

# A BLOODLESS BAD MAN

## The Remarkable Record of Charley Hughes, Desperado.

### EVOLUTION OF A HORSE THIEF.

From a Tenderfoot Gambler to a Hunted Desperado—The Career of an Opera House Outlaw That Terminated in a Real Tragedy.

A decidedly unique bad man was Charley Hughes, who terrorized the entire northwestern section of Texas for two years without shedding a drop of human blood. He acquired an amount of notoriety in his business out of proportion to the capital invested. Hughes went to Texas in 1876 and hired out as a cotton picker. Where he came from was not known to his neighbors or the Belcher, the correspondent who recently wrote an account of his exploits for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Toward the latter part of November he took some \$20 dollar in cash and a beautiful bay



CHARLEY WAS VERY MUCH INTERESTED.

mare that he had bought with part of his cotton picking proceeds and started to Henrietta to see the sights. Of course he took his Winchester and his six shooter along.

The first night that attracted him was a very agreeable gentleman named Tom Boyd, who was exhibiting three pieces of hardware to an admiring crowd and showing them what an easy thing it would be to guess which one would come uppermost in case he were to throw them down on the table. Charley was very much interested in the matter and felt confident of his ability to tell exactly which card it would be. So confident was he that before he knew it he had lost every cent of his money and was told that he had lost on doing just what he expected, instead of like all men, however, who succeed in their special line of business, he had the courage of his convictions, and hence offered to bet his mare against \$50 that he could guess the right card this last time anyway. Mr. Boyd was kind enough to accept his proposition, but the cards were so good and again refused to do what he was obviously sure that they should do.

That night Charley Hughes was in a bad condition. He was a stranger in a strange land, without money, without supper and without even a horse to go home on. What should he do? He pondered the subject awhile and then made up his mind. Late that night he went to Boyd's table and stole out the feet mare that only a few hours before had been his own property. By hard riding he reached Red River station before daylight and spent the rest of the night there.

Meantime Boyd had discovered his loss and had interviewed the sheriff of Clay county in regard to it. That official seems to have been busy about something else at the time, so he compromised matters by deputizing Boyd and telling him to attend to his own case. Boyd was a professional gambler, it is true, but this act did not interfere with his being made a special deputy. He got on Hughes' track by some means and reached the station some hours before noon. Hughes heard of his arrival and concluded to travel farther east.

Boyd found Jack Pollard, a Montague county deputy, and four other men, and together the posse started out in pursuit. After they had traveled some nine miles, just as they were crossing a particularly level reach of prairie, the figure of a horseman suddenly appeared over the rise of a hill half a mile to the east. It was Charley Hughes, and he had his Winchester at his shoulder. Ping! ping! went two leaden balls, and two horses and their riders were down in a struggling, confused heap.

To say that these shots demoralized the posse would be to put it lightly. However, when the dust cleared away, it was found that two points were writhing in their death agonies, while their riders were un hurt. The distance was too great for any effective shooting in return, and moreover, Hughes disappeared as suddenly as he had appeared. The posse, two less in number, followed more cautiously than before. When they next caught sight of their game, he fired at them, and then, waving a quart bottle of whisky at them, shouted in jesting tones:

"A wful good old stuff, fellows! Come on and take a drink, won't you?"

The pursuers remembered Charley's long range shooting and decided that they would stop.

All day long a running battle was kept up. Nobody was hurt on either side, principally because the pursuers kept at a respectful distance. Back and forth they raced over the prairie, covering ten or fifteen miles in all. Hughes was not making any special effort to get away, but was trying to reach the fringe of timber on Belknap creek, from which he had just escaped.

Such was the bloody death of the only bloodless bad man Texas ever produced.

**Hawthorne's Literary Daughter.**

Now and then one sees in New York the only surviving daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne. She is Mrs. Lathrop, the wife of George Parsons Lathrop. The Lathrop home is in New London, Conn., and here the entire year is spent by the literary twin. They live comfortably in a pretty home to which her own talents carry her work successfully into the leading editorial offices. The daughter of Hawthorne is a bright woman in her work and a charming woman in her personality.

