

THE RUN FOR HOMES.

Seventy-five Thousand People Were in the Scramble.

THE STRIP IS OPENED AT LAST.

Fast Horses Beat the Railroad Trains, Because of the Terrible Crust—No Serious Casualties.

Scenes and Incidents.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 18.—At high noon to-day 100 United States carbines cracked in the dry air and with exulting yells 30,000 men and women, all American citizens, rushed into the Cherokee strip—almost the last section of the public domain that will be thrown open to general settlement.

The following figures show the number of people who made the run: From Arkansas City—By train, 8,000; by horse, 22,000.

From Orlando—25,000.

From Caldwell—By train, 3,000; by horse, 7,000.

From Stillwater—10,000.

The view of the rush at 12 o'clock from the observatory on the Chillico school was full of exciting interest. Just before the hour, with a field glass the long line of horses and men densely packed for 200 feet back could be seen. At high noon the sharp crack of a revolver was distinctly heard and immediately following came the reports of the carbines. A horse yell went up, softened by the distance, and the line got in motion.

Horses were seen to shoot out from the ruck and dash across the prairie. Then a dense cloud of dust obscured the line for a moment, but a brisk wind from the west cleared it away, and the men and wagons could be seen scattering as the slowest were left behind. Now and then a wagon would go over with a wheel knocked off.

A horse was seen to rear in the air as he was struck by a wagon tongue and fall back. His rider was up in an instant and bent over his horse. Then he arose, and from his gestures it was plainly seen that he had been left at the post.

The last of the rushing hosts were not long in disappearing over the hill into the swale at the south line of the Chillico reserve, the rear being brought up by a throng of men and women on foot and a few teams on a walk.

The whole thing was spectacular, but it was soon over, too soon.

The trains did not pull out of the Santa Fe yards until sometime after 12 o'clock and the jam then was awful. At least 35,000 people including most of the population of Arkansas City, were there to board the trains. Special trains from Wichita, Winfield and other near points came in loaded with sightseers.

The way the trains were run was a bitter disappointment to town lookers, as any wagon which left in the rear of the line could have beaten them to Ponca.

Great recklessness was displayed in jumping on and off the trains by the crowd eager not to get left, and there were many narrow escapes. No casualties happened, however, and after considerable delay the first section moved out slowly. Most of the people who went in on the trains carried blankets and provisions and some of them small tents. All will have to sleep on the ground to-night, as they will not be able to get back, all of the regular trains having been laid off.

The crush to get on the trains was awful. After the cars were full people climbed to the roofs and soon covered them. They clung to the steps, invaded the engine and even crawled upon the trucks. Inside the cars the jam was frightful, people were crushed in and the pressure at the doors could not be stopped. The efforts of the deputy marshals did not avail much after the first few had shown their certificates. The trains left hundreds of disappointed people behind who were unable to get a foothold. At the edge of the strip a foot-hold of people were waiting to board the trains but there was no room for them. The Santa Fe sold 8,000 tickets for the trains, most of them for Kildare.

Camped along side the track at the state line were about 200 men. They had walked out to take the trains there this morning. When they could not even secure foothold they threatened to throw ties under the cars.

The town is literally deserted, banks are closed and most of the stores are in possession of the proprietors, all the clerks having gone to the border to make the run.

AT CALDWELL.

Fully Ten Thousand People Make the Grand Rush.

CALDWELL, Kan., Sept. 18.—Two minutes after noon to-day 10,000 people who had gathered along the border south of Caldwell were rushing helter skelter into the strip in every direction as far as the eye could reach. Five minutes later the fleetest and foremost horsemen were mere specks and clouds of dust in the distance and behind them were hundreds and hundreds of white covered wagons and buggies trooping into the land, leaving behind them great clouds of dust to mark the line.

The people did not become impatient until a few minutes before 12 o'clock, when the cavalrymen made their last rides up and down the column. For five minutes before the signal all had been getting ready and there was more excitement than ever along the lines of people who had stood so many hours waiting for the opening.

