## Life Story Of Tom Horn, Who Shot Men For So Much a Head.

Who Secured the Confession From Tom Horn.

A CHILD'S IDENTIFICATION.

CAMPBELL DISAPPEARS.

During the summer of 1896 a ranch-

TWO MORE MURDERS,

been sent to the Brown's Park country to gather evidence against the rustlers and the best way to succeed was to

HORN BADLY WOUNDED.

On his way out of the Brown's Park

cowboys in a saloon at Dixon, near the Colorado line. In the mix-up Horn received a slash across the right side of his neck that nearly ended his career. The scar he carried to his grave and

The scar be carried to his grave and is plainly visible in the accompanying picture of hiers. The detective laid out in the sage brush for 10 or 12 days nursing his wounds in the same manner as an Indian would. During his long life among the Indians he had learned much from the medicine men and this knowledge now stood him in need.

DARKEST CRIME OF ALL.

But the crime that finally landed Horn behind the bars was the Nickell murder. The father of the boy had been a thorn in the side of some of the

cattlemen in the Iron Mountain country for many years. Repeated efforts rid of him, but he would not be driven.

Plots were formed to murder him, for he had brought sheep into the cattle country—an unpardonable offense in the eyes of the cattlemen. Nickell had also trouble with John C. Cobble, man-

also trouble with John C. Cobble, manager of the Iron Mountain Ranch company, at whose ranch Horn made his headquarters, and who proved to be Horn's warmest friend all during his trouble and trials in the courts, It is alleged that Nickell's death was decid-

LYING IN WAIT FOR FATHER.

Horn admitted to his attorneys when

form the job.

on and Hern was selected to per-

v.as with him at the time

Awful Career of Crime and Blood of Famous Army Scout and Indian Interpreter Who "Removed" "Objectionable Characters" Whenever Certain of the Cattle Barons of Wyoming Desired-Says That He Always Got His Price, and That the Killing of Willie Nickel Was the "Dirtiest Job" He Ever Did.



TOM HORN AT WORK,

During his incarceration Horn was a busy prisoner and spent much of his time in braiding hair ropes. He was engaged at that task when the "News" photographer obtained the above snapshot of him.

officers and those who were closest to

the stock detective, and by reading his own story of his life, the following may be said to be as nearly a true narrative of his career as can be obtained.

BORN IN MISSOURI.

and had he lived another day he would

have been 43 years of age. He was driven away from home by his father in the fall of 1874. His father was soon

after compelled to flee to the British possessions to escape the officers, who

possessions to escape the officers, who were after him on several charges of forgery and check raising. It is said also that the elder Horn was the leader of a notorious band of Scotland county horse thieves, and that at one time he was a member of the James gang of train robbers. He died a few years

PONY EXPRESS RIDER.

Tom walked into St. Louis and got

press riding and in herding stock for the mail company. The country was filled with hostile Indians and Horn

had frequent brushes with the Apaches He had become a crack shot with rife

and pistol by this time, and it is said of him that his deadly aim caused many a warrior to bite the dust.

WITH MILES AND CODY.

quickly and secured a position with the army as scout and interpreter. He soon attracted the attention of Buffalo Bill and Gen. Nelson A. Miles, both of

Horn picked up the Indian language

ago in Van Couver.

Tom Horn was born in Scotland

(Special to the "News.") a history of his life from the time he Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 20 .-- For weeks was old enough to remember events up until the year he says he came to past arrangements have been making Wyoming-1894-very little is definitefor Tom Horn, at one time a celebrated army scout, Indian fighter and trailer, ly known about the many killings in which he is said to have been the chief but who later became notorious through his work as a stock detective actor. The history of the crimes is on the ranges of Wyoming and Colwell known, but there is no positive orado, to be hanged in the Laramie proof of Horn's guilt in any of the county jail today, and thus make atonekillings. In his own history Horn tells ment for the murder of William Nickell, of the killing of a number of Indians, and of his duel with an officer of the the 13-year-old son of Ranchman Kels P. Nickell of Iron Mountain, 55 miles Mexican army, in which the officer was north of Cheyenne, whom Horn assaskilled, but he touches only on the good sinated on the morning of July 18, 1901. side of his experiences, From what is known of Horn by the

The murder was one of the most atroclous crimes in the history of the west, and while Horn's name was connected with the murder of a number of ranchmen who had been put out of the way because they were "rustling" cattle, it was not believed that he could ve killed the boy. It was said th killing of the child was a "mistake," and such proved to be the case. The prosecution of Horn brought to light the inner workings of a range fued of long standing, and at one time it appeared there might be many arrests among the wealthy cattle barons, but nothing came of the matter.

