#### FORTUNATE SQUAW

His Lifelong Graft on the Rations of Uncle Sam.

NDIAN WIVES EQUAL TO HEIRESSES Opportunities that Were Seized by Restless Whites in Years Past-No

Trouble in Keeping the

Wolf from the Door.

What more could a man ask than to have the government provide a living for his wife and all his children? What more could a man wish for than to be free from all taxes, free from the cares of ordinary mortals and to live as careless and unrestrained a life as ever lived by the wandering Indian tribes on our western plains?

by a class of white men in the west, relates the Philadelphia Times, and they are rapidly acquiring wealth under these favorable conditions. They are mostly a class of men whose restless spirit and love of adventure brought them in contact with the Indians in the early 50s. Many of these men were hunters, supplying wagon trains and United States troops with wild game on their long journeys to Utah and Cali-fornia. During these years the Indians followed the buffalo, elk and deer over the plains of Kansas and the valley of the Platte in Nebraska. These early pioneers and hunters often camped and lived with the Indians and made their homes in the Indian tepecs. To insure their safety which was soon followed by their taking a wife, generally the daughter of an influential chief. If they wished to join a tribe taking an Indian wife was proof of their sincerity—to the Indian. As the marriage ceremony consisted principally in giving the prospective father-in-law a few ponies and then conducting the bride to his own tepse, within a few years the squaw men, as they were called, became quite

By the treaty of 1868 the Indians reished all the territory occupied by them in Kansas and Nebraska, and were con-fined to parts of Wyoming and the great Sioux reservation in western South Dakots. In return for their concession they received regular rations, which were increased in 1876, and certain annulities, which were given them in clothes each year. Those white men who had married Indian women had now become engaged in stock raising When the Indians were restricted to their reservations the squaw men followed their Indian wives and children. They gave up hunting and devoted their time entirely to the cattle business. ON THE SIOUX RESERVATION.

No place in the United States is so finely No place in the chica states is so that a graduated to stock raising as the Sloux reservation. Although the agreement of 1876 deprived the Indians of the Black Hills and fertile valleys of the Belle Fourche, and the agreement of 1889 had further reduced their grazing lands 9,000,000 acres, yet the Sloux reservation today is unsurpassed for stock purposes. The ferti's valleys of the Wounded Knee, Porcupine, Medicine Root and Bear-in-the-Lodge creeks are green with luxuriant grasses even during the summer months, when the western plains are parched and dry. This fact the stockmen until a few Nebraska fully appreciated and until a few years ago thousands of their cattle were the control of the reservation. But after grazing on the reservation. numerous disputes between th Indians and continued ill-feeling caused by petty thicking on the part of both cattle-men and Indians the Indian agent at Pine Ridge issued an order requiring all white men to remove their stock from the reserva-But there were a few whites exempt from this order. These were the squaw-men who had married Indian women and had settled on the reservation. They had sequired none of the rights of an Indian by their marriage, but were allowed to remain with their families. These are the men who fear not taxes and whose families are wards of the government. By treatles and agreefull, half or quarter-blood, who remains on the reservation draws rations from the gov-ernment, receives annuities under the treaty of 1868 and will practically be taken care of and fed until they become self-supporting, which will not come to pass for several

The white man who marries an Indian may remain on the reservation with all the rights of his wife, and has the rights of a full-blooded Sioux as far as the stock and free range question is concerned, but, of course, draws no rations. An Indian is not a citizen and has no rights worth mentioning, yet he has one that is the envy of all western cattlemen—that of possessing free, unlimited range for his cattle in the finest uplands and most luxuriant valleys in the

HOMES OF SQUAW MEN.

