

WILD

BILL

HIKOK

Buffalo Bill Writes of the Famous Frontiersman

Buffalo Bill, in a recent interview, gave out the following story in regard to "Wild Bill" Hickok, the former Cheyenne resident who was married in this city and was known to many old-timers of this section, says the Cheyenne Tribune.

Did I know, "Wild Bill" (J. D.) Hickok? Yes, most intimately from boyhood.

Never was there man more misunderstood by the people of the present day who are impressed by the nickname, as it intimates a crazy thirst for human life. This is a wrong impression. Some consideration must be given to the peculiar conditions that existed in a section that was a more politically and socially volcanic, disorganized locality than even the Balkan regions of Europe today.

Besides the natural wild conditions the Indian savage hordes lined up to oppose traffic toward the Pacific, the strife of the brewing free state and slavery question that resulted in the civil war, the drifting toward that quarter of all kinds of adventurers and vicious men from the older sections evading justice, and who thought it a field to let loose the passions in every way, having no legitimate occupation, added to the difficulties.

Immediately after the war there drifted in a host of men addicted to all kinds of excesses, and whose actions were almost, one might say, invited by the simple, unorganized and unprotected life then existed among the early settlers. Some idea of the atmosphere in which natives like Hickok and myself had been born can be imagined from this description.

Personal responsibility rested on each and every one; everybody necessarily went armed. Is it a wonder that peculiar qualities were needed and developed in those who became prominent on this side of law and order—such as Hickok's life evidences? I did not and would not claim for the early plains celebrities who achieved prominence all the moral virtues, but I do contend that their mission was as necessary and as fruitful of eventual good as their coadjutors afterward in organized municipal state government and pulp influence was when the expert hand of "the gun" was the only appellate court to deal swift and deadly justice.

Thus Hickok and many of my old confederates live now in the mistaken rank as "bad men," whereas the old time law and order marshal was as gallant a cavalier as the annals of the crusaders produce. As to "bad men," that term is misapplied. It meant that he and his kind were "bad men to fool with," or, in other words, represented the good. In later years there developed a really "bad man."

Hickok's name was James. He had a brother older and celebrated as a brave, courageous man, a wagon master who became renowned by "holding his own" in dealing with the bandits and rogues of the day, so fearless as to be known in the trade as "Wild Bill" Hickok. Taking James with him early in life, he tutored him so effectively that he eclipsed him in daring performances, adventures and escapades to such a degree that the title "Wild Bill" was transferred to the younger brother.

and has left him thus known forever in the history of the West.

"Wild Bill" and I grew up on the plains together and were in the Mormon war, which took place in 1857, working for the government freighters who were hauling supplies for Albert Sidney Johnson's army, which had been sent against the Mormons. The train that we were with was burned by the Mormons on Ham's Fork, about 100 miles east of Salt Lake City. After the burning of our train we returned to the Missouri river, a distance of 1000 miles. We walked and, being armed killed game and by strategic instincts avoided danger. "Bill" was a little older than I.

I was a mere boy at the time, and he was very kind, assisting me in many ways. In 1859 and 1860 we were both riding pony express. It was while riding pony express that "Wild Bill" was forced into a fight by "Jake" McCandles. In that fight "Bill" killed eight men and mortally wounded one other. The fight is exploited in detail in an article by a United States officer in Harper's Magazine printed in 1867. It was the greatest single handed fight ever made to my knowledge. This combat gave "Bill" a wonderful reputation and caused him to get into many rows which he never would have been obliged to take part in had he not had the reputation of being a man killer.

When the civil war began he joined the union forces, not as a regular soldier, but served under such men as Pleasanton, Blunt and others as a spy, sometimes being with the southern army and gaining valuable information for the union army. During the civil war he ran many dangerous risks and was obliged, as a matter of protection, to kill a great many men.

He was regarded as a dead shot with the revolver, and always preferred the revolver to the rifle. It was during the civil war, while at Springfield, Mo., and while he was a spy and scout for General McNeill of the United States army that he fought his celebrated duel with "Dave" Tuttle, in which duel he killed his opponent.

