BENEDICT OUT OF THE GAME

Nebraska's Captain Seriously Crippled on the Field Last Saturday.

VICTIM OF IOWA TEAM'S ROUGH TACTICS

Booth Will Put Another Freshman in the Line for the Game with the Haskell Indians at Kansas City.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 8.—(Special.)—Nebraska's prospects of drubbing the Haskell Indians in their clash next Saturday at Kansas City have undergone an almost staggering blow by the announcement that Captain Benedict, Nebraska's right end and star punter, was so seriously crippled in the Iowa game last Saturday that there is only a remote possibility of his taking part. Besides sustaining a broken nose, both of his legs were so badly wrenched that he has been compelled to take to the use of crutches, and Dr. Mayhew, the Cornhuskers' medical adviser, declares that Benedict has nothing more than a slight chance of being able to lead his team against the husky redskins. Benedict's absence would be sorely felt by Booth's proteges, as he is easily one of the stars on the eleven, his long runs, clever tackling and superb assistance to the man with the ball, making his presence almost indispensable to Cornhusker success.

Benedict a Special Victim.

Booth and the student body at Nebraska make no secret of the declaration that the Iowa players were the roughest outfit that ever ventured on Nebraska field. They not only slugged and roughed in every scrimmage from the very inception of play, but seemed to make a special mark of Bender and Benedict, the two players on the Nebraska eleven most dreaded by opponents. On several occasions, when Benedict caught punts and saw that he was certain to be tackled by the speedy Iowa ends, he downed the ball purposely in the hope that he might avoid some of the roughness, but in spite of this fact the Iowans piled onto him with the spirit of fiends and their persistence finally resulted, during the last minute of play, in Benedict being carried off the field insensible. He recovered in a few minutes, but may be out of the game for the rest of the season as a result of the rough treatment. After the game one of the Iowa players, right end Stoltenberg, was entertained by a relative at dinner, to whom he admitted that the Iowans had purposely resorted to roughness and that they were surprised that the Cornhuskers did not show more vigorous resentment. They had rather expected Nebraska to play a rough game, said Stoltenberg, but after it was all over the Iowans regretted having pursued the tactics that they did. Meanwhile Benedict is on crutches and there is more than a possibility that the Nebraska eleven will be denied the use of his services for the remainder of the year.

Officials Are Satisfactory.

The selection of Ralph Hoagland of Chicago and Dr. John Outland, coach at Washburn college, as umpire and referee for the Haskell game is eminently satisfactory to the Nebraska management, which has seen the work of both men on the gridiron and has supreme confidence in their ability and fairness.

The crippling of Benedict means that Booth must use Robertson at right end, while it may force Booth to put in a freshman, in the person of Birkner, at right half. Birkner is a better punter than any other man on the squad, Benedict alone excepted, and Birkner's presence will be almost a necessity. Booth realizes that he will need experienced players if the red men are to be downed, but there seems to be no way out of the dilemma than to put Birkner in the game.

EVENTS ON THE RUNNING TRACKS

Daily Spanker Wins the Election Day Handicap at Acqueduct.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Dolly Spanker at 6 to 1 won the Election Day handicap, one mile and a furlong, at Aqueduct park today, defeating a fair field. Dolly Spanker broke the track record for the distance by covering it in 1:52⅘, which is a fifth of a second faster than Carbuncle's time last year. Results:

First race, six furlongs: King Pepper (12 to 1 and 5 to 1) won, Old England second, Right and True third. Time: 1:15.

Second race, mile: High Wind (6 to 1) won, Ben Crockett second, Arota third. Time: 1:42.

Third race, The Creedmoor stakes, six furlongs: Pirate Polly (6 to 1) won, Sufferance second, Blucher third. Time: 1:14⅘.

Fourth race, The Election Day handicap, mile and a furlong: Dolly Spanker (12), Philipps, 8 to 1) won, St. Valentine (100, Hildebrand, 8 to 1) second, Israelite (111, Redfern, 8 to 5) third. Time: 1:52⅘.

Fifth race, mile: Atwood (7 to 1) won, Flammula second, Red Knight third. Time: 1:45⅘.

Sixth race, six and a half furlongs: Master of Craft (16 to 5) won, Light Note second, Uncas third. Time: 1:22⅘.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—Results at Latonia:

First race, six furlongs: Girdle (3 to 1) won, Blue Grass Belle second, Jigger third. Time: 1:15¼.

Second race, mile: Big Beaca Wishard (15 to 1) won, D. L. Moore second, Western Duke third. Time: 1:41¼.

Third race, five and a half furlongs: Ram's Horn Treubel (2 to 1) won, Ethel Day second, Fireball third. Time: 1:07.

Fourth race, mile and an eighth: Fonsuluca (9 to 1) won, Early Boy second, Copperfield third. Time: 1:53¼.