The White river, in the southwestern part of South Dakota, is the northern boundary of this great Sloux reservation, and on its banks are the homes of most of the squaw men. Here the vegetation is the thickest and most nutritious, and over the hills graze thousands of well-fed, sleek, contented cat-tle, the property of the squaw men. They have made their homes here, miles from civilization. He can enter no land of his own on the reservation. When he wishes to on the reservation. When he wishes to make a home he merely seeks a favorable location near water and there builds his house and corrals. By permit of the Indian agent at Pine Ridge he may fence in 80 or 100 acres near his house for his cows and his horses. In most cases the house is the regulation log, chinked with mud, and sod roof. Seme have board floor and others with no floor but the natural earth. Yet there are several squaw men who have neat frame cottages and several log buildings for farm and stock purposes, although lately frame cottages and several log buildings for farm and stock purposes, although lately there has been no attempt at farming what-ever. Stock raising is the quickest and surest road to wealth. Farming has been tried, but is not a success. Crops are too uncertain. The few acres planted in corn this spring will yield nothing but fodder. Why shouldn't a man acquire riches under such favorable circumstances? Every two weeks his wife and all her children, mother-in-law, father-in-law, and all his wife's other relatives draw from the government an averin-law, father-in-law, and all his wife's other relatives draw from the government an average of one and one-half pounds of beef on the block per day. Every month there is the issue of one pound of flour per day to every man, woman and child, or the equivalent of one pound of flour in beans, sugar, coffee and salt. Then there is the issue of clothing by treaty of 1868, which does not expire until 1899.

In 1900 the government will have to buy In 1900 the government will have to buy

### FREE TO EVERY MAN

The Method of a Great Treatment.

WHICH CURED HIM AFTER EVERY-

THING ELSE FAILED.

Painful diseases are bad enough, but when a man is slowly winsting away with nervous weakness the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain. There is no let up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible, and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of sexual weakness, until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his troubles. But providential inspiration came to his aid in the shape of a combination of medicines that not only completely restored his general health, but enlarged his weak, emaclated parts to natural size and vigor, and he now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send his name and address may have the method of this wonderful treatment free. Now, when I say free, I mean absolutely without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an enthusiast, but there are thousands of mer suffering the mental tortures of weakened man hood who would be cured at once could they get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I afford to pay the few postage stamps necessary to mail the information, but send for the remedy and learn that there are a few things on earth that although they cost nothing to get, they are worth a fortune to some mon and mean a lifetime of happiness to most of us. Write to Thomas Slater, Box 128, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the information will be mailed by a plays scaled envelope.

the unsettled portions of the Sloux reserva-1889 is drawing 5 per Cent interest, and tion bought in 1889 at 50 cents per sere. The \$3,900,000 paid for the ceded land in \$10,000,000 drawing laterest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, which will be paid to them in each and in other ways best adapted to their advancement. Seventy-five thousand dollars is distributed annually smoon the Bleux and \$75,000 is expended aunoney being the interest on the original 2,000,000 paid for the coded lands in 1889. The squaw-man's family comes in on all of these benefits as full-blooded Indians. The achool houses are erected on all parts of the reservation wherever thirty pupils can be found to attend. Government appropriations also cover the whole expense of Indian schools in the east. In fact, squaw-man has everything furnished him on the surrounding hills. The families are large. It is no uncommon sight to see eight or ten children under the age of 15 in one family. Every child of the age of 2 weeks or more is registered in the nearest Indian Yet such an earthly paradise is enjoyed j farmer's book and is entitled to full ra-

> With the fortnightly beef issue and nonthly issue of food there is no "keeping the wolf from the door," as experience by our early ploneers. Here there is a sure thing of enough to eat and wear. half-breeds receive the same as full-blooded

OTHER BENEFITS.

Yet the squaw-man's benefits do not end with merely food and clothing. The agreement of 1889 provided for the distribution ,000 cows among the Indians and halforeeds, to give them a start in the cattle usiness. And there will always be these 5,000 cows, as under no circumstances can hey be sold. They are branded "I. D.." this being the brand of the Indian depart-When these cows become too old to bear they can be taken to the nearest Indian farmer, who will exchange them for ceived are used in the regular beef issued Although none of the "I. D." cows can be sold, yet their calves become the personal property of the Indian and are branced "F. O. F." and also with the Indian's private brand. That the Indian may have a near market for his "F. O. F." cattle the govern-ment buys each summer from the Indians giving the same price that is paid for the cattle that are used in the beef issues. This summer the price is \$2.90 per 100. Last year it was \$3.27 and next year it will be \$2.40 per 100 on the hoof. Precautions are taken by the Interior department to prevent unscrupulous white men from cheating horses and cows issued to them are branded posing of them, as there is a penalty of \$100 white man found guilty of buying "I. D. stock.