A 12 o'clock cannon sounded away off several miles east of the hills where sightseers had assembled. There was a cloud of dust in the distance. There was another report nearer, but it was the report of a cavalryman's carbine. The line of dust advanced to the column, the rumbling sound caused by the stampeding of hundreds of horses increased. Another carbine was fired and away

went all the people toward the south. The race at first was a fast one and hundreds of men on horseback started out of the mass and began to lead the crowd. There were very lively races, but there are too many entries to observe individual contests.

Two men on safety bicycles who had really gone into the strip along the Rock Island track uncovers ten minutes before 12, were for a long time in the lead of every one and they went out of sight first.

AT ORLANDO.

Twenty-Five Thousand People Make the Rush—Many Sooners Already In.

ORLANDO, Ok., Sept. 18.—Twenty-five thousand men and women with a goodly number of boys and girls started at the sound of carbines held by cavalrymen sharp at noon to-day. Hundreds went in on trains which were jammed but the grand rush was by horse and wagon.

Trains both north bound and south bound yesterday and to-day ran in many sections and all were loaded to the platforms. Women clung to the guard rails and men hung to the engines and the roof like bees. The rush was especially big from Arkansas City and was made up of men who came to this side of the strip to run for Perry town lots. Conductors estimate that no less than 5,000 men crossed the strip yesterday.

Yesterday trains encountered prairie fires on the strip which burned so fiercely that in a number of places the ties were so badly scorched that there was danger in passing over the track. Frequently the trainmen had to get off and pour water upon the burning ties and once a bridge was found to be on fire. The slow speed necessitated by the fires enabled the men to get off the trains in great numbers. Fully 300 boomers managed to get off and run into hiding in the Ponca reservation.

AT STILLWATER

Ten Thousand Sturdy Farmers Make the Run From That Line.

STILLWATER, Ok., Sept. 18.—Ten thousand sturdy homeseekers were let loose on the heretofore forbidden lands north of here sharp at noon to-day.

All of this army of men were after homesteads and none wanted town lots. In consequence there were no thoroughbred racers in the line. Scores went into the land in wagons with equipments necessary to begin farm work at once.

There were of course many exciting races for quarter sections believed to be extra good, but these contests were not marked features of the run.

Sooners Reported Shot.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Sept. 18.—Information received here by courier tells of four sooners who were shot and fatally wounded last night by soldiers. The names at the present are unknown.

Guards on Duty at Guthrie.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Sept. 18.—There are about 100 men in Guthrie armed with Winchester who are guarding the city from bandits said to be preparing for a raid.

DESPERATE BURGLARS.

Two Wretches Attempted to Burn a Newton Woman for Shooting One.

NEWTON, Kan., Sept. 18.—Two unknown men entered the house of C. W. Nicodemus in the center of the city last evening at 9 o'clock and gagged and bound Mrs. Nicodemus, who was alone. Then they saturated her clothing with coal oil and were just about to set her on fire when Nicodemus returned and the men made their escape.

Two nights ago these same men broke into the house and secured \$25. In departing Mrs. Nicodemus shot one of them in the leg and he told her that he had returned to burn her for this.

A large party of men is scouring the town in search of the men. A good description of both men is at hand and should they be found lynching is feared by many.

STOLE A FORTUNE.

A Philadelphia Mint Employee Takes Out \$105,000 With a Rake.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—It is understood here that the government officers have captured the man who stole \$105,000 worth of gold from the mint at Philadelphia and that \$100,000 worth of the precious metal has been recovered. The name of the thief has not yet been disclosed.

The man was an employe at the mint and used a common iron garden rake, which he inserted between the bars of the vault door and raked the coin out with it. The government will not lose anything.

Kicked by Two Ministers.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 18.—The Revs. Camm and Webb of the Free Methodist church are accused of kicking and beating the Rev. Mr. Johnson of Montford in an insensibility at the Shulsburg camp meeting. They objected to his good clothes and complained that he was not observing the vow of poverty and that he was possessed of the devil.

An Officer's Mistake Fatal.

ATCHISON, Kan., Sept. 18.—Orb Lav, a painter of this city, died last night from the effects of a bullet in the lungs fired two weeks ago by Officer Springsteen, who mistook him for a burglar and shot him when he refused to halt. Law thought the officer was a highwayman.

Shot Her Husband and Herself.

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 18.—Mrs. L. C. Bullivant last evening shot and fatally wounded her husband and then fired two bullets into her own body, mortally wounding herself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

The Navaho Not in It.