Fifth race, mile and a half: Niaxus (7 to 5) won, Prof. Neville second, Lacy Crawford third. Time: 2:36.

Sixth race, six furlongs: Ed Tierney (15 to 1) won, Cognomen second, Major T. J. Carson third. Time: 1:13¾.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—Results at Pimlico:

First race, six furlongs: Rudabek (8 to 1) won, St. Sever second, Rightful third. Time: 1:15⅘.

Second race, five and a half furlongs: Delphi (8 to 5) won, Hazel Baker second, Winchester third. Time: 1:08¼.

Third race, mile and a sixteenth: Hoodwink (8 to 1) won, Woodshade second, Nine Spot third. Time: 1:49.

Fourth race, the Belvidere steeplechase, two miles: Conover (2½ to 1) won, Wood second, Billy Ray third. Time: 4:30.

Fifth race, the amateur cup, mile: Queen Belle (6 to 1) won, McWilliam (2 to 1) second, Arrah Go Wan third. Time: 1:43¾.

South Dakota Athlete Wins.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—At the Oxford freshman sports today two American Rhodes scholars won events. W. E. Scutt of Cornell was first in the half mile run. Time, 2:4⅘. T. M. Young of South Dakota captured the high jump with five feet five inches. Young also won in the preliminary heat for the 100-yard dash. The finals will be decided tomorrow.

Two Foot Ball Games.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 8.—Western University of Pennsylvania, 52; University of West Virginia, 0.

Pittsburg Lyceum, 0; Washington and Jefferson, 6.

WITH THE BOWLERS.

On the Omaha Bowling association's alleys last evening the Union stock yards team won three games from the Black Kats. The stock yards team has at last started a pace that was expected of them at the first of the season. Score:

UNION STOCK YARDS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Gilchrest	212	228	145	585
Potter	191	244	193	628
Brunke	220	188	204	612
Schneider	204	195	191	590
Denman	222	149	202	573
Totals	1,049	1,004	935	2,988

BLACK KATS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Landon	138	188	162	488
Heft	147	221	165	533
Nelson	182	159	180	521
Greenleaf	185	172	170	527
Hull	157	212	197	566
Totals	809	952	874	2,635

WHAT HE SAW IN MONTANA

Experience of an Eastern Man Among the Mountains of the West.

A Detroiter who had been spending two or three months in Montana arrived home the other day and when a reporter called at his house to interview him the little affair was found to be typewritten and all ready for instant delivery. It reads as follows:

"I gained fifteen pounds.

"Haven't felt so well for ten years.

"Climate of Montana is the most glorious in the world.

"Saw many Indians. Saw many Indians playing poker.

"Bought an Indian blanket to bring home. After boiling it for a week or so it will be left out about forty nights to freeze.

"Bought several Indian arrows stained with blood. Didn't ask whether it was human or cow's blood. They never make any explanations in Montana.

"Rode a bucking broncho. Usual results followed. Broncho also broke his neck at the same time.

"Was impressed by the mountains. Have returned home dissatisfied with Michigan because she has none.

"Saw many genuine cowboys. Was rather disappointed to find most of them deacons of churches, but was assured that they couldn't help it.

"Was out after grizzly bears several times, but obtained no interviews. I is told that this was the season when they retire to the tops of the highest trees to hibernate. I did not argue the matter. They never argue in Montana.

"Heard the howl of a mountain lion one evening when returning to camp. Was informed that he was howlig to pass away the time and that he probably hadn't heard of my being out there. Made no remarks. Remarks don't go in Montana.

"Descended into a canyon 350 feet deep. Not being lighted by electricity and all the saloons being closed, it was lonesome down there. Visitors to Montana are helped into the depths of canyons without extra charge.

"Saw the tracks of an elk. Might have seen the elk who made the tracks if I had followed the trail three or four weeks longer. Was neither encouraged nor discouraged by the people. They let you do as you want to in Montana.

"Saw a man hanged for stealing a horse. It wasn't clear whether it was a horse or a steer, but as he wanted to be hanged they didn't split hairs over it. The people of Montana are an accommodating lot. They would have hanged me had I requested it.

"This is all. Do not fail to speak of me as an eminent citizen and one largely interested in the future of Detroit, and see that the proofs of this article are read twice and are cellar of mistakes."—Detroit Free Press.