Yet another advantage is in store for the squaw-man. The government takes his children and educates them at the Indian schools in Philadelphia, Carlisle, Lawrence Kan., and Genoa, Neb. Here they not or receive a common school education, but the boys learn trades and the girls sewing housekeeping, dressmaking and other prac-tical and useful affairs of life. Of course their rations on the reservation are stopped out as the government pays all the expense of travel and all cost of the three or fiv years' schooling the squaw-man cannot hel; out realize that the United States is a grea-

and beneficial institution. In July all squaw-men, and, in fact, all Indians on the reservation go to the agency at Pine Ridge to be enumerated. To each is ued a ticket similar to the ordinary mea! ticket, which is punched each time rations are issued. Should a young member ap-pear in the family after this annual enumeration it is taken to the nearest Indian farmer and registered. Before it has a tooth the babe is drawing rations as regularly ar-its toothless grandmother and in the same

#### A MATRIMONIAL HUSTLER.

Twelve Wives in Twenty Years the Pace of a Hoosier.
The matrimonial career of Abraham Rhimes of Fulton county, Indiana, is believed, in the point of number of wives, to be without a parallel in the United States. Rhimes is 75 years of age. The story of Rhimes' remarkable experiences with wives, relates the Cincinnati Tribune, covers a period of twent; years, during which time he has divorced leven wives, and has just taken to himsel wife No. 12. Rhimes started in life poor, but by frugal industry succeeded in ac cumulating a comfortable fortune, which, after 1876, rapidly dwindled as the result of

itigation in divorce courts. Rhimes may now be said to be rich only in experience. Miss Emeline Gandy of Minneapolis was the Indiana man's first wife. When Rhimes was 55 years old be decided to marry, and advertised in a Chicago publication. Miss Gandy answered the want notice, and but seven days clapsed after the exchange of let-ters until their betrothal, their marriage peedlly following. Rhimes lived with his first wife two years, when Mrs. Rhimes, on the ground of cruel treatment, obtained a di

He remained single for two months, when he chose for his second companion Miss Martha Robbins, an Indiana girl. Their married life was one of discord, and six months after the second marriage Mrs. Rhimes' emper formed the basis of a complaint for livorce, which was granted. Rhimes imme diately set about to capture his third wife, and found a helpmate in Miss Samantha Bengal of Detroit, Mich. Their wedded life was emarkable for its brevity, and in 1882 the divorce court was again cailed upon to ecord the familiar story of domestic in-elicity. Rhimes next found peace of mind in an alliance with Miss Lavina Straw of In-dianapolis, and, contrary to past experience, lived happily for upward of a year, when the hand of fate separated Rhimes from his girl

bride, and the much-married hoosier was

again at liberty.

Rhimes left Indiana and returned a year later with Mrs. Anna Roland, whom he met in St. Louis and married. April 5, 1886, Rhimes was again divorced, and he enjoyed single blessedness until July 14 of the succeeding year, when he again entered the ranks of the married. His sixth wife was a woman advanced in years. Mrs. Sarah Overly, whose incompatible temper sufficed to drive Rbimes to seek redress in the courts, and the woman who took him to be her third husband, made way for Miss Rachael Magnum of Cleveland. O., their marriage taking place in 1888. Rhimes divorced her Soptember 8, 1889, and two months later repented, and their reconciliation having been effected, Mrs. Rhimes No. 7, nee Miss Magnum, became his eighth wife. But an estrangement soon resulted, and the inevitable legal separation became a matter of court record. When Rhimes agreed to disagree with his ninth wife the Indiana courts refused to longer issue bills of divorce, and Rhimes went to Dakota, where he acquired a residence, secured a decree, and returned to Berrien county, Michigan, where he was married to Miss Stells Bloombayen scale later with Mrs. Anna Roland, whom he met in St. Louis and married. April 5, dence, secured a decree, and returned to Berrien county, Michigan, where he was married to Miss Stella Bloomhagen, aged 24. Rhimes lived long enough in Michigan to divorce his tenth wife, and, returning to the scenes of his former marital conquests, was married to Mrs. Mary Waish, with whom he lived longer than any of his previous wives. But the mania for divorce still controlled him, and in March, 1895, wife No. 11 cast off the name of Rhimes.

The Hoosier patriarch was married to

The Hoosier patriarch was married to wife No. 12 last week. During the twenty years that Rhimes has been a familiar figure in diverce courts he has paid in alimony \$30,000.

Attempt to Burn a House Down. NEBRASKA CITY, Nov. 3 .- (Special.)-An attempt was made early this morning to burn the residence of Mrs. Oswald Baier. Holes were bored through the back door and pieces of cloth saturated with keroaene inserted and ignited. The fire was dis-covered and the alarm given just in time to save the house.