FRESHWATER, Isle of Wight, Sept. 18.—The Britannia won the race for the Cape May cup which was begun yesterday, passing the winning line at 12:33. The Navaho finished 30 minutes, 10 seconds later than the Britannia.

Twelve Business Houses Burned.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 18.—Fire at Milwaukee, Mich., last night destroyed twelve business houses and three dwellings, entailing a loss of \$150,000; insured for about one-quarter.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

WHY IS THERE SO MUCH POOR BUTTER ON THE MARKET.

Facilities for Making a First-Class Article—The Best Profit—Hogs of All Ages—Stock Notes—Household Hints.

Poor Butter.

I suggest that some of the reasons are there is a great amount of it made on farms that have no convenience or facilities for making a first-class article, and is made by the wives and daughters of the farmer, who do not furnish them with any information on butter making. What they make is good enough for him, and he thinks is good enough for anyone else. Many of our cows have to depend on stagnant and impure ponds for their drinking water. Milk being about eighty per cent water it will be more or less affected by the impurities in the water, and the cream in rising brings it to the top, and, when churned, the butter retains a portion of the impurities which injure the keeping quality.

We do not look to the comfort of our cows as we should, says Coleman's Rural World. Many of them are driven to a shadeless pasture and left there all day in the heat of summer, with no place to lie down and rest but in the scorching rays of the sun. If there is any damaged or mouldy grain on the farm it is generally fed to the cows, as it is not fit for market, and would not do to feed the teams, and the pigs will eat it, and will give us bad milk, because they cannot give us anything else on such food, and bad milk makes poor butter.

Milk set in cellars and caves will absorb any impurities that may be in them, unless set in an air tight can. Cellars and caves generally have a musty smell and butter made from milk set in them has the same, unless set in closed cans. Milk absorbs the flavor of any kind of vegetables. If, therefore it is kept in the kitchen we are liable to have many flavors combined.

A great deal of the butter made on farms in winter is made and kept in the kitchen or cellar till it is taken to market. A great many people make butter on a small scale, and do not take enough interest in it to give the proper care. They do not post themselves on butter making because every body believes his wife can and does make as good butter as anybody and he will swear she can; and if you don't agree with him you had better keep still. Everybody takes good, sweet butter to market. He knows he does, because his groceryman tells him so and his wife made it, puts it in the same can with all of the good butter and how could it be otherwise.

But he had to take a low price for it, there was so much of the same quality in the market. So they did not make it as good the next week, for it did not pay to work so hard for so little money.

If grocerymen would be more particular in testing the butter they buy and take nothing but good, poor butter would be very scarce as there would be no place for it. But just so long as there is a place where it can be sold at any price at all, it will be made, and lots of it, too. It requires but little labor or experience to make poor butter. To make the other grade requires lots of both and some knowledge of the proper methods.

It is not probable that those who follow dairying as a business for profit would make much poor butter. If they did they would have to retire from the business soon, as it would be impossible to find a market for their production or a price that would pay expenses. So we come to the conclusion that it is the many that make a little for market and sell for any price they have offered for it that furnish us with a large amount of our poor butter.

The Best Profit.

Under present conditions the best profit is made only by getting the top of the market. Early maturity is not entirely with the breed, for no matter how good the breed, the best growth will not be secured unless good feeding is added. The principal advantage with the better breeds is in the ability to digest and assimilate a larger amount of food and convert it into growth and flesh, but if this is done the materials must first be supplied to the animals.

By feeding well you encourage and intensify the tendency to put on flesh rapidly, and an early maturity is made possible. The profit is not only in the quickest growth, but to some extent is a better quality of product, as a better product insures a higher price, and as there is but little difference in the cost, the difference in the amount received is largely profit. In fact, taking the value of the food into consideration, it costs less to secure early maturity with the better quality of product than it does the slow growth and a poorer product.

So long as one continues to send a low quality of product to market, low prices must be accepted in payment. Reducing the cost of production will not increase the profits if in doing this the quality is lowered. It is always an item to reduce the cost so far as it is possible to do so without lowering the quality. But when it comes to a choice between an increased cost and a lower quality it will pay at least, to some extent, to add to the cost as under present conditions the better prices received will make a good profit on the additional cost. To a considerable extent it will be best to make quality the first consideration, but at the

same time to reduce the cost as much as possible, as this will help materially to increase the profits.—Journal of Agriculture.

