HOW "BILLY THE FID" WAS DRAWN TO A 15 D JOM

Career of a Noted Outlaw in the Southwest - How the Slayer of Many Men Met Elis Death.

Belly the Kid, the potorious outlaw, was possionately fond of women, and they idolized him. He smoked cigarettes, never drank, and had the physique of an Apollo, with the eyes of a god flashing as the stars on the darkest night. As a horseman he was daring and graceful, and with his Winchester. or self-cocking Smith & Wesson, a man who never missed his aim. The winter of 1879 he spent at Sascaso, on the Canadian river. He considered himself greatly wronged by the confiscation of his cattle and the price set upon his head by the government, while John Chiselm, for whom he had lost all, turned a cold shoulder upon him. That soured Billy's disposition. Advised best friends to emigrate Old Mexico, and turn over a new leaf, he swore that he would not, but would return to New Mexico and make good his losses in a financial sense. He did return, and from that time on his hand was raised against those who had betrayed him and the authorities. He and his party were coralled in a ranch in Central New Mexico in the winter of 1882 by their enemies, and besieged till famine brought a council of war. All were in favor of surrendering but the Kid; but to save their lives, and on the promise of fair treatment by their captors, he surrendered with them. At this time he had killed twenty-two men-one for each year of his life. He asserted that his conscience was clear, and that he had not killed any one except in selfdefence. After their capture he and his friends were taken to Las Vegas and placed on board of a passenger train of the Santa Fe and Topeka road.

There was terrible excitement in the

town, and a mob had been formed to lynch them. All but Billy of the prisoners cowered under the car seats, filled with fear; but he, with shackled hands, threw up the car window and laughed in the faces of his would-be slayers, and told the sheriff that if he would give him back his Winchester he would stand the whole mob off. The sheriff-a cool and nervy man-finally told the mob that if they did not cease he would strike the shackles from them, give them back their arms and let the people suffer the consequences. He had given his word to his prisoners that he would protect them, and the mob would only reach them over his dead body. At this the crowd withdrew, and the train took these noted men to Santa Fe, where they were kept in jail till the court convened, and then taken to Las Cruces, in the val ley of the Rio Grande for trial. Billy was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged in Lincoln county, and his escort to the gallows was Deputy United States Marshal Bob Ollinger and one guard. Owing to Billy's reputation United States Marshal John Sherman, Jr., had caused to be made a special kind of shackles of steel rings and Yale locks, and weighing thirty pounds. These were placed on the prisoner. When half of their journey had been traversed they stopped at a ranch for dinner, Billy being left alone in the room with the guard, while Ollinger crossed the placita to get his dinner. Just what happened will never be known. In some way or other the Kid got near enough to the guard to crush his skull with his shackles, and then, to complete his work, drew the man's revolver and shot him twice. Ollinger, hearing the shots, came door with a gun in his hands that had recollect, by the hand which been left there, saying, "Look out for yourself, Bob!" shot him dead. Billy then gathered up their weapons, forced the people at the hacienda to cut the shackles from him, which was done at a blacksmith shop, and compeled them to lasso and saddle the finest horse in the corral. The animal was a bronca, and Billy, being stiffened from his shackles and captivity, on attempting to mount was thrown. He came down on his feet, however, had the animal caught again, and the second attempt was a success. He flew away.

Bob Ollinger was one of the nerviest deputies and best shots in the country. and was selected as Billy's escort on this account and he made his boasts to Billy when he started that he would "stay" with him till he swung him from the gallows. Billy quietly smiled and answered, "There's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip." Twenty-four hours after Billy made his celebrated escape from the hacienda he was met by two men who had been prominent in the Lincoln county war, in opposition to Billy. Just what occurred there was never known either, but the dead bodies were found, pierced with bullets, by the pursuing party that had organized and gone after Billy. For several months nothing was heard of him, and it was supposed that he had gone to South America or Mexico. If he had, the last tragic scene in his eventful life would in all probability never have been written. On the banks of the Rio Pecos, in one of the most beautiful spots in the valley, Fort Sumner was built. It was for a long time an important post, and was at one period the reservation for the exploits of Kit Carson and his old comrade hunter, Indian