They are so little you nardly know you are taking them. They cause no griping, yet they act quickly and most thoroughly. Such are the famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Small in size, great in results.

Ninth Cavalry Transfers. WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 .- (Special Tele-

when the government buys the several mil-lion across in 1903, as agreed, at 50 cents per acro, the Sloux ledians will have near Very Indifferent.

All Offerings Go at Stronger Prices

and Trading is Early Ended ... Hogs Active and a Shade Higher.

SOUTH OMAHA, Nov. 3.-Receipts for the days indicated were: 1,531 1,797 2,564 4,885 3,330 4,787

October 24. The official number of cars of stock brought in today by each road was: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep,

O. & St. L. Ry...
Mo. P. Ry
U. P. system.
B. & M. R. R...
C. B. & Q. Ry
C. R. I. & P. Ry, west...
C. St. P., M. & O. Ry...
F., E. & M. V. R. R... The disposition of the day's receipts was as follows, each buyer purchasing the num-

ber of head indicated: Buyers. The G. H. Hammond Co.. Cattle, Hogs, Sheep The G. H. Hammond Co. 10
Swift and Company. 71
The Cudahy Packing Co. 155
R. Decker and Degan.
Cudahy, from K. C. 164
Other buyers. 61
Left over 200 200

little stronger prices, and everything was ld and weighed up early. Everyone was x/lous to get away and the yards were on deserted. Representative sales: anxious to get soon deserted. NATIVES. BEEF STEERS. No. Av. Pr. No. Av. Pr. 20...1221 84 10 17...1408 \$4 45 18...1537 4 35 COWS. 1.... 940 2 20 BULLS.

1....1350 2 15 FEEDERS. 1.... 490 3 25 WESTERNS. COLORADO. Reagan

HOGS-The receipts of hogs were also light shade higher on all grades. Heavy host 43,2562.25, principally at 43,25, 2, relights and light brought \$3,2562.40.

PIGS-ODDS AND ENDS.

St. Louis Live Stock. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1.63 ead; market steady to strong within a nar-

ow range. HOGS—Reccipts, 1,10) head; market strong to 5c igher than yesterday. SHEEP-Receipts, 200 head; market strong. OMAHA GENERAL MARKET.

Condition of Trade and Quetations on Staple and Fancy Produce. EGGS-Good stock, 15c.

BUTTER-Common to fair, 6@7c; choice ancy, country, 116/12c; separator creamery, 1569 16c; gathered cream, 12613c. GAME-Prairie chickens, per doz., \$3.75@4.00

unil. \$1.75@2.00; tenf ducks, \$1.50; red heads and nallards. \$2.75@3.00. CHEESE-Domestic brick, Sc; Edam. per doz.

CHESE-Demestic brick, 2c; Edam. per doz., 9.25; club house, 1-lb. jars, per doz., 43.15; Limerker, fancy, per lb., 5c; Roquefort, 15-lb. ars, per doz., 43.00; Young Americas, 164c; wins, fancy, 25c.
VEAL-Choice fat, 50 to 120 lbs., are quoted at \$75.5c; large and coarse, 455c.
DRESSED POULTRY-Spring chickens, 7c; ld hons, 65-67c; turkeys, 10c; geese, 10c; ucks, 10c. ucks, 16c. LIVE POULTRY—Hens, 5½c; cocks, 3c; spring hickens, 5½c; spring ducks, 76%c; turkeys, 8c. PIGEONS—Live, 75@90c; dead pigeons not

wanted,
HAY-Upland, \$5; midland, \$4.50; lowland,
\$4; rye straw, \$4; color makes the price on
hay, light bales sell the best; only 19 grades
bring top prices.

HROOM CORN-Extremely slow sale; new
crop, delivered on, track in country; choice green,
self-working carpet, per lb. 25c; choice green,
running to hurl 25c; common, 15c.

YEGETABLES.

SWEET POTATORS. On orders, per bbl. \$1.55.

SWEET POTATOES-On orders, per bbl., \$1.65 N.75.
TOMATOES—Per ½-bu, basket, 50960c.
ONIONS—Good stock, per bu., 30950c.
LIMA HEANS—Per lb., 4c.
DEANS—Head alcked flavy, per bu., 21,4091.50.
CABBAGE—Home grown, per hundred, 75490c.
CELERY—Per dez. 25c; fancy, large, 45650c.
FRUITS.
GRAPIS—Row Vork, 125c, barge, bota 12c.

