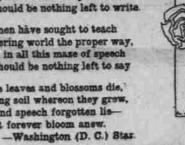
The libraries hold many a book By authors long since gone from sight. You think, as o'er the list you look, There should be nothing left to write.

So many men have sought to teach A wandering world the proper way, You think in all this mase of speech There should be nothing left to say

But as the leaves and blossoms die, Enriching soil whereon they grew. So book and speech forgotten lis-And yet forever bloom answ.





City.
With musterful, bold sweep. Mr.
tevens, who is the publisher of the
neblo, Colo,, Chieffain newspaper, has written a most interest-combining novel dicting the near future of American lities. The days selected for illustra-n are probably those of 1912 or 1916, and theme around which the story swings the theme around which the story swings is the Government ownership of public ntilities. The hero, George Randolph, a Congressman from New York, and the principal figure in a new political party known as the People's Alliance, is even more radical than William Jennings Bryan. The beak, which extends to 252 pages, is so filled with surprises that the reader is kept guessing as to what is going to happen next. going to happen next.

oing to happen next.

Mr. Stevens commits the common error of the indulgent novelist who makes his fory-character speak longer and more carned sentences than they would in real This remark applies to the conver-os of Mrs. Gertrude Strong, the form of Mrs. Gertrude Strong, the ort of untold millions of dollars, and a man whose picture resembles one of Gould family. Graft and corruption municipal, state and National polius ventilation like a cloud of steady smoke from

The Liberators' begins in an Illihois farmhouse, with patriotic advice given by Colonel Payton Randolph to bis only son George. The Randolphs are descended from that celebrated Edmund Randolph, who, in the beginning of the Republic, moved in the Constitutional Convention that the word "slavery" be stricken from the proposed Constitution of the United States. Colonel Randolph's

of the United States. Colonel Randolph's advice to his son was:

s ratio of artillery, it is none the less crisics. Our forefathers believed that they were ring the foundations of a government unring the foundations of a government unrange peculiar for some. But coady privileges granted by the government are menacing our free institutions, if it is not the power of the peculiar to arise over place for the peculiar to take your place in the world. When a conflict is on there is no place for non-whatanis. I want you to enter public to but only in such manner that you can of real service to mankind.

Toung Randolph enters Harvard Coler, where he makes an intimate friend

where he makes an intimate friend fellow-student named Frederic Ames, whose father was the load of a family estate that owned or controlled all of the principal railroad and steam-ship lines in New York and New England, three of the great transcontinental rati-way lines, the rapid transit lines of New York City, and street railways and light-ing and water plants in some 50 other American cities. Ames is evidently a book-same for Vanderbilt. The head of the Ames family, at the time the story opens, is Charles Henry Ames, who is a proud plutocrat, and looks upon America. as he would upon an orange squeeze it and then absorb it until all the juice is

The two college students, Randelph and Ames, spend a portion of one Easter vacation at the Ames house, where they meet two of Frederic's sisters, Margaret and Virginia, atu-dents at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. Another of the house guests is Mrs. Strong, whose leading wish is to be able to portray the utter serfdem of Americans is public life, and point the road out of bendage for future generations. Her talk approaches accialism. The Ames family think so much of young Randolph that they take him with them to Italy on a pleasure trip.

Randolph accompanies Mr. Ames to the American West to inspect railroad properties in which his patron is interested, and a grower of asks the traffic manager for the low-nat freight rate to S-flow many peas have you raised?" saks the traffic manager. "About 2000 bushels."

And what can you get for them in Three dollars

Three dollars a bushel."

Three dollars a bushel."

How much did they cost you to raise?"

Sixty cests a bushel, he replied, with another glow of pride.

Well, we have no published tarriff on peas in carload bus, and we shall have to theree you \$2.40 a bushel to carry them

Young Randolph, after graduating

from Harvard, becomes a lawyer, and receives an offer to become one of the Ames' counsel at a salary of shout \$25,000 a year, but after busying himself in securing regislation in the West for Ames' properties, he discovers that Mr Ames is such a wholesale briber of Judges and legislators that his soul revolts and he becomes an independ-ent lawyer in New York City. In the meantime he had fallen in love with

Virginia Ames.

The great private public service corporations had ultimately been organized on the "community of interest" basis until they were stronger than the American Government. Both Republican and Democratic parties had sold themselves to these plutocrats, and the only hope before the plain peo-ple for liberty law in the promises held out by a third political party, the People's Alliance. Randolph began to be known as a master-orator and So-cialist, because of his success as one of the chiefs of the new political party.

