

L. P. Fisher

The Democratic Times.

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The Democratic Times.

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WRIGHT AND HOWARD.

IN 1858 Gen. Wright, whom every body knew and loved, was called on to suppress the Cœur d'Alenes, Palouses, Pend d'Oreilles, Yakima and Spokane tribes, which had taken the war path, and had treacherously attacked and defeated Colonel Steptoe. He soon defeated his opponents in the battles of Spokane Plains and Four Plains. The rest of the story, with comments, is thus told in the Commercial Herald and Market Review:

Naturally enough the "noble red men and brethren" had no stomach for such treatment, and sued pitifully for peace. A prominent chief was the bearer of these propositions from the allied tribes, and by him the commander of the troops sent back this message:

I have met you in two bloody battles; you have been badly whipped; you have lost several chiefs and many warriors killed or wounded. I have not lost a man or animal. I have a large force, and you Spokanes, Cœur d'Alenes, Palouses, Pend d'Oreilles may unite, and I can defeat you as badly as before. I did not come into this country to make peace; I came here to fight. Now, when you are tired of war, and ask for peace, I will tell you what you must do: You must come to me with your arms, and your women and children, and everything you have and lay them at my feet; you must put your faith in me and trust to my mercy. If you do this, I shall then dictate the terms on which I grant you peace. If you do not do this, war will be made on you this year and next, and until your nation shall be exterminated.

The Indians knew just what that meant; there was no nonsense, no palm-singing, no promise of beef and blankets; they at once succumbed. Wherever Wright found an Indian who had been engaged in murdering miners, or cattle-stealing, he hung him without delay. In this manner he disposed of eleven. He captured 800 head of horses belonging to the Palouse chief, Tlico-ax, and having no other way to dispose of them was regretfully compelled to have them all shot. It took two days to do the job, but the Indians have not forgotten the lesson to the present time. The hanging of Quachian, a distinguished scoundrel, is told in such terse, laconic style that it will serve as an anti-thesis to modern sentimental flummery. The report is as follows:

SEPTEMBER 24, 1858—Sir: At sunset last evening the Yakima chief Ow-hi presented himself before me. He came from the Lower Spokane river, and told me that he had left his son, Quachian, at that place. I had some dealings with this chief Ow-hi, when I was on my Yakima campaign in 1856. He came to me when I was encamped on the Nalchess river, and expressed great anxiety for peace, and promised to bring in all his people at the end of seven days. He did not keep his word, but fled to the mountains. I pursued him and he left the country. I have never seen him from that time until last evening. In all this time he has been considered as semi-hostile, and no reliance could be placed on him. This man, Quachian, spoken of above, is the son of Ow-hi. His history for three years past is too well known for recapitulation. He has been actively engaged in all the murders, robberies and attacks upon the white people since 1855, both east and west of the Cascade Mountains. He was with the party who attacked the miners on the We-nat-che river in June last and was severely wounded; but recovering rapidly, he has since been committing assaults upon our people whenever opportunity offered. Under the circumstances, I was very desirous of getting Quachian in my power. I seized Ow-hi and put him in irons. I then sent a messenger for Quachian, desiring his presence forthwith, with notice that if he did not come, I would hang Ow-hi. Quachian came to me at 9 o'clock this morning, and at a quarter past 9 was hung.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Col. Ninth Infantry Commanding.

Howard says, "I am going to make short work of it." There is as wide a gulf of difference between Wright and Howard as there is between right and wrong.—Sacramento Union.

PROPAGATION OF FLOWERS.—The American Agriculturist tells of a new way of propagating geraniums, begonias, carnations, heliotropes, double petunias and many other plants of a half woody character. It is done by simply breaking off the shoot desired, leaving it hanging by a shred of the bark. Even a slight strip will be sufficient to sustain life in the cutting till it forms a callous or granulated condition which usually precedes the formation of roots. This process is called "layering in the air."

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TIMES.

IN BED WITH A CORPSE.