GRAPES-New York 124c; large lots, 12c. CALIFORNIA PEACHES-None. PLUMS No shipping stock. CALIFORNIA GRAPES Tokays and other ancy varieties, \$1.50. CRANHERRITES—Cape Cod, per bbl., \$5.0008.50. APPLES—Cooking, per bbl., \$1.75; eating, \$1.85. \$2.00; Jonathans, fancy, \$2.25; fancy New York,

G2 00; Jenathans, fancy, \$2.25; fancy New York, \$2.00.

CALIFORNIA PEARS—Fer box, \$2; New York, per bbl., \$1.5064.

QUINCES—Per bbl., \$4.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

ORANGES—Mexican, \$4.

LEMONS—Mesainas, \$5.0065.50; California lemons, \$4.0064.25.

HANANAS—Choice, large stock, per bunch, \$2.0067.25; medium-sized bunches, \$1.5062.00.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—Good native steers, \$69 to \$60 lbs., \$4.66 for western steers, \$654c; good cows and helf-ers, \$5654c; medium cows and helfers, \$4.5c; good forequarters cows and helfers, \$5.5c; good hind-quarters cows and WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—The following transfers in the Ninth cavairy have been made: Captain Louis H. Bucker, from troop C to troop M; Captain Jeraid A. Olmstead, from troop M to troop G. butts, 5½c; pork shoulders, rough, 4½c; pork ditien, and never fails to cure piloz.

MUTTON Dressed lamb, To; dressed mutton, o; racks, mutton, De; legs, mutton, Nec; saddles, nutton, Sker; stew, ho; sheep plucks, he; sheep princes, per dos.

HONEY—Fancy white, per ib. 14615c; choice, 3c; California, amber color, the. CIDER—Chariffed phosphor half bbl., 12.75; per ibl., 14.934.75.
MAPLE SYRUP—Fire al. cans. each, 12.75; line per day to passen cans. crown, 36-15, boxes, BIDES AND TALLOW.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

HIDES—No. 1 green bides, 5c; No. 2 green bides, 4c; No. 1 green saited bides, 5c; No. 2 green bides, 4c; No. 1 green saited bides, 5c; No. 2 green saited bides, 5c; No. 2 veal cair, 8 to 15 lbs., 4c; No. 1 dry flint bides, 8c; No. 2 dry flint bides, 5c; No. 2 dry flint bides, 76; No. 2 dry flint bides, 76; No. 1 dry saited bides, 8f; No. 1 dry saited bides, 9c; part cured bides, 9c; per lb. loss than fully cured.

SHEEP PELTS—Green saited, each, 25g; 9c; green saited shearings (short wooled early skins), each, 15c; dry shearings (short wooled early skins), No. 1, each, 5c; dry flint, Kameas and Nebraska butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 25f; dry flint Colorado butches wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 25f; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 3f; er; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 3f; fee; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 3f; er; feet cut off, as it is useless to pay freight on them.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Tallow, No. 1, 3c; freight on them.
TALLOW AND GREASE—Tallow, No. 1, 3c; tallow, No. 2, 2½c; grease, white A 3c; grease, white B, 2c; grease, yellow, 2c; grease, dark, 1½c; old butter, 2625/c; besswax, prime, 15g; 22c; rough tallow, 1c.

Liverpool Markets. Liverpool Markets.
Liverpool, Nov. 3.—WHEAT—Sp.t firm; demand poor; No. 2 red, spring, 6s 114d; No. 1.
California, 1s 3d. Futures closed firm; December,
6s 8d; January, 6s 814d; February, March and
April, 6e 8d.
CORN—Spot, firm; American mixed, new, 2s
3d. Futures closed firm; No. 3, 2s 2d; December,
3s 34ed; January, 3s 21d; February and March,
2s 4d. FLOUR-Dull; demand poor; St. Louis fancy

winter, Ss.

FEAS—Canadian, 4s 19d.