The Alliance declares for Government ownership, and Randolph addresses a meeting at Madison Square Garden, New York, before 25,999 people. He is then a candidate for the State Assembly and the avowed enemy State Assembly and the avowed enemy of special privileges. In the campaign that follows the Alliance wins in New York State. Tammany holds only two districts in line, and all the others give large majorities to the Alliance. Every candidate for the State Senate is elected and all but two for the Assembly. sembly.

In the next National campaign the Alliance carries four states for Government ownership, and receives a popular vote of nearly 2,000,000. The United Den't ever believe that a nation's fighters being the commander without its war, and though it may not accompanied by tramp and drum and a rattle of artiliery. It is none the less triage.

Dur forestables seemed to his son was:

Den't ever believe that a nation's fighters that they greater than its thinkers, or that a nation's fighters that a nation's fighters is still an impregnable citadel of strength for the rallroads, and 53 railroad attorneys still hold seals in that august assembly; but the Alliance carries the lower house of Congress by a majority of 39. The Alliance carries the lower house of Congress by a majority of 39. The Alliance introduces a bill through Congress by a majority of 39. The Alliance introduces a bill through Congress by a majority of 39. The Alliance introduces a bill through Congress by a majority of 39. The Alliance introduces a bill through Congress by a majority of 39. The Alliance introduces a bill through Congress by a majority of 39. The Alliance introduces a bill through Congress by a majority of 39. The Alliance introduces a bill through Congress by a majority of 39. The Alliance introduces a bill through Congress by a majority of 39. The West even determined the commander of railroads, and Congressman Randolph makes the principal speech in favor of the measure, on the sixteenth day of the debate, and argues after the was not absolved from the interests of peace, he was not absolved from the danger that always confronts the was made a record with the universal weapon of the frontier. For, as soon as one of the frontier.

The modern barons, more powerful than their military prototypes, own our greatest highways and levy tribute at will on allour vast industries. And as the old feedalism was finally controlled and subordinated only by the combined efforts of the Kings and the people of the free clites gaid towns, so our modern feodalism can be subordinated to the public good only by the great hody of the people acting through their government, by wise and just laws.

Randolph creates applianse by remarking that he had just used a portion of a speech delivered by James A. Garfield June 22, 1874. An unlooked-for, but welcome, interruption is injected into the debate by the arrival of a letter from the Ames interests by which its immense railroad prop pass under the provisions of the ernment ownership bill.

And so American rallways, after compensation has been given to the late owners, become the absolute property of the United States Government. It is an intelligent story of revolution, not by bullets, but ballots,

Old Wives for New. By David Graham Phillips. Price, \$1.50. D. Appleten & Co., New York City.

Ca. New York City.

One long chuckie, ending in a grin!

Surely not in the present generation has one American novelist such courage as that possessed by Mr. Phillips in thus writing of the relations of the sexes, and laying bare with a surgeon's knife the coarseness of the unhappily married, to whom divorce beckons like a ghoul suddenly restored to activity. Not that I restored to activity. Not that I ertificates, and where darkness. Love shrieks when hate enters, and God did not "Join together" two prople who never were fitted to live together decently. I believe that such marriages are inspired by the devil.

But, one is disappointed after reading such a cleverly constructed novel as "Old Wives for New," to find divorce pictured in so nauseating, salacious colors, and to meet with so many swear words. Clearly, the novel is not for maids or innocently minded boys, but for men and women of the world. Sell? Of course, the book will, and probably the more it is abused the more easierly will people buy it. Why? It is so outrageously, brutally frank about the inner lives of married people. "Damn" is too often said. lingerle is too promise to often said. lingerle is too promise to often said. lingerle is too promise too often said. lingerle is too promise that are usually forbidden are boidly thrown on the canvas. The book is a "shocker."

Inothing better than a gun fight. The couttemen opposing Chisum organized themselves into a well-knit faction, and began to fight fire with fire. They are described to a well-knit faction, and began to fight as were Chisum's men. The opposing faction was known as the Dolan and Riley outfit, and if a D. & R. cowboy met a Chisum cowboy that are usually forbidden are boidly instead of civilities.