The post, with its magnificent orchards, vineyards, grand avenues of alamedas (cottonwoods) lining its approaches, fine buildings, etc., was finally abandoned by the government, and was purchased by Maxwell, who had married a wealthy Spanish lady, obtaining by the union possession of the celebrated Maxwell land grant. Here he lived, surrounded by his family, peons, retainers and vast herds. He died, leaving a widow and several sons and daughters, the latter being educated and accomplished, and famous for beauty that springs from an admixture of American and Castillian blood, The place is now called Bosque Redonna (round grove), surviving members of the Maxwell family. A few miles below this bacienda commences the Chiselm range. During Billy's sojourn in this valley he was often at Maxwell's, and his handsome presence, dashing gallantry, and complete master the family circle. One of the daughters bands houses are strongly fortified by was at the time sixteen years of age, high walls, containing apertures for fire-

fighter and trapper Maxwell,

AN OUTLAW'S WILD LIFE, ness that some writers rave about. They met and loved. During his checkered career they met often and Bosque Redonna became to him a harbor toward which he felt safe to steer in time of storms. After he had made his escape, almost from the gallows, instead of leaving the country, as was supposed, he went direct to his bonita senorita, and was concealed and cared for by her and her fam-

> The the jeulousy of a disappointed suitor for the hand of the fair Lola, the secret of his hiding place was disclosed to Pat Garrett, the tall, lank, fearless, lightning shot sheriff of San Miguel county-the only man in New Mexico who had the necessary nerve and skill with the "45" to seek a personal encounter with Billy. Garrett said not a word to any one; prepared his weapons, and with a single attendant, mounted on magnificent mustangs, they struck out for the Bosque, where they arrived just at dusk. Leaving the mustang with his attendant, Garrett being well acquainted at the hacienda, went directly to the apartment of Pete Maxwell, the oldest brother of the beautiful Lola, Maxwell was in the room when the sheriff entered and stated his errand. The lights were not yet lit, and the place had a gloomy appearance when one first entered, till he became accustomed to the darkness, Pat had no sooner stated his business than a step was heard approaching the door. As the door opened Garrett crouched down behind the bed. A man stepped quickly over the threshold in his stocking feet, with a knife in his hand. It was Billy the Kid. Seeing the outline of Maxwell's form, as he sat on the bed, he interrogated. "Who is there?" and, as no reply was made, he asked again the same question in Spanish. "Quien est?" rapidly drawing his pistol at the same Garrett recognized him by his voice; the flash of a pistol was seen, followed by a report, and the celebrated outlaw sank to the floor, with a bullet through his heart.—Alta California.

## Duels in New England.

Prior to the Revolution, duels were by no means frequent in the American colonies. If they had been so in any of them, we would naturally suppose that they were so in Virginia and South Carolina, knowing, as we do, how favorable the social conditions peculiar to these two colonies were to their existence; but that they were not common in either of them is attested by the researches of Lodge and Ramsay respectively. Singular to say, one of the first, if not the very first, duels fought in the present limits of the United States occurred at Plymouth, Mass., in 1621, between two servants, Edward Doty and Edward Leister, who, having had some dispute, proceeded to settle it with sword and dagger. Doty and Leister were condemned by the stern spirit of Puritanism to be tied neck and heels together, and to remain in this refrigerating posture for twenty-four hours without food or drink; and from the full execution of their sentence nothing except the intercessions of their masters and their own penitent humility relieved them.

In 1728, the town of Boston was startled by a nocturnal duel upon the common which is likely to remain in the memory of men as long as that which is forever associated with the commanding intellect and untimely fate of Alexander Hamilton; for Benjamin Woodbridge, the young man who fell in this duel, lies buried in a cemetery which is so rich in historic dust that it must always be an object of pilgrimage; and upon his grave an immortal rose has been dropped, as every reader of one of the most fascinatrunning back, but Billy met him at the ing books in American literature will wards linked at the altar with that of the autocrat of the breakfast table. Henry Phillips, the slayer of Woodbridge, fled to France, where he died shortly afterward; and the abhorrence which his crime excited in Boston assumed a characteristic form. The Reverend Doctor Sewell, of the old South, delivered a discourse which kept the sands for an unconscionable duration of time in a state of monotonous transition from one end of the hour-glass to the other; and a savage law was enacted, which declared, among other things, that the body of a person killed in a duel should be buried near the usual place of execution with a stake driven through it, and that the same fate should be reserved for the body of the survivor after he had been duly convicted and punished.