After the civil war he naturally drifted back on the frontier and was a scout under Generals Hancock, Custer and others. At times he acted as city marshal for several of the towns on the frontier. This was really more dangerous work than hunting Indians. One of the most desperate fights he had while city marshal of Abilene, Kans., was when he killed "Phil" Cole and three other men.

Many desperate conflicts were forced upon him by gun fighters who had become notorious. Their ambition generally died with their boots on at the hands of "Bill."

"Bill" killed at least 40 men, but I have never known of an instance where he provoked the fight or where he didn't give the man a fair chance and an opportunity to kill him if he could.

"Bill" was finally killed in a saloon in Deadwood, S. D., in August, 1876. He was shot in the back of the head by a man named "Jack" McCall, who was afraid to meet "Bill" face to face. "Bill" had befriended the man, but McCall was hired by others who wished him "removed." McCall was tried, convicted and hanged. "Wild Bill" now lies buried in the Deadwood cemetery. His name will always live in a romantic history stranger than fiction.

The Charming Woman

is not necessarily one of perfect form and features. Many a plain woman who could never serve as an artist's model, possesses those rare qualities that all the world admires; neatness, clear eyes, clean, smooth skin and that sprightliness of step and action that accompany good health. A physically weak woman is never attractive, not even to herself. Electric Bitters restore weak women, give strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, beautiful complexion. Guaranteed at J. C. Perry, druggist, 50c.

Sues Haughty Postmaster.

St. Louis, July 6.—E. G. Lewis, publisher, today starts a million dollar suit against Postmaster Wyman and Postoffice Inspector Fulton, alleging a conspiracy to ruin his business by refusing to allow him to use the mails.

A Wonderful Happening.

Port Byron, N. Y., has witnessed one of the most remarkable cases of healing ever recorded. Amos F. King, of that place says: "Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured a sore on my leg with which I had suffered over 80 years. I am now eighty-five." Guaranteed to cure all sores. By J. C. Perry, druggist, 25c.

The New Japanese Tariff Law.

A matter which has not received

in America attention commensurate with its importance is the new Japanese tariff law, which went into effect on October 1, 1906. Although at the time the measure was proposed, and during the period it was under consideration, every attempt was made by the government to give the impression, both in Japan and elsewhere, that it was merely a revision in the interests of revenue, in its finished state it is revealed unmistakably a protective tariff, and one of the forces by which Japan hopes to assure to herself commercial and industrial supremacy in that part of the world.

Notwithstanding the caution used in pushing the law through the Diet and repressing public discussion of its provisions it did not escape, even in its formative period, the notice of alert foreign representatives, who hastened to inform their governments of the true import of the measure. Henry B. Miller, United States Consul-General at Yokohama, let the cat out of the bag in a preliminary report to the Department of State at Washington, which promptly gave out portions of the report, significant as it was, attracted little attention in America, it was not overlooked in Japan, where the press seemed to take the position that the matter was Japan's private affair, and that it was really almost an impertinence for foreigners to mention it.

But the chief significance of a majority of the utterances thus called out lay in an obvious tendency to deny the protective disposition of the law. The part of Mr. Miller's report to which these commentators were disposed to take exception follows:

"The most important problem of Japan's future lies in the development of her fiscal system. Her growth along commercial and industrial lines, as is evidenced by the proposed new tariff, indicates that the question is demanding the serious consideration of her statesmen. Japan has entered upon a protective policy, following the United States, and is shaping herself to meet the requirements of the Oriental market and at the same time protecting her industries. Protection is the watchword of the Japanese, and in every line of commerce and industrial expansion the dominant idea of the government and the people is to assist in every practical way the development of infant industries and the protection of the old ones."

"While Japan is admitting free the raw material in many cases, her scientists are daily experimenting with a view to produce this raw material. The fields for experimentation will chiefly be Corea and the leased territory in Manchuria, with such parts of China as are accessible. If these new fields can be made to produce, Japan, with her superior merchant marine and other facilities will see to it that she offers the best market for such raw material. Japan has well-defined plans in this respect, and hopes by their solution not only to make herself independent, but to control the commercial destinies of Asia."