Soon it got so that the cowboys did

"shocker." Soon it got so that the cowboys did hien will pity Charles Murdock, the not travel singly, but hunted each other

she care for appearances? So she reasons—forgetting that it is far more difficult to keep love than at first to win it. Her husband keeps young and they distressingly drift apart, though they keep up the appearance of living together. She causuits Dr. Schuise, her medical adviser, how to win back her recent youthful looks, so that she still may be physically attractive to her husband. This is the doctors advice:

doctors advice:

He looked at her pityingly, dublously, "You'll have to change your whole course of life. You and your husband have reached the perlious period of married life among the well to-do. Things aren't as they used to be—the husband and wife working together, srewing old together, sinking together, srewing old together, alonking together into the stuper of old age when they ought still to be young. Now, one or the other is sure to keep allive, and the one that dies must inevitably be slengthed off." He was sollioquizing, unmindful of her presence. "When it is the woman that stays alive, the tragedy usually enderer takes on another, a mure acute phase—in the divorce court. When it's the man-we don't know about the tragedy as often—men are more merciful to women than women to men. In fact, mercy isn't a fem-ining quality. Nature made their nerves less sensitive than more, because they are child-beavers; so, they are naturally less

HET ARTHUR CHAPMAN.
HEN Pat Garrett was slain a short time ago by low

near Las Cruces, N. M., one of the most famous characters of Western frontier days was stricken from the cast of

life's drama. One might say tragedy,

instead of drama, in Garrett's case, for he had played leading parts in many grim tragedies in the days when the Southwest was outlaw-ridden and when the task of exterminating the deperadoes fell to him and was well

deperadoes fell to him and was well carried out.

There is a saying in the West that the man who lives by the gun shall die by the gun. Though Garrett's life in recent years had been a life of peace, yet those who knew him best say he had the gunfighter's premonition that he would die "with his boots on." Although Garrett's gunfighting was all done in the interests of peace, he was not absolved from the danger

as the man who siew So-and-So, the gun man. Wild Bill Hickock, the greatest gun fighter the West ever knew, met his death at the hands of such a man in Deadwood, and only Garrett's watchfulness and quickness had saved him on many occasions. But the day finally came when, like Hickock, he relaxed his vigitance for an instant and his death resulted.

A hook might be made of Garrett's

A book might be made of Garrett's

A book might be made of Garrett's career, for he was intimately concerned in the bloodiest struggles that this country has ever seen between outlawry and law and order. Not until Garrett with his own hand slew "Billy the Kid," the most desperate outlaw in the history of civilization, did New Mexico begin to rise superior to its bandits, who were more to be dreaded than the Apaches themselves. It was Garrett who stepped in and brought an

Barrett who stepped in and brought an

bloody feud that lasted for years and

law after another met in personal en-counter, and always the lanky sheriff came out unscathed, while his oppon-ent crampled to the ground in his

When he was 18 years old, Pat Gar-

Louisiana to seek his fortune in Texas He took up the life of a cowboy and fol-lowed this adventurous calling a few years, traveling with the great trail herds across the open range, and undergoing all the hardships that fell

to the cowpuncher's lot in those days at the beginning of the cattle industry. In 1878 Garrett penetrated father west,

and the tall, shambling youth, who was

six feet four, settled down as a cow-boy and later as a ranchman near Fort Summer, N. M.

About this time the Lincoln County

cattle war was raging in New Mexico.
This was a war between rival cattle interests in the Pecos country. John Chisum, a Texas cattle king, had settled at Bosque Grande and had gained the enmity of surrounding ranchmen.

the enmity of surrounding ranchmen. It was claimed Chisum was given to adding the cattle of other men to his herds, without authority and without price. He had surrounded himself with a bunch of cowpunchers who had criminal records in Texas, and who loved nething better than a gun fight. The cattlemen opposing Chisum organized themselves into a well-knit faction, and began to fight fire with fire. They hired cowboys who were fully as bad

left his father's plantation in

death agony.

rett

ed to the Lincoln County cattle

Brazel, a young ranchman,

Most little folks are familiar with Most little folks are familiar with the German stories written by the Grimm brothers—fireside stories of the common people handed down from unteld generations. The editors of this little volume belong to the faculty of De Pauw University, and they have succeeded in presenting 13 interesting stories in the German language, all carefully graded, on the assumption that the beginner is a child learning that language. Questions are given on that language. Questions are given on each story, and the vocabulary is an

Personalism. By Borden Parker Howne, Price, \$1.50, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, Mass., and the J. R. Gill Com-pany, Portland.

one of the Harris lectures delivered at Northwestern University, consisting of scholarly studies in metaphysics or scientific research, the subjects being: Common Sense, Science and Philosophy, Problem of Knowledge, Phenomenality of the Physical World, Mechanical or Volitional Casuality, The Failure of Impersonalism, and The Personal World. Thegeneral reasoning is of the orthodox, comforting kind.

abused husband, and women will naturally what—kill the goose with the golden eggs, solity Mr. Sophy Murdock, the martyrwife. So the world wags.