FROVISIONS—Incon, easy; demand poor; Cum-berland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 22s; short ribs, 20 to 24 bs, 29s 6d; long clear, light, 35 to 38 lbs, 30s d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 28s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 5s lbs, 28s; clear bel-lies, 14 to 16 lbs, 20s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 bs, 4s 64.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

Pennsylvanians Think They Have the

Only Good Ones.
A letter from the old farm contains this information: "Buckwheat is a great crop this season, splendid yield, large grains, well filled, but the price will be down to 40 cents a bushel." The city-bred man or woman cannot appreciate, says the Pitts burg News, the feeling of satisfaction this piece of information causes to well up in the breasts of the buckwheaters, who have been transplanted from a side hill farm to the busy centers of population. They will wonder how the condition of the buck-wheat crop can interest any one in town. But it does, nevertheless. The transplanted citizen may not car a remaine buckwheat citizen may not eat a genuine buckwhea cake during the next twelve months or ex cage during the next twelve months of expect to inhale the delicious aroma from a
smoking buckwheat griddle during the rest
of his natural life, but he gets a great
measure of satisfaction out of the knowledge that those at home, who know what
buckwheat cakes are, and can appreciate
them in their true worth, will have full
and plant for home consumption, whether them in their true worth, will have full and plenty for home consumption, whether free silver plunges the nation into repudiation or not. There is joy in thinking of the old days at home when the steaming pile of big brown buckwheats stared him in the face from the kitchen table, and a smille involuntarily spreads over his features as he remembers how fast they dispersed when all the huners have and tures as he remembers how fast they dis-appeared when all the hungry boys and girls got down to business on the four sides of the family board.

While the advantages enjoyed by city folk not met with in the daily course of life on a side hill farm are 'almost as numerous as the sands on the seashers, there is no a side hill farm are the particular.

numerious as the sands on the seashore, there is one advantage that can be notched up on the hayseed side that all the others cannot overbalance when judged from the standpoint of healthy youth blessed with country appetites. And this is the buckwheat cakes mother made in the old home on the farm. Who ever met with a simon-numer buckwheat cakes the cakes in the old the standard cakes in the c pure buckwheat cake in a city of this great land? What man or woman who first great and? What man or woman who first struck up an acquaintance with a big round cake in a country household would ever recognize what purports to be a coun-terpart as served in the fashionable eat-ing places of the cities? No; it is impossi-ble for the two to exist in the different romain the first property of the cities of the cities? No; it is impossible for the two to exist in the different spheres, and as long as time continues each implication. The market could be quoted strong on muttons. Representative sales:

Not Enough Cattle in Sight to Make.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Not Enough Cattle in Sight to Make.
CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—There were not enough cattle here today to make a market and prices were mostly nominal at yesterday's advance of 16c. Prices were on a basis of from \$3.50 to \$3.56 for criming sales to dressed beef concerns at from \$3.25 to \$3.75. while fancy beeves were strong at from \$5.15 to \$3.25. Stockers and feeders were in demand at from \$2.25 to \$3.36 for cows and helfers, crim good demand and prices were simple at from \$2.25 to \$3.36 for cows and helfers.

Chicago is the cities of the two to exist in the different were in demand at from \$1.50 to \$3.50. To \$3.50 to \$3.50

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION FIGURES

Few Executives in Late Years Have Had a Majority of the Votes Cast. Eight presidents of the United States have failed in securing a majority of the suffrages of their fellow citizens at the polls, says the Philadelphia Ledger. These eight are Polk, Taylor, Buchanan, Lincoln, in 1860 Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland, in 1884; and Har-rison. In 1824 Andrew Jackson had a plurality of 50,551 in a total vote of about 352, house of representatives and by that body John Quincy Adams was elected. The following is a statement showing th majority or plurality by which each of the presidents, beginning with Jackson's first election, obtained the presidency:

election, obtained the presidency;
1828—Jackson, 128,134 majority.
1832—Jackson, 124,305 majority over all.
1836—Van Buren, 24,893 majority.
1840—W. H. Harrison, 139,256 majority.
1844—Polk had a plurality over Clay of
28,175, but Clay and Birney together had a
majority over Polk of 24,125. Polk was the
first president elected by a minority of the
popular vote.

first president elected by a minority of the popular vote.

1848—Taylor had a plurality over Cass of 139,557, but Cass and Van Buren together had a majority over him of 51,706.

1852—Pierce had a majority of 58,747 over Scott and John P Hale.

1856—Buchanan had a plurality of 496,905 over Fremont, bur Fremont and Fillmore had a majority over him of 377,629.

1860—Lincoln had a plurality over Douglas of 491,195, but was in a minority on the popular vote to the extent of 944,049.

1864—Lincoln's majority was 407,342.

1868—Grant's majority was 305,456.

1868—Grant's majority was 305,456.