It is said that Jordan, the New York Greenwood drummer, recently met with the following rather amusing experience in his extensive travels. On going to a hotel in one of our large cities he was assigned to a room previously partly occupied. After being shown the way by the polite and accommodating clerk, he went to his apartment, found the door open, a candle dimly burning on the center table, and the only bed in the room occupied by the stranger who was to be his room-mate for the night. The unknown man seemed to be taking his rest, and not wishing to disturb him, Jordan quietly disrobed himself, said his prayers, blew out the candle, and went to bed. Before he had quite fallen to sleep he was somewhat startled by the entrance of a young gentleman and lady, who relighted the candle and soberly seated themselves in a corner of the room in full view of the hero of this incident. The intruders chatted away in a suggestive and affectionate manner, just as lovers always do. The novelty of the situation seemed to have its effect upon them, and after sundry comments upon the weather, the latest gossip and small society talk, the pair settled to business. All this time Jordan was an interested listener, and he was prepared for the kisses which fell upon the willing lips of the fair innamorata. He hunched his bed-fellow with his elbow, but the stranger slept on. Then followed a scene of affectionate demonstrations between the couple in the corner. Jordan determined to awaken his unknown friend so that he might see the fun. Raising his hand, he laid it upon the face of the unconscious sleeper, and then his hair, in holy horror, stood on end. The face was gold and clammy—he was sleeping with a corpse! Shooting up straight through his canopied couch, Jordan appeared before the startled pair a veritable ghost. The young man and lady disappeared down the stairway in wild affright, closely followed by the unwitting author of this startling escapade. The clerk of the hotel had perpetrated a practical joke on the "commercial traveler." The scene in the office is said to have been very ludicrous when the three parties appeared before the bar. Jordan ended happily! Can you imagine anything more spirituelle! Two hundred and fifty pounds avoidupois make up a tolerably vigorous ghost.

PICKLING BEEF.—The Yorkshire (Eng.) hung beef has long been deservedly famous, and thus easily prepared: Cut in two the ribs of a round of beef or even a fine thick flank—about twenty pounds weight of either, for example. Finely beat in a mortar, for this quantity, half a pound of bay salt, a quarter of a pound each of saltpetre and sal-prunella, and two handfuls of juniper berries; mix them with three pounds of common salt and one pound of coarse sugar, and thoroughly rub the beef all over for a considerable time. Let it lie in a good salting pan, and rub it well with the pickle once a day for at least a fortnight, carefully turning it every time. Take it out, and after drying it well with a coarse cloth, hang it up to the ceiling of a warm kitchen, or in a chimney corner where only a moderate fire is kept till it becomes properly dried. It may be either boiled as wanted or cut into rashers and broiled; but, in the latter case, it will always eat much better if previously dipped into boiling water.—Ger. Telegraph.

THE GAME OF LIFE.—Man's life is a game of cards. First it is "crib-age." Next he tries to "go it alone," at a sort of "cut, shuffle and deal" pace. Then he "raises" the "deuce" when his mother "takes a hand in," and, contrary to Hoyle, "beats" the little "joker" with her "five." Then with his "diamonds" he "wins" the "queen of hearts." Tired of "playing a lone hand," he expresses a desire to "assist" his fair "partner," "throws out his cards," and the clergyman takes a ten-dollar bill out of him "on a pair." She "orders him up" to build the "club," when he often gets "high," which is "low" too. If he keeps "straight," he is oftentimes "flush." He grows old and "bluff," sees a "deal" of trouble, when at last he "shuffles" off his mortal coil, and "passes in his checks." As he is "raked in" by a "spade," life's fitful "game" ended, and he waits the summons of Gabriel's "trump," which shall "order him up."

THE ORIGIN OF THE CUCUMBER is thus accounted for: A seraph was sick with the colic one day, and, weeping, leaned over the moon; the tears, as they fell, floated lightly away on the gossamer pinions of June. But one, as it drifted along in the damp, sank wearily down to the earth; as trembling it lay, 'twas embraced by a cramp, and the cucumber blushed into birth.