Sophy first appearance—before marriage—hunns one "—A pale blue sunbounties far way, down toward the creek fence. The little bonnet, so blue, so airlight, suggested a quaint boat saffit upon that bright bronze sea; its occupant was a small sweet face, like a flower afloating and abuse their like a flower afloating and abuse their like a flower afloating with the bright horder of the bright bronze sea; its occupant was to the bright bronze sea; its occupant was a small sweet face, like a flower afloating and abuse their like aflower afloating and abuse their like aflower afloating with the passionate cry of the bright season of the market of the passionate cry of the bright horder with the passionate cry of the like in the passionate cry of the passionate cry of the passionate cry of the passionate cry of the like in the passionate cry of the passionate cry

othelie, The Winter's Tale, and the Tempest. By William Shakespeare. Edited by Charlotte Porter and Heien A. Clarke. Thos. Y. Crowell & Co., New York City. Three companion books which naturally fit into one's library, and which will easily hold an honored place among Shakespeare reprints. They are exactfully edited with notes, introduction, glossary, lists of variorum readings and selected crificism. The editions go back to and reproduce the famous first folio text of 1623, the one which gives Shakespeare in the original spelling and puretuation.

Five-Minute Object Sermons. By Rev. Sylvanus Stall. D. D. Price, \$1. Vir Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

A welcome reprint of 43 little talks, first published and sent forth 14 years ago. Eminently sulted for young chli-dren, and will be found valuable in the nursery or Sunday school room. Such heart-to-heart object lessons as "The Oyster and the Crab," "A Broken Chain" and Husks" will even captivate adults.

J. M. QUENTIN.

IN LIBRARY AND WORKSHOP. Brights and interesting accounts of days-spent out of doors in fishing and tramping or in other things dear to the hearts of those who love the woods are given in Henry Van Dyke's 'Days Off.' The book will appeal to all who feel the need of a few "days off" in the big woods and keep them ever young.

Pat Garrett, NOTED PEACEMAKER

CAREER OF THE GREAT GUNFIGHTER WHO STOPPED WAR BETWEEN TWO MURDEROUS CATTLE CAMPS.

Arthur A. Denny's 'Pioneer Days on Puget Sound' will be reprinted under the editorship of Alice Harriman of Seattle, and will be ready for sale about March 20. About 600 copies have already been subscribed for, and the silton in proparing the new edition, has had the assistance of George H. Himes, of this city. It is expected that 850 copies will be printed from type, on high-grade, deckie-edge paper, numbered and signed, and that no more copies than these 850 will be issued from the present reprint. Every resident of "old" Seattle is sure to be interested in this record of pioneer days.

and, Portland.

Jone of the Harris lectures delivered at Northwestern University, consisting of several teachers, when it's the many we don't know about the tragady as often-we don't know about the tragady as often-we don't know about the tragady as often when the fact, mercy ten't a ferminate quality. Nature made their nerves its sensitive than more because they are sensitive than more because they are sensitive than more because they are sensitive about giving pain. He noted sometime of the subjects being sensitive about giving pain. He noted sometime of the subjects of the paintive damage. The pour case. He paintive about giving pain. He noted the subjects of the paintive about giving pain. He noted the subjects of the paintive damage and the resolution. The properties of the problem of Knowledge, Phenomenality of the Physical World, Mechanical or volitions are possible to the smaller of the propertied. The paintive damage are properted. The paintive damage are properted and the subjects of the paintive damage and the resolution of the orthodox of the paintive damage. See that your house been as manager. See that your house head of a mere hotel with your house been as manager. See that your house head of a mere hotel with your house head of a mer

ot bother to provide himself with a war-

When Garrett heard of the murder of

when Garrett neard of the murder of his two deputies he said little, but his eye was ominous. He started on the trail at once, and hung to the Kid like a shadow. The Kid was afraid of Garrett and used every trick and wile to remain

In hiding. Garrett, accompanied by two deputies, went to Fort Summer. They arrived at night and made a careful re-connoisance. Garrett finally went to the

that the youth was the Kid himself. As he entered Maxwell's room the Kid asked him in Spanish, who were those men outside. Then, realizing that some-body was sitting at the foot of Maxwell's

bed, Billy drew his revolver and asked,

as he tried to penetrate the darkness "Quien es?" (Who is it?) The instant':

hesitation was fasti, as Garrett, recog-nizing the high-pitched voice of the Kid, had flashed out his revolver and fired.