These are the two most famous duels in the history of New England .- Chicago

## Crabs Scared to Death.

"Why soft shell crabs are killed by thunder storms," said Eugene G. Blackford, "has never, to my knowledge, been scientifically explained. My theory is that they are scared to death. You know that the soft crab is the ordinary blue hard crab that has just shed its shell, and I imagine the crab is then in an extremely sensitive state. While in that state and out of its element, if it can see lightning or hear thunder, it almost instantly dies. Whether on train, steamboat, or in crates in the market 75 per cent, of the crabs are killed by a thunder storm. But if they are put in the ice house and can only hear the slight rumble of the thunder, we do not lose so many. Every dealer in soft shell crabs, the minute he sees the sky overcast, bundles his crates of soft crabs into his thickest ice box, and until the storm passes over speculates upon his probable loss by the rumbling thunder,"-New York Sun.

A Chinese Farm. The Chinese farmhouse is a curiouslooking abode. Usually it is sheltered with groves of feathery bamboo and thick-spreading banyans. The walls are of clay or wood, and the interior of the house consists of one main room, extending from the floor to the tiled roof, with closet-looking apartments in the corners for sleeping-rooms. There is a sliding window on the roof, made of cut oyster and is still owned and occupied by the shells arranged in rows, while the side windows are mere wooden shutters. The floor is the bare earth, where at nightfail there often gathers together a miscellaneous family of dirty children, fowls, ducks, pigeons, and a litter of pips, all living together in delightful harmony. of Spanish gave him the free entree of In some districts infested by marauding just budding into womanhood, with arms, and protected by a most, crossed that languishing, tropical voluntuous. by a rude drawbridge,

## HEALTH HINTS. .

To cure and heal a running sore, apply alum water twice a day.

For nose bleed, get plenty of pow-dered alum up into the nostrils. A little turpentine used about the neck breast of a child will prevent trouble

For neuralgia in the stomach, apply a bag of hops, hot, to the stomach, and

promote perspiration as soon as possible. For neuralgia headache, a bag of hot salt applied to the forehead or back of the neck, according to location of the pain, will nearly always give relief.

The fumes of burning coffee are a powerful disinfectant. Pound the coffee in a mortar and then strew it on a hot iron plate, which, however, must not be

Dr. J. R. Irwin says that one of the best and most pleasant things that can be used to relieve toothache is chewing einnamon bark. It destroys the sensibility of the nerves and suspends the pain immediately, if the bark is of good

To relieve pain, a cloth wrung out in either hot or cold water and applied to any aching part will almost invariably bring relief in a short time. The cloth should be changed often if hot water is used, and a folded flannel laid over the wet cloth to keep the outer garments from becoming too damp.

### The Cotton Rat.

The cotton rat, says a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, is about the size of the common ground squirrel. The tail is shorter than the body, and the ears are broad and rounded. The color above is dark yellowish brown; beneath. ashy. The head and body measure six inches in length. This is the common wood and field rat of the South, being found abundantly in all the States south of Virginia, and westward into Mexico. It is a nocturnal species, although seen abroad at all hours. It digs shallow burrows in the ground, often twenty-five yards in length, each of which is inhabited by a single family. This rat builds a nest of grass, or at times of cotton-hence its name-and brings forth from four to six young several times during the year. The young attain their full growth in less than five months. It runs rapidly, and is an excellent swimmer and diver, like the wood rats generally. This is a gregarious species, large numbers being always found near together. They make beaten paths, which may be found leading in every direction in old fields where the

rats are numerous. It does little or no damage to the planter, being more of an inhabitant of worn-out fields and woods than of cul-tivated grounds, and it is rather a friend than an enemy of the agriculturist. It feeds upon the seeds of various grasses, and also largely upon animal food. Clay fish, various insects, wounded birds and rats and mice, all enter largely into its dietary. It will kill a Florida rat of twice its size in a few seconds, and so pugnacious is it that in captivity it will destroy every rat and mouse put into its cage, and even weaker individuals of its own species. It is also very fond of eggs, and destroys numbers of nests of the quail and other birds which build their nests upon the ground,

The cotton rat has a host of enemies to keep down its numbers, several species of birds and mammals feeding almost exclusively upon it in the States in which it is common. All the carnivorous animals prey upon it and all the weasels are its inveterate foes. Hawks of many es, especially the marsh hawk, feed largely upon it, and it feeds the young of all the large owls found in the South-ern States. This species is easily captured in wire, steel or box traps; the traps should be baited with a piece of meat, or the head of a fowl, and be set overnight; but the destruction of this rat, except in rare instances, is worse than useless, the animal doing far more good than harm to the farmer. It breeds readily in captivity, and becomes tame in confinement, and familiar with those who feed and caress it.