FORECAST OF THE WEATHER

Fair Today and Tomorrow in Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and South Dakota.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Forecast of the weather for Wednesday and Thursday:

For Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Nov. 8.—Official record of temperature and precipitation compared with the corresponding day of the last three years:

	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Maximum temperature	54	65	56	53
Minimum temperature	34	48	46	35
Mean temperature	44	56	51	46
Precipitation	.00	.00	.00	.00

Record of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for this day and since March 1, 1904:

Normal temperature	42
Excess for the day	2
Total deficiency since March 1	60
Normal precipitation	.04 inch
Deficiency for the day	.04 inch
Total rainfall since March 1	24.09 inches
Deficiency since March 1	4.41 inches
Excess for cor. period, 1903	3.41 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1902	2.54 inches

Reports from Stations at 7 p. m.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER.	Temp. at 7 p. m.	Maximum Temp.	Precipitation
Omaha, cloudy	50	54	.00
Valentine, cloudy	46	56	T
North Platte, part cloudy	56	64	T
Cheyenne, cloudy	46	54	.00
Salt Lake City, clear	52	56	.08
Rapid City, clear	52	62	.00
Huron, cloudy	46	48	.00
Williston, cloudy	42	48	T
Chicago, cloudy	40	44	.02
St. Louis, clear	48	56	.00
St. Paul, clear	46	46	.00
Davenport, clear	42	48	.00
Kansas City, clear	54	60	.00
Havre, clear	44	56	.00
Helena, clear	....	58	.00
Bismarck, cloudy	42	46	.00
Galveston, clear	68	76	.00

T indicates trace of precipitation.

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

TWO FIERCE CAPITAL FIGHTS

South Dakota and Wyoming Ended Contests of Great Interest Yesterday.

CHEYENNE AND PIERRE THREATENED

Aspiring Rivals Would Take Seat of State Government from Present Holders by Vote of the People.

Who shall direct the destinies of the nation from the White House for the next four years is a matter of slight importance to several communities in Wyoming and South Dakota. They have troubles enough at home to keep them awake until the returns are all in and the result declared. Each state has a capital removal fight on its hands, and the eagerness of rival candidates for capital honors makes the campaign the warmest experienced in years.

In Wyoming the contest is between Cheyenne, the present state capital, and Casper, Lander and Rock Springs. The combined strength of the three aspiring capital towns may, however, be sufficient to prevent Cheyenne from winning out, and this is just what the Cheyennese will endeavor to prevent. There are no fears anywhere that either of the towns outside of Cheyenne will win the fight. It is a struggle to the finish and the friends of each of the four candidate towns are working tooth and nail in the matter.

Wyoming's population at the present time is in the neighborhood of 100,000 souls, and everyone of these citizens is vitally interested in the outcome of the "capital fight," as the struggle, by common consent, has been styled. Big moneyed men with heavy land and business interests in one or the other of the towns are lined up against each other in the fight and it is even reported that Chicago & Northwestern and the Union Pacific, two great railroad corporations doing business in the state, have entered the unique struggle, the former supporting the candidacy of Casper and the latter working in the interest of Cheyenne.

Cheyenne's Ten-Year Lease.

When Wyoming was admitted into the union of states Cheyenne, owing to the fact that she had been for years the territorial seat of government, and also owing to her fitness and accessibility from a railroad point of view, was at once recognized as the capital city, but the constitution adopted at that time contained a clause which, in brief, was to the effect that Cheyenne should remain the temporary seat of government for a period of ten years, at the expiration of which time the matter of permanent location of the capitol, as well as all other state institutions, should be submitted to a vote of the people at a regular election provided for by an act of the legislature.

In the event one of the "outside" towns should be successful in the coming contest the legislature would be called upon at its session next January to provide a fund of not less than $500,000 with which to establish and equip suitable buildings at the new seat of government, and as the state does not possess any such sum, and there being no way by which the money could be raised through the issuance of bonds, for the reason that Wyoming is now bonded for the full amount permitted by the constitution—$250,000—it would be necessary then to secure the desired funds by a direct tax upon the people, and this procedure would meet with stubborn resistance from all classes. The taxpayers of this state are not now overburdened with taxes, the assessment being much lower than in many other states, but the realty owners, stock interests, railroads and others are now paying as much money as they feel able, while the poorer classes are not now, nor will they ever be, in a position to contribute their share of the capital removal expense, which is looked upon by a large majority of the people of the state as unnecessary and wholly uncalled for at this time.

Pierre and Mitchell.

In South Dakota the fight has narrowed down between Pierre, on the Northwestern road, and Mitchell, on the Milwaukee road. Pierre is almost at the geographical center of the state. Fourteen years ago it won the capital by putting up a superior line of talk and by promises of future greatness, which have not been kept. Mitchell was an unsuccessful contestant then, and it has nursed its wounds since. Mitchell is the county seat of Davison. It is in the fifth tier of counties from the eastern boundary and south of the center.

Each town has a well organized gang of boomers and volunteer orators. Pierre sent down to Sioux City early in the summer and secured the services of ex-Mayor Caldwell, an old newspaper man, to take charge of its literary campaign. Mitchell has enlisted for similar services its brightest journalist, Clate R. Tinan. They have been making things hum.