The Kid's weapon spoke at almost the same instant, but it was caused by his convolisive plunge forward in his death agony, as Garrett's shot had gone through

ils heart. If it had not been for Garett's quickness

of perception in recognizing the Kid's voice, as well as his quickness in drawing and firing, he would have been added to the desperado's victims.

At the time Garrett captured the Kid

Garrett killed upwards of half a dozen

men who had been concerned in the out-lawry in Lincoln County, and made the "bad men" hunt other quarters. Peace was restored when he finished his term of Sheriff, and he "ranched it" for awhile.

ing a fine record. In 1991 President Roosevelt appointed Garrett Collector of Customs at El Paso, in which office he served four years.

Such, in brief, is the remarkable career of Pat Garrett, who did more than any

of Pat Garrett, who did more than any other individual to bring law and order to the frontier. The stirring chronicles of the Southwest hold no personal record

nnoisance. Garrett finally went to the Maxwell, intending to ask him if he had seen or heard anything of the Kid. The deputies sat down on the porch, in the moculight. Soon a sim young fellow came rapidly to the house and entered. The deputies had not the faintest idea Greatest Women Criminals

Continued from Page 2

lesser crimes which she was continually ommitting to cheat the insurance con When justice stepped between her and her plans, she would effectively do away with those who administered justice. Mrs. Martin's brain is as free from the isint of mental decay, except for her perverted consideration for human life, as are the brains of the men she sought to kill.

to his vivacious young subject by one of those tentative, ideal attachments which are characteristic of the artistic temperament.

One of the genuinely American books which have come by have a public value and the most of the men author is the first will be a public value of the property of the first work of Washington Irving, of his brother Theodore and James & Faulding and was published first in 1807, and taken over by Harpers in the days of their early history, in 1835. "Salamagundi" was mat a book at all in the beginning, but a periodical, and the multished volume comprised the first two series of the paper.

To those who make the mistake of believing that one primary characteristic of a best seller is that it shall be written in a hurry, it may be of interest that "Ancestors" coccupied Gertrude Atheron intermittently for its sharing London favor at present in company with "the Secret Agent" and "The Broken Road" and over here has been recently announced for a new edition. The Broken Road" and over here has been recently announced for a new edition. The author left London two weeks ago, and is now settled in Munich, where she will remain for several mouths to come.

There seems to be an unceasing variety of opinion as to just what sort of book "the surface claims," diverse, has at least a claim to independence. Down in Mexico the tits being claimed for "The Settler" by Herman Characteristic of the first appeared as a serial in the Pacific Monthly.

Arthur A, Denny's "Ploneer Days on Puget Sound" will be reprinted under the self-serior is now at hand, and at last evidence is now at hand, and at last

be brought to Oakland to answer for the Ogden outrage. Plenty of corroborative evidence is now at hand, and at last the authorities feel that a woman, more to be feared than any other criminal they have dealt with since the days of the bandit Joaquin Murietta, will be finally disposed of by a long sentence behing prison bers.

prison bars.

It was in 1894 when "Baby John" was an infant in arms, that Mrs. Martin first used the boy in court as a means of carrying out her designs. She claimed that he was a nephew of Henry Martin, of Weaverville, and that he was entitled to the \$300,000 estate left by that hardy old with the state of the same polyning Michael Liebwas. the \$30,000 estate sett by that hardy on miner. Attorney Delphin Michael Delmas, who defended Harry Thaw in his first trisl, appeared for the estate. Mrs. Mar-tin's claims were disproved and the case was thrown out of court.

was thrown out of court.

Probably her most notable appearance in the scene of criminal activity was in 1992 in San Francisco, when she held the police and detective force of that city in suspense for weeks by the premuigation of some theories in the famous Nora Fuller marker master. Her apparently care of some theories in the tamous Note to-ler murder mystery. Her apparently care-ful reasoning was thought by the police to be the thing that would lead them out of the dark in a case where they were completely baffled. Thus she toyed with the entire police department in one of the most sensational murder cases that the West has ever known.

the most sensational murder cases that the West has ever known.