HIS OWN EXECUTIONER.

The plan was for Horn to be his own executioner; for to spring the trap by his own weight upon it, which draws a plug from a pail of water and when the water runs out a heavy weight a job with a freighter on the old Santa Fe trail. The next spring found him in Santa Fe driving stage for the Overland Mail company. The next fall and winter he was engaged in pony exfalls, pulling out a prop that holds a trap in place, causing the murderer to drop into eternity. Thousands of people gathered outside of the county jail, thinking that the execution would be held in the court yard, but the authorities feared an attempt would be made to liberate Horn, so the execution was set to take place inside and in the presence of six of Horn's friends, five or six officers and newspaper men.

HORN'S BLOODY CAREER.

The true history of Tom Horn from birth to the gallows, stories of many crimes he is alleged to have committed, and a detailed account of the thrilling experiences of the scout while in the service of the government on the Texas border, would make a book of many thousands of pages of intensely interesting reading. But although Horn, while confined in the county jail, wrote detested the life of the enlisted soldier, or he might have remained in the service of Uncie Sam, but he preferred to roam at will upon the treeless plains that he had learned to love better than the wooded hills of his native state. He hired out as a cowboy, and this occupation he followed in one way or another until he was arrested on Jan. 13, 1902, charged with the murder of Willie Nickell.

HEADS TEXAS DESPERADOES.

Horn first came to Wyoming in 1889, Horn first came to Wyeming in 1889, but he did not remain long. He was then known as Tom Hale. He went back to Texas, but returned to Wyoming in 1892 at the head of a band of 30 Texas desperadoes who had been engaged to participate in the Johnson county raid of the wealthy stockmen against the "rustlers" and small ranchmen. The movement was for the purpose of putting a stop to cattle thieving and to gain control of a vast and valuable range in the Powder river country, and Horn and his cohorts were taken along to do the fighting as might become necessary. The invadwere taken along to do the fighting as might become necessary. The invaders fought one battle with the rustlers and killed Champion and Ray, two alleged rustlers. The invading army was surrounded by the indignant ranchmen, however, and they would have been annihilated but for the prompt arrival of United States troops from Forr McKinney heying been ordered to Fort McKinney, having been ordered to the rescue by the secretary of war at the urgent request of the governor of Wyoming, who was alleged to have been one of the party of invaders.

IN PORTO RICO.

Horn remained in Wyoming from this time on, except for brief periods when in the service of the government when in the service of the government as a scout or packmaster. In 1898 when war wes declared with Spain, Gen. Miles sent to Wyoming for Horn and made him chief scout in the Porto Rico campaign. At the close of the war Horne returned to Wyoming, but he was a mere skeleton of his former self, fever having racked his frame for more than three months.

AS A HIRED ASSASSIN.

Horn was employed by a number of the associations of cattlemen in Wyo-ming. His business was to ride the ranges, spy on the alleged rustlers and gather evidence of their guilt. At first this evidence was taken into the courts, but a conviction was rarely ever se-cured, and Horn is alleged to have but a conviction was rarely ever secured, and Horn is alleged to have taken it upon himself to get rid, of the rustlers in his own peculiar way and which, he often remarked, was the sure way. It must be said, however, that the cattle associations did not approve of Horn's murderous work, and many members withdrew from the associations. Horn continued in the employ of a few, however, and while thus engaged, it is said, he was suspected of the murder of William Powell and William Lewis, Iron Mountain ranchmen, who were assassinated the same men, who were assassinated the same month in 1895.

KILLING OF LEWIS.