Circulars by the thousand have been sent to the voters by each disputant for the honors. The newspapers have been lined up for or against removal, and joint debates have been held in all of the larger towns. Every device that could be thought of has been employed to help out one side or the other.

A Natural Gas Center.

Pierre is supposed to be in a natural gas center. To controvert the sneers of the Mitchellites on this point a carload of gallon jugs was sent for. These were filled with surcharged gas water (the supply comes from artesian wells), sealed up and shipped to the various agents of Pierre in the southern and eastern parts of the state. These are uncorked at public gatherings and a match touched to the escaping gas, showing conclusively that Pierre really has gas wells.

To convince those who come to the capital a four-inch standpipe has been erected near the railroad station. It stands eight feet from the ground and at its summit a flame the size of the pipe burns night and day. Inside this four-inch pipe is a three-quarter-inch standpipe with a stopcock valve. As the gas concentrates it finds escape through this small orifice and, rising to the top of the larger pipe, is ignited.

Each town has a host of agents, directed by a chief. Their work is much the same as that of political committees. The supposed hostile section is divided into districts and the agent is expected to see every voter therein, get his views, ply him with arguments, printed and verbal, and see that he votes right. So far no money for votes has been seen, but each town is accusing the other of having a corruption fund in reserve.

The campaign began in June and the state has been pretty thoroughly covered. Mitchell people say that the western half of the state is unfit for cultivation, that it is an alkali waste, with nothing but gumbo knobs and an aggregation of dog towns. The Pierre people appeal to the western half to resent the insult.

LIMITED RANGE OF VISION

Objects as They Appear to the Eye on Rifle Ranges—Shooting Tests.

The move to have congress make provision at its next session for a large annual appropriation to be devoted to the purchase and equipment of indoor and outdoor ranges and the distribution of ammunition to organizations of riflemen, in accordance with the plan drafted by the national board for the promotion of rifle practice, is responsible for renewed interest in rifle and revolver shooting.

More attention is being paid to shooting at unknown distances, and to get into the front rank of shooters skill in estimating distances is essential. It is said that few, even of the best shots, are good judges of distances. Recent tests have shown how little the average person knows of the various shooting distances.

Do you know—

That at thirty yards the white of a man's eye is plainly seen and the eyes themselves are visible up to eighty yards?

That at 100 yards all parts of the body are seen distinctly, slight movements are perceptible, and the minute details of the uniform can be distinguished?

That at 200 yards the outline of the face is confused and the rows of buttons look like stripes?

That at 300 yards the face is a mere dot, but all movements of the legs and arms are still distinct?

That at 600 yards details can no longer be distinguished, though files of a squad, if the light is strong, can be counted?

At 800 yards the men in a squad cannot be counted nor their individual movements distinguished.

At 1,000 yards a line of men resembles a broad belt; the direction of their march can, however, be readily determined. At 1,200 yards cavalry can be distinguished from infantry, and at 2,000 yards a mounted man usually appears as a mere speck.

Yet in these days of long-range weapons battles are fought at a distance of 1,000 yards, and it is desirable for marksmen to qualify at that range. The new rifle, with which United States troops are to be equipped, has a maximum effective fighting range of 4,781 yards, or more than two and one-half miles. In other words, a bullet from this rifle will kill or disable at a greater distance than the man firing it can distinguish an individual enemy from the surrounding landscape.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Bee Want Ads Are the Best Business Boosters.

RUSE OF THE REJECTED

How a Girl Who Had Promised to Be a Sister Was Brought to Terms.

"I understood you to say that you reject me," he said.

"Your understanding is correct," she replied, "although somewhat blunt. I feel that I cannot marry you."

She took a step forward and gently touched his arm. A tear was in her eye.

"I'm so sorry," she said.

Something in her voice made him straighten up. He had not asked for sympathy. He resented it so suddenly that it was as if some outside power had taken possession of him. He felt mad right through.

"You needn't be," he replied. "Why should you be? If you entertain the slightest notion that I'm going to jump off the dock or ruin my life dismiss it at once. There are, I can assure you, worse things than being a bachelor. In the first place, there are no enormous bills to pay. Then, a man can go and come as he pleases, without let or hindrance. Instead of being bound down to one woman, subject to her whims, her idle fancies, he is free for all. He can pursue his cherished ambitions without interruption. When he is sick he can secure proper care without being nursed by an amateur. He doesn't have to attend dinner parties, or any other kind of parties, if he doesn't want to. His time is his own. He can smoke and drink or not, without question, and he is absolutely free to pursue his own ideals. There are worse things than being single. I was willing to run the risk, with you, but don't sympathize with me. I shall get along all right, thank you. I—"

She turned toward him with a sudden movement of determination and held out her hands, pleadingly.

"Now you must marry me!" she said.—Smart Set.