Some of her exploits have given her an international notoriety. Last year she went to New York and made the claim that "Baby John," whom until recently she had always garbed in Lord Fauntieroy costume, was the son of the Princess Chimay Carman, who was fermerly Clara Ward, of Detroit, Mich. As the guardian of the child, Mrs. Martin sought the Ward millions. Her suit was finally dropped She afterward charged the wife of Janezi Rigo, the gypny violinist, with slander.

not bother to provide himself with a warrant when going after a "bad man." His
six-shooter was warrant enough for all
practical purposes, and results were what
the occasion demanded.
First Pat went after Billy the Kid, and
to the amazement of the Southwest
brought the desperado back in irons. The
Kid, with a bunch of "bad men," had
been rounded up near Fort Sumner and
had finally surrendered to Garrett's possel
after the new Sheriff had killed two desperadoes named O'Foillard and Bowdre. A
mob tried to get the Sheriff's prisoner and
lynch him, but Garrett hustled the Kid She afterward charged the wife of Janesi Rigo, the gypsy violinist, with slander. Mrs. Rigo was formerly Mrs. Casper Emerson, of New York. Nothing ever came of this first attempt, but Mrs. Martin had planned to try again to secure some part of the Ward fortune.

But the rope has been run. Mrs. Martin's last support having given way under her, she is hopelessly alone to make the biggest and most important court battle of her career. She denies the charges, but the written proof of her schemes is at hand. She moans and feigns illness in her cell in the Weaverville jail, for she seeked to create sympathy for herself. If only she could know of the futility of this subterfuge, of the hatred of the people of lynch him, but Garrett hustled the Kid into a freight-car, while Billy was plead-ing for a gun, and announced that he would kill the first man who made a move would kill the first man who made a move to take his prisoner. The Sheriff's firm attitude awed the crowd until finally the train pulled out. Billy was put in jull and sentenced to be hanged at Lincoln. He laughed in the face of the judge who paronounced sentence on him. A few days later, when one handcuff had been removed so he could eat, he struck down a Deputy Sheriff named Bell who was guarding him, and then drew the man's revolver, killing him with it. Another deputy, who was eating supper acroes the street, heard the shot and dashed toward the jail. The Kid was waiting for him, and killed the deputy as he started up the

street, heard the shot and dashed toward the jail. The Kid was waiting for him, and killed the deputy as he started up the stairs. Then, coolly walking out of the jail and making a blacksmith file off his leg chains, the Kid mounted a horse and land, for 37 years a student of the crim-inal and his ways and regarded as an authority, says:
"Well, at last it seems that Mrs. Martin

"Well, at last it seems that Mrs. Martin has played her string. Her plotting is at an end and I know many persons who rest easier because of this fact.

"To me she is the most remarkable criminal of the age. Madame Gould, of Monte Carlo, simply murdered and took what she thought the surrest means of concealing her crime, as did Emma Le Deux, at Stockton, in this state, when she killed her former husband, Charles Macwicar, and placed his body in a trunk for shipment to her mountain home. Annie Ross strangled her victim and Mrs. Cordelia Botkin is well remembered all over the world, although she sought only to take one or two lives in a family and call it a job.

"Not so with Mrs. Martin. Her opera-tions would never have ceased if she had been successful. She is not insane. I know her too well. She is the smartest person we have ever had to deal with around this office."

Mrs. Martin's power to terrorize is gone

The granite walls of the Weaverville jail will hold her until the gates of the state penitentiary receive her.

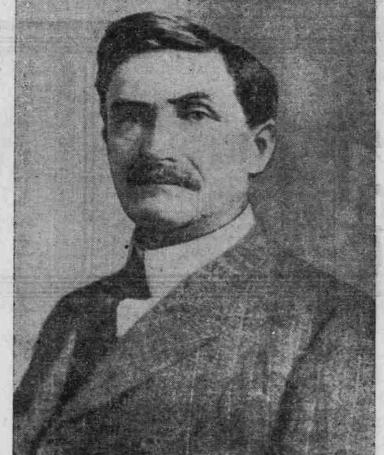
HOTEL CLERK Continued from Page 5

foolish English clothes," said the House Detective. "We're all slaves of some sartorial

tyranny or other, whether we set our disease out of an almanac, by the light of a log fire at night, or buy them indirect from a high-priced specialist on Fifth avenue," remarked the Hotel Clerk. "The main difference is that out in