Lewis was killed while loading beef hire out to Rash. his corral. Horn is alleged to have ridden into the corral with drawn pistol and commanded Lewis to throw up his hands. Hardly had Lewis complied with the command when Horn fired, country Horn got into a fight with barefotted Lewis dying instantly. Powell was cowboys in a saloon at Dixon, near the kind. No. killed while making hay in a meadow near his ranch, the assassin being hid-den behind a rock on the opposite side



J. A. PROCIUM.

Bill and Gen. Nelson A. Miles, both of whom formed a strong liking for the young Missourian, in the campaign, chase and capture of Geronimo.

CHIEF OF SCOUTS.

Horn was made chief of scouts and rendered such valuable service that the commanding officer frequently mentloned him in his reports to the com-

OFF AT THE GATE LEADING FROM THE - NICKELL PASTURE, AND KILLED HIM TO PREVENT HIM RUNNING TO THE HOUSE AND RAISING A HELL OF A COMMOTION."

SHOT IN THE BACK.

Willie Nickell received two builets in the back, the shots being fired from a 30-30 Winchester, smokeless powder, from a distance of nearly 400 yards. The assassin was secreted behind a pile of rocks on a little hill overlooking the gate. The boy had seen the murderer, and was hurrying back to the house. He dismounted from his horse to open the gate and he received the fatal wounds just as he was about to mount his horse. The animal wandered on the prairie for two days, and was found by a younger brother, who reported the lact to his father, and it was then that the body of the murdered lad was the body of the murdered lad

After killing the boy, the murderer moved the body down the road a distance of 530 feet, tore open the shirt and examined the wounds and then placed a small stone under the head. All tracks were obliterated by the murderer

THE MILLERS SUSPECTED. At first the members of the family of James Miller, next neighbors of the Nickells, were suspected, and the father and two sons were arrested and brought to Cheyenne. They established an alibi and were released. County Attorney Stoll set at work on the case, and as several thirgs pointed to Horn as the guilty party this theory was fol-lowed out and little at a time damaging lowed out and little at a time damaging evidence against him was obtained. The Millers and Nickells had had frequent fights, and both sides had threatened the other with death, and for these reasons the suspicion against Horn was not strong until after the prosecution gave an inkling of its evidence against him. of the creek. Powell's 7-year-old son

DECOMES GARRALOUS.

Horn was suspected, for he was in the vicinity of the ranches at the time both murders were committed. A grand jury was summoned and Horn was called in. At sight of him the little Powell boy ran to his mober exclaim-ing: "Take me quick, Mamma, that is the boar that when you near." In After the coroner's jury had returned a verdict that Willie Nickell came to his death at the hands of persons unknown, Horn having testified and told a straightforward story, the cattle detective became bold and spent much of irg: "Take me quick, Manma, that is the man that shot my papa." In spite of the evidence against Horn and the exclamation of the child, he was not indicted, for the reason, it is said, that Horn's friends came to his recove with their money. his time in drunken carousals about

LA FORS' CLEVER TRAP.

Joe La Fors, deputy United States marshal, had been working on the case, and believing Horn to be guilty he set about laying a trap for him. Under the belief that La Fors had secured a position for Horn in Montana, the latter went with the deputy to La Fors' office on the afternoon of Jan. 12, 1902. Deputy Sheriff Snow and Stenographer Ohnhaus were secreted in an inner room and heard all that Horn and La Fors said. La Fors talked about killburing the summer of 1895 a ranca-man named Campbell disappeared and has never been seen since he left his ranch on the Laramic plains with Horn. Campbell had a large sum of money on his person, and if Horn murdered the ranchman he did it for this money. Fors said. La Fors talked about killing, on the ranges and by way of leading up to the Nickell murder said: July, 1900, Isham Dart, colored,

HORN'S CONFESSION.

and Matt Rash, ranchmen in the Brown's Park country, in northwest Colorado, were murdered, the latter being shot down while eating supper ir his cabin and Dart being shot from "How about that murder, Tom? I have kept track of you on the other cases, but I must confess that after working on this case for a long time I could not ascertain how you come to kill that boy." ir his cabin and Dart being shot from ambush on a cattle trail near his ranch. Both victims of the hidden assassin's bullets were alleged to be rustlers. They had been poaching on the ranges of the Laramie plains and both had had reputations. Horn was in the Brown's Park country at the time of the murders and he afterwards admitted that he was employed by Rosh when he met death in his cabin. He said by way of explanation that he had been sentto the Brown's Park country to

"Well, I suppose it was like this," remarked Horn. "The kid was coming up the draw that leads to Nickell's house, and when he saw the man that was there to do the killing, he tried to get back to the ranch. The man realized that the kid would create a disturbance, got back behind a pile of rocks and as the kid came along gave it to him." Questions were put to Horn by La Fors, and little by little the detective drew from Horn every detail of the crime. Some of Horn's admissions

"I never leave a trail. I always go barefotted when on a case of this kind. No, the ground did not bother me. My feet were cut up some, but I usually have ten days to rest after a job of this kind. 'I was about 300 yards away when

HIS DIRTIEST JOB.