1872—Grant's plurality over Greeley was 762,991, and his majority over all was 728,975.

1878—Tilden's plurality over Hayes was 250,935, and his majority over all was 157,037.

1886—Garfield's majority over Hancock was 1886—Garfield's majority over Hancock was 7,018, but he was in a minority of 412,289, 1884—Cleveland had a plurality of 62,683 over Blaine, but on the whole vote he was in a minority of 234,315. 1888—Cleveland's plurality over Harrison was 98,017 while the total majority over Harrison was 505,530. Harrison was 505,530.

1892—Cleveland over Harrison, 208,810;
over Harrison and Weaver, 132.

At present Grant in his candidacy of 1872
has the plurality record, and Grover Cleveland has the distinction of baving received he largest vote ever given a presidentia

andidate Omaha People in Lincoln. LINCOLN, Nov. 3 .- (Special.) - Omaha people in Lincoln: At the Lindell-F. L. Lewis. At the Capital-W. P. Braugham. At the Lincoln-F. Irvine, W. I. D. Davis, John A. Krug.

A PATHER'S BURDEN

Story of a Strange Journey with Motherless Twins. Born within the borders of a land owner by the United States, and yet further away from the center of their own country civili zation than any other child or children, i the distinction which will follow Joseph an-Bernard Day through life. They are 2-year old twins, and arrived in Seattle recently on the steamer Willapa direct from Alaska, and the place of their birth is not the only thin remarkable thus far in their lives, for with to reach Juneau and make connections with the Willapa, a trip of many days, coming from the Yukon mining district and crossing the grand, but dangerous summit by the Chilest pass. Others many years thei seniors have attempted to make that sam trip and were never heard of again, but the babes are alive and well, and, while they cannot talk yet they hope to some day b able to discuss the trip as it comes to then from the lips of their father, U. Day.

The story of their birth, of their remarkable trip and other facts connected with

them is one that does not find its way into print very often. U. Day is a miner. He is t big fine looking man, and for years befor he decided to go to Alaska he worked in the silver mines of the cast. He was eperienced in his business, and when he made a tri to Alaska four years ago and took a look a the country he made up his mind that he would come back to the United States and get his wife, a bride of a few months, and return to the land of gold. He came back, and his wife, who was at that time living with some well-to-do relatives in a suburb of Minneapolis, Minn., consented to return with him to Alaska. She was not very strong, but had plenty of nerve, and in the spring, with the aid of her husband, she reached the Yukon mining district in safety.

Her coming was a great event among the miners. But one or two women had ever been among them, and those had held aloof from the common miners. Mrs. Day took an interest in them, and endeavored to bring happiness to their lives,

Just two years ago she gave birth to twin boys. They were big and healthy, and had eyes that were black as coal and cheeks at red as apples. The exact date of their birth was October 13, 1894, and the place Sixty-Mile Creek. Never did the coming of any one, not even of the hardy men who carry the mail, create such a fervor in the Yukon district. Miners who came down today say that for three months after the birth of the twins Mr. and Mrs. Day received presents from miners far away who heard of the new arrivals. They were the first children ever born in the Yukon district, and they were petted and caressed and humored as though they were the children of some great king.
On June 3, this year, Mrs. Day, who had not been well since the birth of the chil-

n camp. Everybody wondered what would become of the twins. Day told his friends that in the fall he would take them to the United states and place them with their mother's clatives at Minneapolis. The miners laughed at him, and said that it would be impossible for him to make the trip until the babies vere old enough to walk.

Two months ago Day decided to leave the Yukon with his little ones. The miners generally were of the opinion that it would mean death for the children and probably for the father if he undertook the trip. Day was determined. He said that to keep the children at Sixty-Mile would mean a life of ignorance and suffering. So early in July Day started for Juncau with the prides of the Yukon. Before his departure old and hardened miners shed tears and prayed for the safety of the children. Day said that if they died he would die with them.

They were dressed in clothes of heavy woolen cloth, and, strange as it may seem. made the trip the greater part of the way strapped on the shoulders of their father. He carried them similar to the way Indian women pack their papoose, about. They were a great burden, when the length of the trip is taken into consideration and the further fact that Day had a pack of provisions and blankets to carry with him. Day says that at times the weather was very cold, and when his babies would not even cry he would think that probably they were a peep at them, and they would either be this place were carried. This settles laughing or sleeping. Once he says they long, hard-fought battle.

ith his long bair.