GOOD STOCK vs. SCRUBS.

Do our stockmen and farmers apprehend the difference between a good steer or cow and a poor one? Do they know how much more a good, large draft horse brings than a little, inferior animal, bred from a small, worthless roter or a Mexican mongrel? If they do not, just let them make enquiries of those who raise and sell the improved breeds. We know the good stock brings 100 per cent. more than the scrub, and at their enhanced value they are more profitable to feed or to graze than the poorer kinds. It is a waste of capital for a farmer to "breed anything but good stock, whatever argument may be advanced in favor of the Texas cow upon the plains. It is as easy to raise a 1,500 pound steer at four years old, if good bulls and cows are used to breed from, as to raise a 900 pound Texan, and the price obtained for the full bred one is nearly twice as much as the scrub will bring. As to horses, it is almost impossible to sell a little, trifling horse, only for a cow pony, but the large draft horse always sells at good figures. A Berkshire or Poland China hog will make nearly double the pounds of meat from a given amount of feed as the poor, ill-bred hog, and the meat is better. A merino ewe will produce from eight to ten pounds of good merchantable wool; the Mexican and specimens brought from Missouri and Arkansas to the State will not show over three pounds of hair and wool that sell only for carpet wools.

Why our farmers will waste their money, feed and grass on such kinds of stock is a mystery, when they can do so much better; but we are young and have time to improve; and, judging from the number of enterprising stock men who are purchasing good bulls and rams, the day is not far distant when Colorado will do far better than she is doing now. We hope to see before another year the stock of hogs in our State quadrupled, and before five years enough pork made in our State to supply the home demand.—Colorado Exchange.

HOW TO GET RICH.—Amos Fish, one of the queerest men in Albany, N. Y., died the other day leaving an estate of fifty thousand dollars to charitable institutions, and cutting off his wife with a dollar a day. In describing his manner of life to a friend he once said: "I buy a shank of beef from the butcher, which costs me ten cents. My wife makes enough soup from this to do us one meal, then the meat cut from it afterwards makes two more meals, or one day's food for ten cents. I split the bone and get the marrow for cooking purposes, and my wife finds sufficient fuel in the bone itself to do considerable cooking. Then in an iron box I save the ashes, which I use for manuring a few plants that realize me six cents each." Yet when extra taxes were put upon his property he very rarely, if ever, demanded more rent from tenants than what they had been paying. He married a widow who had two children and a little money. He offered to borrow the money and to allow her seven per cent. His wife accepted the proposition, and he was in charge of the property for a long time. One day he forced a settlement with her, bringing in a bill for her own and the children's board, and leaving her in debt to him.

WHERE THE LADIES' CHIGNONS COME FROM.—The trade in human hair continues to increase in Marseilles, and it has now become a staple article of commerce in that city. Six or seven years ago the annual quantity did not exceed sixteen tons, but it has increased in 1872 to fifty, and in 1873 to eighty tons. It was thought that this total would never be exceeded; but the returns for 1876 have already falsified the prediction, as during the past year ninety-two tons were registered as having arrived at Marseilles. Formerly all the hair imported into Marseilles came from Italy; but the country has been made unable to meet the increasing demand, and a brisk trade has been opened with the extreme East. Thus of the ninety-two tons imported last year, forty-three came from Italy, while China supplied thirty-six, Turkey five, and Japan three tons, the remainder being made up of importations from Egypt, India, Germany, Belgium, Spain and Algeria. The total quantity of hair imported into France last year is estimated at one hundred and twenty-two tons, valued at \$900,000.—Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

A SHREWED old gentleman once said to his daughter: "Be sure, my dear, you never marry a poor man; but remember that the poorest man in the world is one that has money and nothing else."

THE only blusterer from whom a brave man will take a blow is the wind.

The Democratic Times.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be inserted in the Times at the following rates:

One square, one insertion, \$3.00

each subsequent one, 1.00

Legal advertisements inserted reasonably.