**Spent Only One.**

Little D-T—Mamma gave me two quarters @ buy candy, but I only spent one of them.

**Father—That's something like you.** I'll give you another quarter to put with the other till I find it.

**Little D-T—Thank you, but I can't put it with the other till I find it.** It dropped out of my pocket on the way to the candy store.—Good News.

# MEDICAL MAJOR GODS

## THEY RIVAL THEIR BROTHERS OF LEGAL FAME IN FANCY FEES.

### Some Enormous Doctors That Are Enjoyed by the Elite in Their Respective Professions in New York—How, in Contrast, the Common Herd Fare.

An English journal visiting this country a few years ago said of New York that it was "a market where all desirable wares are certain to bring a fair reward for the trouble and expense of producing them." While this is as true today as it was then, there are critics who find fault with the scale of prices and give point to the old saying that it is impossible to satisfy everybody.

A reporter has investigated the subject of professional incomes received in this city, and in the course of this investigation has discovered that, if the figures cited by President Harper are accurate, his colleagues are doing quite as well as the average lawyer, doctor and clergyman in New York. He states that in 61 colleges having from 60 to 250 students, the salaries of the most highly paid professors average about \$1,000, and that in colleges having more than 250 students the average is \$1,200.

The average business man who makes 5 per cent on his invested capital thinks that he is getting a very fair return for it. The capital of the professional man is his education, so that President Harper's professor receives an income about equivalent to that derived from \$20,000 invested at 5 per cent. Many doctors and lawyers have confessed to the reporter that they would be glad to feel sure of realizing that profit as the result of a year's labor.

During the last 30 or 40 years the rate of compensation for the heaviest class of work in the three learned professions has greatly increased. Before the war the lawyer who received a fee of \$2,000, \$3,000 or \$5,000 was regarded as a specially lucky fellow. To-day it is a common thing for well known members of the bar to charge and obtain such sums for a particular service.

During the famous Erie litigation, brought about by the transactions of Fisk and Gould, David Dudley Field, their counsel, is said to have received a retainer of \$100,000. At no time during the period when that eminent jurist was at the summit of his fame and in the midst of an active practice did he receive less than \$100,000 per annum from his professional labors. Mr. Evans' income was quite as large, and Mr. Choate, his partner, is today in receipt of one that cannot be much less. While these cases are exceptional, there are, it is estimated, between 300 and 400 lawyers here who receive average annual earnings will exceed \$10,000.

Against these, which may be classified as cases of lawyers of exceptional talents and opportunities, are to be placed the cases of the thousands of less fortunate ones, many of whom barely manage to earn a support for themselves and their families. The law is a crowded profession, and for the man who enters it without briefs or friends an unprofitable one. According to an estimate given by the reporter by a member in long practice, the average income of the New York lawyer is between \$600 and \$1,000.

The same conditions are to be observed in the medical profession. There, too, men of the highest attainments and reputation are earning yearly sums that half a century ago would have been regarded as a fortune. A list submitted to the reporter of physicians whose incomes exceed \$20,000 contained, among others, the names of Dr. Loomis, Dr. Flint, Dr. Dorr, Dr. Satterlee, Dr. Stimson, Dr. Markoe, Dr. Peters, Dr. McBurney, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Deland and Dr. Weir. The list of those whose incomes are in the neighborhood of \$10,000 embraces the names of nearly 200 practitioners.

Doctors of the Loomis, Flint and Satterlee kind are in the same relation to the practice of medicine that lawyers like Choate, Evans, Carter and Field hold to the practice of law. They are the "major gods" of their profession, and their remuneration is graduated according to the public appreciation of their pre-eminent skill and talent. A physician who has been associated with Dr. Loomis in many important cases is of the opinion that his profession yields him as much as \$60,000 or \$70,000 a year. In former times, when a doctor had more business than he could attend to, he turned some of it over to a subordinate, who, if he is still doing, the most popular of the leading physicians correct the excess by increasing their charges or by adopting the role of consulting physicians.