"The main difference is that out in the provinces they don't off after new tailor-shop goods every time the calendar moults a page. They seem to stick closer to the old idols. A highly shellacked white shirt with a white tie and a diamond stud—that's the gambler; same with the tie but without the stud—that's a local pastor; same with the tie allipping around under the ear and a marbled design of tobacco juice on the bosom—that's a member of the Legislature; same with no collar, no tie, no stud and craving a trip to the laundry—that's the man who cleans up around the place for 50 cents a week. Why, Larry, the wardrobe is everything in the country, when it comes to dressing a part. The wardroos is everything in the county, when it comes to dressing a part. The average politician in a back district can lose nearly everything else and still hold his own and a little bit of somebody else's if he clings to two things.

"Wot two are them?" saked the House Detective. "They're his real vital organs," said the Hotel Clerk. "One's his voice, and the other's his Prince Albert coat."



PAT GARRIOTT.

in small armies. No one knows just | however, and he served with Chisum a how many pitched battles were fought and how many cowboys died "with their boots on." At that time Lincoln County consisted of about one-third of what is now the Territory of New Mexico, and all this vast empire was in a turmoil. Everybody was mixed up in the war, on one side orf the other. Politics played its part, and one side would elect sheriff favorable to its interests. Immediately the other side would choose another sheriff. Warrants were but excuses for murder, and assassina-

tion were too common to arouse much Both sides had, at one time or another, employed a cowboy who was known as "Billy, the Kid." Billy's name was William Bonney, and he was a New York street waif, who had drifted far from home. He was pale, slim, light-haired and high-voiced, and murder was his pastime. He had broken jall several times when a mere boy, and finally killed a blacksmith at Fort Apache. He had killed several men in wanton fashion, when he was hired by the D. & R. side in the Lincoin County war. But Billy was a "little too strong" for his employers, and soon he drifted over to the Chisum sassinating Sheriff Brady of Lincoln County. This officer was on his way to the court at Lincoln to secure war-rants for a number of the Chisum outfit. As he passed the corral of a Chisum lieutenant named McSween, he was fired upon by Billy, the Kid, and sev-eral other Chisum men who were hid-

Here he made a record by asileutenant named McSween, he was fired upon by Billy, the Kid, and several other Chisum men who were hidden behind the logs. Brady and a deputy named Hardiman fell dead, and another deputy named Mathews was wounded, but managed to prop himself up and return the fire, wounding the Kid.

The deaperado's wound was not fatal,

killed four or five of Chisum's cowboys and always sent word that the sum of & had been deducted for each main slain. "If I kill you." he sent word to Chisum. "the account will soon be squared." In addition to Chisum's men, Billy had a long list of murders for which he had never been called to account. Once he killed four Mexicans at a water hole, "just to see them kick." Generally he worked alone, but sometimes he led an outlaw gang, including such desperadoes as Dave Rudebaugh, Billy Wicon and Tom Pickett. His name became a syno-nym for terror in the Southwest. There which shows that he committed 31 kill-igns before he himself mer death—one murder for each year of his life.

The Lincoln County war, with all its at-tendant banditry, was at its height when

however, and he served with Chisum a year or two longer, taking part in the desperate battles at Linceln which ended the war, about 50 of the Chisum outlit being securely intrenched in McSwoca's house. Here they were besieged two days by a small army of D. & R. retainers, and most of the Chisum men were killed in a charge, after the building had been fired. The Kid escaped by rolling into an irrigating ditch, in which he crawled to safety. After the war the Kid acted as a sort of outlaw free lance. He was particsort of outlaw free lance. He was partic ularly bitter against his former employer. Chisum, claiming the cattle king owed him mency. He made a vow that for overy man or steer of Chisum's he killed he would knock \$ off his account. He At the time Garrett captured the Ktd he did some remarkable shooting. The outlaw gang was "holed up" in a ca.....
There were two horses tied in front of the building. Garrett shot one of the animals, causing it to fall so it blocked the door. Then he shot the rope that held the other horse to the doorpost. These shots, when the circumstances were considered, were nothing short of marvelous. in 1884 he organized a company of Texas, rangers and broke up a bad gang of cattle thieves. Then he returned to New Mexico ranch life and served as Sheriff of Dona Ana County for two terms, mak-