Articles imported from America on which the duty has been increased are barley, wheat, flour, oats, cottonseed, tinned goods of various kinds, fruits and nuts, dried fruits, oatmeal, ham and bacon, salted fish, condensed milk, butter, margarine, cheese, confectionery, jams and jellies, sole leather, sheep and goat leather, bar and rod iron, steel rails, metal pipes and tubes, wire of all kinds, nails, lead, tinplate, zinc, paper, bicycles, sewing machines, typewriters, telegraph and telephone instruments, all kinds of engines, boilers, electrical appliances—various kinds of machinery, petroleum, lumber, watches, jewelry, cotton goods, phonographs. This list, which might be extended, will give an idea of the broad scope of the new law and the numerous places where it touches American commerce and industry.—Appleton's Magazine.

The Doctor Away from Home When Most Needed.

People are very much disappointed to find that their family physician is away from home when they most need his services. Diseases like cramp colic and cholera morbus require prompt treatment, and have in many instances proven fatal before medicine could be procured from or a physician summoned. The right way is to keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. No physician can prescribe a better medicine for these diseases. By having it in the house you escape much pain and suffering and all risk. Buy it now; it may save life. For sale by Dr. Stone's Drug Store.

OWNED BY THE TOWN

Street Car Line, Free Bridge and Fine Amusement Park.

LIGHT AND WATER PLANTS TOO

Small City of Monroe, La., Has Successfully Carried Out a Remarkable Programme in Municipal Ownership. Property Values Increased.

Municipal ownership of public utilities is now an established fact in at least one town in America. It is not a large town, but it has done more toward putting the theory of municipal ownership to a practical test than has been accomplished at any place this side of Glasgow on the east or New Zealand on the west.

It has not alone entered the ordinary fields of supplying light and water, nor has it even stopped at street railway operation and ownership. In addition to all these, it has a municipally owned bridge—a "free bridge;" it owns its schools and supports them independent of state or county, and it owns a summer garden and a municipal race track.

Monroe is the name of this American experimenter in New Zealand ways. It is a Louisiana town which had less than 6,000 inhabitants according to the census of 1900; still it has not hesitated to try the most extraordinary theories of municipal government. Further than that, it has successfully carried out or is now carrying out the most radical of these attempts and has passed the stage of experimentation.

Conservative property owners when the plan of municipalizing the public utilities first became apparent to them threw up their hands and protested that they would be ruined. They even offered to sell out their holdings in Monroe and gave out that they would leave the town and never come back.

Not that these "conservatives" recognized the full import of the municipal ownership campaign from the first, for had they done so it is not unlikely that they would have carried their threats into execution. As it is, they have lived to see utopian dreams become material facts.

Property has advanced in value all about the town of Monroe, and since those who were obstructionists at the beginning were, with hardly an exception, heavy property owners the upward tendency of values has been to their principal benefit. Some of them, in fact, have become converted through this means to the municipal ownership theory.

With such pronounced opposition as was at first encountered it naturally follows that the municipal ownership advocates at Monroe had a strong leader, else defeat would have been certain. That leader was A. A. Forsythe, mayor of the town.

Mayor Forsythe was elected on a platform calling for public improvements and "the modernizing of Monroe."

A new state constitution adopted by Louisiana the same year Forsythe was first elected incorporated a provision authorizing municipalities to issue bonds for public improvements. Mayor Forsythe took the initiative in having Monroe take advantage of this new law, and that town was the first in the state to issue such bonds. Nor was the issue small, \$155,000 being voted at the first election.

This sum was to be divided as follows: For street paving, \$40,000; for a high school building, \$20,000; for sewerage, \$30,000; for a charity hospital, \$5,000; for water and lights, \$60,000.

No provision was made, you will observe, for such a theoretical improvement as a street railway or a municipal bridge. As to race track and a summer garden—in those untried times of his first campaign such a suggestion would certainly have brought defeat to the free public utilities champion of Monroe.

Water and lights were the only public utilities or conveniences Monroe enjoyed previous to 1908, and these under private ownership. With the granting of the water and light franchise Monroe had voted a tax of 3½ mills for ten years, the income from that source going to pay for street lighting and water for fighting fires. The service was indifferent, although the pay was very good.

Mayor Forsythe argued that if the franchise was profitable to the private company it would be more profitable to the municipality, and the plant was purchased. This absorbed the \$60,000 of the bond issue that had been voted for that purpose.