A quarter of a century back \$2.50 was the usual fee for a visit. Now it is in some instances \$5, in others \$10, and in other \$20. When a physician who has abandoned the practice of visiting his patients and become a consulting physician makes an exception under special circumstances, he charges for a visit just as much as he would for a consultation. Doctors of the grade of Dr. Loomis, Flint and Satterlee, when acting as consulting physicians, receive as high as \$50, \$75 and \$100.

In the third or lowest grade of the profession the incomes taper down from \$3,000 to a few hundred. This is of course the most numerous grade and has the principle of its remuneration as illustrated by the fact that New York has had for years more doctors than it knows what to do with. By the profession the opinion is almost unanimously entertained that the best correction of the evil is to raise the standard of qualification. Reduce the quantity and improve the quality of the supply.—New York News.

**Filtration.**

It is through filtration, which has advanced to something like a fine art, that many marriageable young folks lose their chance in life. Filtration destroys conditions between the sexes, and the result is that it prevents the natural growth of mutual esteem; it is not a thing of good faith. It is an error to suppose that love-making and filtration are identical; they are, in truth, antithetical. Love-making is tender and smothering, while filtration is cruel, foolish and demanding. The one is the animal to wedded happiness; the other is a hindrance to it. Young men and women should exercise their reason while on the lookout for suitable life partners, yet many of them give encouragement to flirtations which are taken up and thrown off, with results that are often grievous indeed.—People's Journal.

**The Dinner Table.**

Every dinner table should be decorated. A pot of growing ferns is always a thing of beauty. It can be bought for 15 cents and sent to table in a picturesque ginger jar, a sheet of tissue paper or a fresh napkin.

Every dinner every day in the week, company or no company, should begin with a clean, squarely folded napkin. Fantastic napkin folding is out of date.—Chicago Post.

**Spent Only One.**

Little D-T—Mamma gave me two quarters @ buy candy, but I only spent one of them.

**Father—That's something like you.** I'll give you another quarter to put with the other till I find it.

**Little D-T—Thank you, but I can't put it with the other till I find it.** It dropped out of my pocket on the way to the candy store.—Good News.

# NIAGARA'S FASCINATION.

## An Irresistible Attraction Well Worth Irresistible to the Spectator.

### Not every visitor to Niagara falls has far his benefit a full moon every night and a brilliant sun by day. The fall is the grandest sight to see Niagara, and the grandest sight to see Niagara, and the grandest sight to see Niagara.

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# THE STUDY OF A WORD.

## The Resources and Variety of Information It Is Likely to Furnish.

### The great dictionaries are a library in themselves and furnish an exhaustless source of information. A study of a single word like cross in the Century Dictionary shows the resources and variety of information that a familiar word may furnish. There are 151 columns devoted to this word and its cognates.

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# WILY HETTY GREEN.

## PECULIARITIES OF A WOMAN WORTH \$60,000,000.

### She Is Old Fashioned in Appearance, Severely Plain in Dress, but the Personality of Shrewdness When Financial Transactions Are Involved.

Not a small part of the fame of Brooklyn can be laid to the credit of the remarkable woman who has lived and lived now within its borders—women who have taken rank and honor in almost every walk of life. It is a well known fact that a very large proportion of the real estate of the city is held in the names of women. It is not a widely known fact that the woman who is reputed to be the richest in the United States lives in the City of Churches and right in the classic section known as the heights too. Her wealth is variously estimated at from \$40,000,000 to \$60,000,000, and her name is Mrs. Hetty Green. Her name and personality are more familiar to Wall street than they are to Brooklyn society. That is because Mrs. Green has chosen to devote all her time to the management of her fortune and has let society get along without her. Hetty Green at an Iphigonia ball would create a sensation indeed, but it is not likely that such an occasion will ever be recorded by society writers.

Hosts of people have brushed across with a shrewd and rather calm faced woman, apparently 50 years old, rather short, wearing a plain, old fashioned shawl and a bonnet so far beyond fashion's pale that no one would ever suspect it had been in it, even years ago. No body ever saw her with a dress which was not severely plain, and seldom has she been noticed when she did not carry an old style and well worn black satchel. Her appearance would never cause the uninitiated to think that she was anything more extraordinary than an old fashioned woman of moderate means and simple tastes, who was on her way to the corner grocery or the bakery on the block below. Yet, if money is power, this same staid looking person is one of the most powerful human beings in the country.