A fair reduction from the above rates made to yearly and time advertisers.

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly.

Job printing neatly and promptly executed, and at reasonable rates.

COUNTY WARRANTS always taken at par.

DANGEROUS INVENTIONS.—Many years ago a gentleman in a subordinate department of the bank of Ireland discovered a device more useful than hair-splitting, though of like nature. He found out a way of splitting bank notes, so that each note became two, and to all appearances were the same as when they were one, including, of course, the water mark and all the rest of it. He is an honest man, and informed the government of the result of his ingenuity; whereupon, on his solemn promise of never revealing the secret, they made him governor of the bank. Another gentleman, but who, unhappily, is a rogue, has lately made his appearance in London; he has invented a certain acid which causes the writing to disappear from the check, and then he fills up the blank space according to his aspirations. His *modus operandi* is the following: He procures a real check, drawn by a good name, for seventeen or nineteen pounds; the word "pounds" is obliterated so completely that no trace of the original writing can be discerned even under the microscope, and the words "hundred pounds" inserted in its place; two ciphers are added to the figures, and then the thing is done, since all the other parts of the document, including the signature, are quite correct. This ingenious plan is causing great consternation in London, and the gentleman who invented it could get a round sum to retire from business.

THE VALUE OF A DOLLAR.—A silver dollar represents a day's work to a laborer. It is given to a boy; he has no idea of what it cost or what it is worth. He would be as apt to give a dollar as a dime for a top or any other toy. But if the boy has learned to earn the dimes and the dollars by the sweat of his face he knows the difference. Hard work is to him a measure of values that can never be rubbed out of his mind. Let him learn by experience that a hundred dollars represents a hundred weary days' labor, and it seems a great sum of money; a thousand dollars is a fortune, and ten thousand is almost inconceivable, for it is far more than he ever expects to possess. When he has earned a dollar, he thinks twice before he spends it. He wants to invest it so as to get the value of a day's work for it. It is a great wrong to society and to a boy to bring him up to man's estate without this knowledge. A fortune at twenty-one without it is almost inevitably thrown away. With it and a little capital to start on, he will make his own fortune better than any one can make it for him.

A PRE-HISTORIC.—We have read of the discoveries in the fertile valley of the Animas in Southwestern Colorado of ancient ruins of a once populous city, indicating the presence, centuries ago, of a highly cultured and enlightened race of people, and it now appears that traces of the same people are found in Western Nevada, within twenty miles of Sutro. On and in the neighborhood of Willard Gates' ranch, in Churchill county, are to be found pieces of pottery similar in every respect to the pottery found in ancient Colorado. Uninterpretable writings, too, are found on rocks, and half a mile from the house of Gates is the nude figure of a man engraved on a rock. The figure is represented standing and holding in its right hand a shrub. Its general outlines are good, notwithstanding the beatings of many a storm. There are many other indications in Churchill county of the existence, centuries ago, of a pre-historic people which are now entirely lost.

TO PREVENT DOGS KILLING SHEEP.—In the absence of a dog law we recommend the following:

The cheapest and best insurance against dogs killing sheep are bells—plenty of bells. The sheep dog is a great coward when in pursuit of mischief, and he wants to do it quietly—wants no noise—no alarm. Bells bought at wholesale do not cost much. Buy a side of bridle leather at the saddler's for collars, and put a bell on each and every sheep if your flock is small. The price of one sheep will buy a gross of bells and leather and buckles to strap them. Put this gross of bells on a flock of sheep and let them loose. They will frighten every dog out of the field. Flock masters are slow to adopt a simple and cheap remedy like this, but will go to the legislature, hire lobbyists, and spend large sums of money to little purpose.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.—We have due-bills on the U. S. Piano Company and also the Shoninger Organ Company, which will be received at par in payment for instruments of their celebrated manufacture, at factory prices. These due-bills will be sold at a discount, and those desiring either a first-class piano or organ of established reputation should call at the Times office at once.