"I used a .30-30. I like it better than any other. It carries true to the mark. I thought once that the kid would get away from me, but I nailed him. It was the finest shot I ever made and the dirtiest job I ever done.

"Yes, I get hungry on these trips some time, but I get used to it. I get so darned hungry sometimes that I could kill my mother for some grub.
"No, I did not leave any shells behind for the d—d officers to pick up. I did that once, but the officers didn't have sonse enough then to follow the series." sense enough then to follow the trail.

HIS FIRST VICTIM.

"The first man I ever killed was a second lieutenant in the Mexican army. I was then 26 years old and new at the business, but I got accustomed to it after awhile."

"How much did you get for killing Powell and Lewis?" was asked. "I got \$600 each for those jobs." La Fors then told him that he knew he was paid the money on the train between Cheyenne and Denver. When asked how much he got for the Nickell killing, Horn said:



TOM HORN IN HIS PRISON CELL. How the Notorious Murderer Looked When He Posed for Mr. W. G. Walker, the "News" Correspondent and Photo grapher,

MURDER A SPECIALTY.

"Killing men is my specialty," con-tinued Horn, "and I guess I have got a corner on the market in this section. "I put the stone under the kid's head because that is the way I hang out my sign and collect my money for a job of this kind."

"Was there any agreement signed in the Nickell killing?" NO TROUBLE IN GETTING MONEY.

"No, I do all of my business with Coble. I have no trouble in collecting my money, for I would kill a man that cheated me out of ten cents. I did not take anything from Coble for that job, for he had kept me in horses and grub and was the bost friend I ever had in the world." the world.'

VICTIM WAS SCARED. In talking about the killing of Lewis, Horn said that the ranchman was the worst scared man he had ever seen when he rode into the corral and shot him with his revolver.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

Horn was arrested the day after making the sensational disclosures, being taken at the Inter Ocean hotel by Sheriff Smalley and Under Sheriff Proctor, and has been in jail continuously ever since except for a few minutes on August 9th, when he and Jim McCloud overpowered Jailer Proctor and gained the street. He was captured within a few blocks of the jail. During the struggle in the jail Horn During the struggle in the jall Horn secured Proctor's gun and made three attempts to kill the officer. Proctor had slipped a secret, spring on the weapon, however, and Horn could not

BRAGGED OF HIS DEEDS. Prior to Horn's confession to La Fors he made a similar confession in a Denver saloon, where he bragged of the fact that he had killed Willie Nickell

and was too smart to be caught. The evidence against Horn showed that he mounted his horse after he killed the boy and made a hard ride to Laramie. The killing occurred at 7 o'clock a, m., and Horn reached Laramie, forty miles away, shortly after 11 o'clock. He left a bloodstained sweater there, and the garment was Laramie county jail, admitted that the sweater was his.

SAID CONFESSION WAS A JOSH. Horn was tried in October, 1902, and at the end of fourteen days was convicted, the jury being out only a few hours. On the stand Horn himself admitted that he had said word for word what was accredited to him, and which Ohnhause read from his notes. He said he was drunk when he talked with La Fors and was only joshing. The jury could not see it that way, and as the evidence in the case supplemented the confession and made it appear plausible, there were few who believed Horn to be innocent.

THE DEATH SENTENCE.

Horn was sentenced to be hanged on Jan. 9, 1903, but his autorneys took an appeal to the state supreme court. The higher court on Sept. 30 denied the mo-tion for a new trial, and Horn's attor-neys set about preparing an appeal to the governor. The supreme court re-sentenced Horn to be hanged on Nov.