In an old fashioned house on a corner in Pierrepont street Mrs. Green and her daughter Sylvia have lived for several years. The modest apartments they occupy are hired from a pleasant faced woman, who keeps the house and who has an admiration for Mrs. Green, which she does not conceal. The rich woman in the United States has a son, who has been spending some time in Florida seeking to improve his health. Mrs. Green has been a widow for many years, and her daughter is about 29 years old. Since the death of her husband Hetty Green has become a financier of unusual shrewdness. She has indicated by her actions that she has small faith in brokers, and that if she wants anything done the best way is to do it herself.

The weather beaten satchel has carried securities representing millions of dollars. It has knocked about New York and Brooklyn and other big financial centers with precious burdens, and Hetty Green has always had a tight grip on it. She does not believe in spending her money on things she does not want, and she wants very little she spends but little. Her children and her fortune are the sole objects of her solicitude. Mrs. Green is said to be very anxious to have her daughter become one of the leading actors in the famous Four Hundred of Manhattan island. Something of an obstacle in the way of this is the daughter herself, according to report. Miss Green is credited with caring as little for the dazzle and newspaper notoriety of a social career as her mother. She is a girl whose tastes are quiet and to whom dress is a matter of little consideration.

Mrs. Green, by way of a foundation for her daughter's social debut, some time ago settled a large sum of money on that young woman in government bonds. The amount is stated to be \$100,000.

Incidents in the career of this remarkable woman have stamped her as a bold yet cautious operator in stocks and bonds. When the financial panic of 1884 occurred, Mrs. Green had a large deposit in a firm of Canadian bankers named Chase & Co. of New York. Information reached her that the bank was in an unsafe condition, and without waiting to hear more she went to the institution and withdrew her entire deposit. The firm had no alternative, and after paying her her money was compelled to suspend and finally failed completely. Hetty Green is the largest property owner in the city of Chicago. She holds title to block after block of land in the business section, and her son assists in looking after her interests there. For many years she lived in the western metropolis, and she spends much of her time there when away from Brooklyn.

Her characteristic bargain with ex-Judge Henry Hilton is fresh in the minds of financiers. The money which the judge wanted so badly is generally conceded to have been used in buying out in the interest of his son, Henry G. Hilton, in the dry goods firms of Hilton, Hughes & Co. and Hilton Bros. He went to Mrs. Green, or his lawyers did, and made a request for a loan of \$1,500,000 in cash. Mrs. Green was willing to lend, but insisted on having a mortgage on the marble palace at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street, New York, the Stewart building, which, with the land, is supposed to be worth \$3,000,000. She would take no other security, and after a two months' search of the title the largest mortgage ever given on a single piece of property in New York was recorded. But Judge Hilton needed the money before the search had been concluded, and after he had placed in the hands of Hetty Green title deeds representing \$15,000,000 worth of property she advanced him \$800,000. And in addition to this the shrewd speculator forced him to sign a paper agreeing that she should hold the deeds until the mortgage was executed.—Brooklyn Eagle.

**George Eliot.**

George Eliot suffered from melancholic moods, and from her thirtieth year had severe attacks of headache. As a child she was poor in health and extremely sensitive to terror in the night. She remained a quivering fear throughout her whole life.—New York Times.

**Why She Liked Them.**

Boston Woman—Oh, I do so love the fields of our New England fags. New York Girl—Why? Boston Woman—Because they are so cultivated, you know.—Boston Courier.

# NORA TOOK OFF HER STOCKINGS.

## But It Was No Wonder She Didn't Understand Why She Had To.

### She had just moved into her new quarters. Before his arrival they had been occupied by a dentist. Though an jet now marble floor upon the pavement informed the uninitiated that within dwelt an operator upon corns and bunions at a reasonable rate, yet such was the case.

A rolling business had