The move caused the three and one-half mill tax to be discontinued, but the newly purchased light and water plants were in such indifferent condition that they practically had to be built over. The rate to private users was continued as it had been previous to the purchase by the city and the profits devoted steadily to betterments.

A MUNICIPAL THEATER

City of Red Wing, Minn., Manages Playhouse Bequeathed by a Citizen.

The first practical step toward establishment of an endowed theater in this country has been taken by the little town of Red Wing, Minn., which is not more than 8,000 souls in population and yet having the distinction of being the only municipality in the country which owns, controls and manages a theater for the improvement and amusement of its citizens.

L. F. Pierce in The World Today. The theater, which cost \$80,000, the gift of the late Theodore R. Don, a citizen of Red Wing, who accumulated wealth by wise investments in real estate. He was an earnest but public spirited man, one whose heart was wrapped up in the good of his community, though he sought for or accepted civic honors. On his death it was found that he had made a gift of a theater to the town. In the bequest it was stipulated the new playhouse should not be for gain, either private or public, should be so managed as to become an educational factor in the community for the better development of the artistic feeling both in those who tread its boards and in those to whom it is a gift.

There are no free admissions to the citizens of Red Wing are expected to support the institution by the moderate charge of \$1 a seat. "No cheap plays, but moderate prices is the motto of this municipal theater, which as the first experiment of its kind is being watched with keen interest by critics, managers and patrons of the drama. It is the first step toward the divorce of the theater from commercialism."

New York City Ferry. New York city established a ferry line between the lower end of Manhattan Island and the upper end of Staten Island, thus uniting two city boroughs. Recent reports indicate that this ferry is being very successfully operated. The original cost high, but the benefits derived from people using the ferry are considered as more than offsetting the cost. In time the enterprise will be more than self supporting. It stands the system is now operating much more satisfactorily than privately owned line, the boats are commodious and are kept in excellent condition. The municipal ferry largely increased the value of property on Staten Island. The increased assessment helps to pay the cost of the ferryboats and terminals.

Utilities Owned by English Cities. A list of the various public utilities operated by many English cities is surprising. It includes motor omnibuses, trolley lines, cattle markets, public baths, poultry markets, gas works, waterworks, sewage farms, cold storage plants, sterilized milk, telephone wharfs, electric light and ferries.

X-RAYS

Rockefeller posed for his picture this morning. This will be "before taking" picture in the farce of giving him an X-ray bath.

Governor Chamberlain is in desperate chances in dining at Fairbanks. Everybody knew a cold day when George got out.

Barney Oldfield, the auto driver, tried to jump out of the window of his room in the Portland hotel last night, in an attempt to commit suicide. Many Portland people advised by him will regret his wife's interference and unfortunately successful interference with his last intent.

The postoffice department of a local postoffice onto Rockefeller lands, where an old soldier was bidden to go for his mail, and wrote him a letter directed to his office. Nice intelligent work.

ALIENISTS APPOINTED

Will Determine the Question of Eddy's Sanity. Concord, N. H., July 6.—Dr. S. Jell, of Boston, and G. W. Bloomer, of Providence, are to be today named by Judge Allen to help him determine the sanity of Mrs. Eddy, head of the Christian Science church, to learn if she is competent to manage her estate.

England's Fleet Demoralized. London, July 6.—The Spectator publishes a sensational article this morning calling England's fleet "demoralized." It says the navy is demoralized, adding: "Our naval situation is such that if war was suddenly declared against Germany the situation would be one of peril."

The Texas Wonder. Cures all kidney, bladder, rheumatic trouble; sold by all druggists, or two months' treatment by mail for \$1. Dr. E. W. Hall, Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., for testimonials. Sold by all drug stores.



HUSSEIN ALI MIRZA. Crown prince of Persia, who is being educated in western fashion. Dr. Mary Bowerman arrived in the city this morning.

CAN DRAW CHECKS...

Checking accounts enable folks to deposit their money and receive a passbook, against these accounts they are permitted to draw checks.

Checks may be given to parties for such sums as desired, thus avoiding frequent trips to the bank.

If interested call and see us.

Salem State Bank

L. E. PAGE, President.
R. W. HAZARD, Cashier.