Notwithstanding the fact that Horn could have applied for a new trial in the district court on the grounds of newly discovered evidence, this priv-ilege was not taken advantage of by his attorneys and every effort was con-centrated upon the governor.

TRIED TO SAVE HORN

Miss Gwendolene Myrtle Kimmell was Miss Gwendolene Myrtle Kimmell was one of the 30 odd afflants who made sworn statements to save Horn's neck. She said that Victor Miller confessed to her that he killed Willie Nickell, and she also made other statements which in Boulder, 'Colo.

were contradictory of her evidence giv. en at the coronor's inquest, and she has been arrested charged with per-

TO PROSECUTE SWEETHEART.

Prosecuting Attorney Stoll announces Prosecuting Attorney Stoll announces that he will push the perjury charges against Miss Gwendolene Kimmel, Horn's alleged sweetheart, with all of the force at his command. He says it is extremely difficult to secure a conviction in a perjury case, but he will not drop the Kimmell matter until he has exhausted every resource at his command. He has considerable evidence in hand and is gathering more. dence in hand and is gathering more.

It is stated that Miss Ammell, now that she has failed to save Horn's life, will disappear from Wyoming, but if she does this she will forfelt the heavy bond put up by a guarantee company, which concern would undoubtedly fol-low Miss Kimmell no matter where she

OTHER WITNESSES.

Ollie Whitman and A. W. Bristol stated that Victor Miller confessed the crime to them. Other witnesses said La Fors put up a job on Horn; that he had found the Millers were guilty and had paid him a sum of money to stop the investigation in their direction. Al the investigation in their direction. All of these charges were disproved by af-fidavits in rebuttal submitted by the state. In these it was proved conclusively that Victor Miller was at home the day of the crime; the other members of the Miller family were also at home; that La Fors did not job Horn, nor did he receive a cent from the Mil-lers; that most of Miss Kimmell's statements were untrue; that she at one time had arranged to come to Chey-enne and testify against Horn, but intimated that his friends had paid her more money to remain away from Cheyenne. The state produced one witness who said he saw Tom Horn fire the shots that killed the boy; another witness met Horn near the scene of the crime immediately after the shots were fired, and still another saw him riding away from the scene of the crime like

GOVERNOR DENIED.

The governor denied the appeal of Horn for a commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment on Nov. 14, just six days before the execution. Plots were unearthed at different times during the past six months for the release of Horn, but the publicity given the stories and the preparations made at the jail to receive the attack-ing party evidently had the desired ef-

TRIAL COST \$80,000.

The trial and conviction of Tom Horn cost the taxpayers of Laramie county a sum in excess of \$40,000, while it is said that Horn's friends spent equally as much to free him. John C. Cobble is said to have put up almost all of this money.

Horn was defended by Judge J.
Lacey, one of the leading attorneys for
the Union Pacific railroad; Judge T. P.
Burke, United States attorney for
Wyoming; Judge Ed. Clark, assistant
United States attorney; R. N. Mattson,
late of New York, and T. B. Kennedy,
Horn was prosecuted by Col. W. R.
Stoll, one of the leading criminal lawyers in the west. Stoll is a graduate of
West Point and served for a number of
years in the army. He left the army
while stationed at Ft. Russell hear
Chevenne and took up the practise of
law. Horn was defended by Judge J.

AN EDUCATED PIEND.

Horn presented a character seldom encountered in a murderer. He was fairly well educated, and could pen a splendid letter. He was a linguist, speaking the German, English, Spanish and Mexican tongues fluently. He also mastered the Apache tongue and spoke it as well as a native. He snoke the Sioux, Yaqui and other Indian lon-

## SIOUX INDIANS ARRESTED FOR MORDER OF SHERIFF MILLER.

he accompanying photo of the nine Sioux Indians who particlpated in the buttle at the beaver dams in Lightning Creek, 45 miles north of Lusk, Wyo., on Saturday, October 31, was taken at Douglas, Wyo., just before the redskins were turned loose last week.