Hogs of All Ages.

Hogs at all ages, even from the day they are littered until they are ready for the pork barrel, are more nearly a cash commodity than any other stock produced on the farm. There are always buyers for swine; some neighbor wants a sow with her litter, another wants a lot of weanlings, another a bunch of shoats and again another the older stock hogs, while the shipper is always ready for the fatted hog. There is a market for swine of all ages and conditions at all seasons of the year. A good crop of corn, provided in advance, ready for the swine and, to guard against any liability of crop disaster, is necessary for the successful prosecution of the swine industry. Under these conditions the business of raising hogs can safely be commenced with an assurance of profit.

It is always best to have in view but one condition of market animal. While it may in a general way be desirable to finish up the hog on the farm, there are many risks taken with the carrying of a litter of pigs up to the time when they will sell in the fat hog market. In view of these liabilities many of the most successful hog raisers divide their chances of profit and dispose of sows and litters and pigs in all conditions of growth up to the matured animal, carrying only a portion of the hog stock through to the shipper.

Their motto is—always have something to sell in the line of swine when good prices can be secured. As a money-maker on the Western farm few products can take the place of hogs.—Kansas City Live Stock Indicator.

Stock Notes.

The growing calf needs a liberal supply of food containing mineral matter.

Cleanliness in the cattle quarters will go a long way toward promoting thrift.

Give nourishing food from the start; this applies to cattle as well as other stock.

Full cattle are weaned at a season of the year when everything favors a rapid growth.

After they once get started to growing there is little danger of feeding calves too much.

Scrub steers cut just as much as well bred ones, but do not turn the food to as good an account.

With calves, as with other animals, it is highly important that a steady growth be maintained until matured.

In many cases a better showing for cattle would be made if a less number was kept and each animal was fed to its full capacity.

The best plan of feeding corn meal to either growing calves or fattening steers, is by using in connection with more bulky food.

Cattle can thrive only by full feeding, and without thrift there can be no profit, and this is especially the case when they are fed on dry feed alone.

Because prices are low is not a good reason for marketing cattle before they are in the best marketable condition. To make any profit, the highest possible price must be realized.

If a good grade steer will weigh 1,200 pounds at two years and can be marketed at that age, it certainly ought to return a better profit than a scrub that must be three years old to make the same weight.

Household Hints.

If you heat your knife you can cut hot bread as smoothly as cold.

A large slice of raw potato in the fat when frying doughnuts will prevent the black specks from appearing on their surface.

Lemonade, it is said, is better in flavor if made with freshly-boiled water and then allowed to cool. Allow three lemons to a quart of water, using the rind of one. Peel it thin, and put it in with the juice and sugar, then pour the boiling water over it.

After the juice is all squeezed from the lemon one would naturally suppose that the rind had no further use, but if you dip the inside in salt and rub a copper kettle or stewpan it will brighten it, or put in a greasy saucupan and boiled awhile, it will cleanse it and remove the odor of fish or onions.

For a good washing fluid dissolve one pound of sal soda and a pound of lime in five quarts of water, and boil for a few minutes, stirring occasionally. Remove from the fire and allow it to settle; pour off the clear liquid into a stone jar and cork for use. Half a teaspoonful of this fluid added to a half-bowler of boiling water on wash days will save a great deal of labor.

If you wish to do as they do in London, have coal-black cups, set in saucers of pale gray or turquoise, at your afternoon teas, and give each guest a souvenir spoon; that is, if you are a spoon collector. It will be found a most effective way of introducing new topics for conversation among people little known to each other, as each spoon from its design will suggest an idea.

A lump of freshly burnt lime, placed in a drawer or case where bright steel articles are kept, perfectly preserves them from rust. If the things are to be moved—as a gun in its case, for instance—the lime should be put in a muslin bag. This is especially valuable for specimens of iron when factored, for in a moderately dry place the lime will not require re-sieving for many years, as it is capable of absorbing a large amount of moisture.

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Advertisement for Alliance Carriage Co., featuring an image of a carriage and text describing its quality and price.

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