Penetrating the source of disease in the secretions and circulation, regulating every organ, and bracing every nerve and fibre of the body, DR. WALKER'S VINE-GAR BITTERS are effecting the most astonishing cures of indigestion, biliousness, nervous weakness, rheumatism, scrofulous disorders, and chronic constipation, that the world has ever witnessed.

It is said that 955 farms in Iowa are owned by women, and that twenty dairy farms are managed by women.

however large, speedily and painlessly cured without knife, caustic, powder or ointment. Consultation free. Write for pamphlet and references, enclosing two letter stamps for reply. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Bullalo, N. Y.

THE next orange crop of Forida isoxpected

## Blind Travelers.

"An extraordinary fact about blind people," remarked a gentleman who is connected with a blind asylum, "is their love for travel. Although they cannot see, yet if they can manage to travel about from one city to another, nothing delights them more. The most remarkable instance of this kind is a lady in this city of some means. She was born blind. She early evinced a desire to travel, and her parents indulged the foolish whim, as they thought it. In Lon don she visited the Zoological gardens and felt of every animal, stuffed and alive. The Alps, Appenines and Hartz mountains her sightless eyes gazed upon through the aid of her constant companion and the guides. The colliseum at Rome, and, indeed, all places in Europe renowned in history and romance, were visited and described to the blind traveler. She returned and spoke with enthusiasm of the sublime sights she had seen in the old world. Her descriptions were more vivid than those of many per sons who could see. She went to the Centeunial at Philadelphia, and can today describe more objects she said she saw than most people with sight. It is remarkable how they enjoy traveling. -New York Mail and Express.

Many of the French national palaces, notably those of Versailles, Fontainbleau, Complegne, Pau and Pierrefonds, are said to be falling into decay.

"De crossest man in Alabama."
"Be crossest man in Alabama lives dar,"
said the driver as we approached a wayside
home, near Seima, Ala, to ask accommodations for the night. At supper, and after it,
"mine host" scowled at every one, found
fanit with everything earthly, and I was
wondering if he would not growl if the heavenly halo didn't fit him, when incidental mention being made of the comet of 1882, he said:
"I didn't like its form; its tail should have
been fan-shaped."

been fan shaped."

But, next morning, he appeared halfoffended at our offering pay for his hospitality! My companion, however, made him accopt as a present a sample from his case of

goods.
Six weeks later I drew up at the same house. The planter stepped lithely from the porch, and greeted me cardially. I could scarcely believe that this clear-complexioned, bright-eyed, animated fellow, and the morose being of a few weeks bank, were the same. He inquired after my companion of the former visit and regretted he was not with me. "Yes," said his wife, "we are both much indebted to him." indebted to him."

indebted to him."

"How?" I asked, in surprise.
"For this wonderful change in my husband.
Your friend when leaving, handed him a bottle of Warner's safe cure. He took it, and
two other bottles, and now"—— "And
now," he broke in, "from an ill-feeling,
growling old bear, I am healthy and so cheerful my wife declares she has fallen in love
with me again!"

me again!"

bas made over again a thousand love matches, and keeps sweet the tempers of the family circle everywhere. — Capprighted. Used by permission of American Rural

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Iowa farmers are offered seven cents a pound for their butter, provided it is of extra

of either sex, however induced, promptly, thoroughly and permanently cured. Send three letter stamps for large illustrated treatise. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Very Important.

A cold in the head causes much discomfort and annoyance and if of frequent recurrence often produces serious results. The membrane of the nasal passages becomes inflamed and stopped up, an acrid and poisonous virus is formed, sores form in the head, deafness, headache and roaring in the ears ensue and the sufferer finally discovers that he has Catarrh. This loathsome disease is by many considered incurable but never fails to yield to the power of Ely's Cream Balm. This is an article of undoubted merit, not a liquid nor a snuff, but a pleasant, cleanly and effi-cacious remedy which a child can use. It is applied into the nostrils where it is absorbed. It opens the passages, allays inflammation heals all sores, cleanses and southes the mem branal linings and restores the senses of taste and smell. It gives instant relief; and a thorough treatment will certainly cure. Price 50c. at druggists or by mail. Ely Bros, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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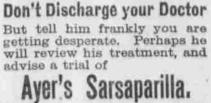
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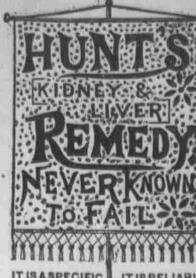
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