The story of the trouble in brief

is as follows: For several years bands of Indians traveling backward and forward between the Sloux, Crow and Arapahoe agencies in Nebraska, South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming, have slaughtered thousands of antelopes and deer annually, and in many cases the cattle and sheep of the ranchmen have been killed. The authorities of Weston county, Wyo., have been trying to break up the outlawry for some time and this year a determined effort was decided upon. Several weeks ago a large party of Sloux Indians, under Eagle Feather, otherwise known as Charlie Smith, the full blooded Sioux and a graduate from the Carlisle Indian school, appeared in the game country south of New Castle. They were accompanied by their women and traveled in 12 wa-

gons and with 20 horses. Reports reached New Castle that after slaughtering all of the wild game in sight the Indians then set out to kill the stock of the ranchmen. Sheriff Miller and tive deputies left New Castle a week before the battle occurred, to arrest the Indians. He ran on to the camp on Beaver Creek and secured some of the women and five wagons, the balance of the party being camped on another creek and getting away before the officers could arrest them. The Indians were followed south into Converse county and overtaken at the beaver dams in Little Lightning creek, 45 miles north of Lusk late in the evening. Eagle Feather and Black Kettle, the latter one of the notorious warriors of the Sioux tribe, resisted arrest and a battle began. Sheriff Miller was shot through the left thigh and died within half an hour. Deputy Charles Frankenburg, one of the posse, was wounded. Black Kettle was killed at the first fire and Eagle Feather fell with bullets through both legs. Six Indians in all were killed and 10 wounded, and all laid on the battlefield all night. all and on the battleneld all night.
There were 13 white men in the party that fought the Indians, Sheriff
Miller having picked up a number
of ranchmen after capturing the
women and five wagons. They women and five wagons. They fought the Indians to a standstill for over an hour, darkness finally putting a stop to the charge. In the darkness of night, four or five of the Indians escaped in the direction of the Pine Ridge agency.



1. Iron Shield. 2. Chief He Crow. 3. Rer Pin. 4. High Buil. 5. Broken Nose. 6. High Dog. 7. James White Elk 8. Charge Wolf. 9. Jessie Little War Bonnet.

## SOME OF THE WONDERS OF

## THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD.

In their investigation of the rains of red mud that fell in Victoria early this year, F. Chapman and H. J. Grayson have found that the de osit in one case tissues themselves—resist digestion. The cached 50 tens per source with the desired formula of the source of the received formula of the cache of the source of the cache of th red mud that fell in Victoria early this year, F. Chapman and H. J. Grayson have found that the de osit in one case reached 50 tons per square mile. Much limonite was included, with many mineral fragments and diatoms. The material seems to have been carried by the winds from the vicinity of certain swamps and salt lakes, which exist from 30 to 300 miles north and west of Melbourne, and whose margins had been made unusually dry by the season of drouth.

With his improved lamp, L. Demayrouge, a French physicist, claims to obtain light with pure alcohol at a third of the cost per candle power of petroleum lighting, and with carcureted alcohol at a fifth of the cost. A wick conducts the liquid by capillarity into a chamber, where it is vaporized by the heat from a copper bar reaching into the flame. The vapor passes into a kind of Bunsen burner, over which is fixed a particular than the conductive con

A puzzling fact is that the walls of the intestines and the parasites often ilving on them are never digested by the ferments that attack, destroy and

anti-ferment extract is exceedingly powerful and retains its resisting pow-er for months, but it loses its property on boiling.

The war against malaria and mosquitoes is to be fought out in tropical Africa, Dr. Dutton, in a report to the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine states that 80 per cent of the native children examined in British Gambia showed the malaria parasite in the blood, and that the liability of infection by Europeans continues during the tion by Europeans continues during the rainy season, the time of mosquitoes. The breeding places of the insects in-clude wells, canoes, boats, lighters, barrels, tubs and various disused household utensils, and grasclogged street trenches. Bathurst, the capital of the colony, offers an unusual field for a test of extermination plans, as the land to be dealt with has an area of only a square mile and is isolated by a broad expanse of seawater, while rain occurs in only four months of the year. The removal of breeding places, now several month in progress, is aided by a grant of £200 a year.

living on them are never digested by the ferments that attack, destroy and transform the food. Frenzel, in 1891, suggested that protective anti-ferments are secreted by living tissues. In some late experiments, M. Weinland, a French physiologist, sought to digest fibrine in trypsine or pepsin after first adding a little juice from intestinal worms, but the ferment had no effect