When night came on and he was ready o rest, Day would remove the children from is back, and they would sleep in his arms.

'Not once did they even so much as cry,' The trip across the sumit of the Chileat cass was the most severe of all, but the ittle ones stood it all right, though Day ays they must have suffered some, because the did himself. Several times, in crossing the sumit, Day, weak with the long trip and the heavy burden, slipped, and but for the precious ones on his back, he says, be selieves he would have given up, sun-lewn and perished. Their cooling, he says troused him, and he would struggle on. Juneau was finally reached and safely; there the babies were weighed and it was ound that they had grown fat during their emarkable journey. They remained there little while, and when the Willapa arrived ook passage on it for the sound.

In a day or two Day will leave with his cons for Minneapolis, where they will be placed with relatives and educated. Cld trip will go down as the niners say nost remarkable ever made from the Yukon

THE MUSIC OF MIAGARA.

The Harmonies and Rhythm of the Mighty Cataract. Eugene Thayer, the well-known organist,

publishes in Trinity Herald, an analysis of the music of Niagara Falls. He says: "It had ever been my belief that Niagara had not ben heard as it should be, and in this belief I turned my steps hitherward. What did I hear? The roar of Nianava? heard nothing but a perfectly constructed, nusical tone, clear, definite, and unaproachable in its majestic perfection, a complete series of tones, all uniting in one grand and noble unison, as in the organ."
Mr. Thayer then described at some length the compound nature of a given tone, and il-lustrates the evertones or partials of the lowest C of the thirty-two-foot pipe of the

organ. Then he continues:
"I bad long had a suspicion that I should hear all this at Niagara when her wenderful voice should first greet my ears. It was Just as I had supposed. How should I prove all this? My first step was to visit the beautiful Iris island, otherwise known as Goat island. My next step was to stand on Luna island, above the central fall, and on the west side of the American fall proper. I went on the extreme eastern side of the island in order to get the full force of the larger fall, and sat among the rapids. Next went to the Three Sisters Island.

"With more or less variation of pitch at these and many other points, I heard every-where the notes of the chard of G, only four octaves lower. "I arrived at my conclusion both theoretically and practically. Let me first call at-

on to the third and fourth notes, D and G. "The ground note, G, was so deep, so grand, so mighty, that I never could realize it or take it into my thought or hearing, but these two tones, only four octaves lower, were everywhere, with a power which made

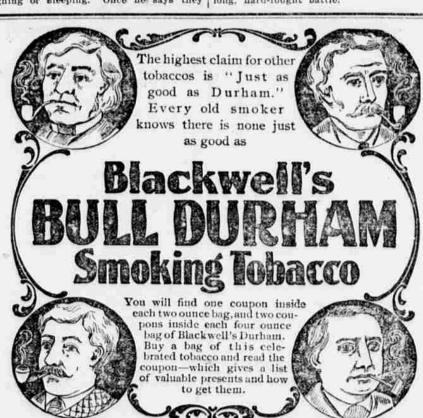
itself felt as well as heard.
"But, it will be replied, those two notes were too low to be detected by the sense of hearing. How did I determine their "I first caught the harmonic notes above them that were definite in pitch, and then, counting the number of vibrations of these

lower two notes, easily determined their "And here comes a curious feature which proves that Niagara gives a tone and not a roar. The seventh note, the interval of the tenth, was a power and clearness entirely out of proportion to the harmonics as usually

heard in the organ. 'Were the tone of Ningara a mere noise this seventh note would be either weak or onfused or absent altogether. 'What is Niagara's rythm? Its beat is

just once per second. The king of pills is Beecham's-Beecham's.

Wagon Bridge Bonds Carry. CEDAR CREEK, Neb., Nov. 3.-(Special Telegram.)-By a vote of 152 to 67 the bonds of \$4,000 to aid in the construction of a benumbed by the cold. Then he would take free wagon bridge across the Platte river at



## **Receiving Daily** The New Fall Stock.

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New Store THE STATE

LADIES.



# amused themselves all day long playing with his long bair. When night came on and he was ready MCKINLEY THE

OF THE WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

RETURNS NOT ALL IN YET

Prohibition Running Strong With the Ladies.

The ladies' vote has attracted national avtention this campaign. It has called forth the vote of many ladies who perhaps would never care to go to the polls to cast a vote. The vote was policed by postal cards and let-The vote was polied by postal cards and letters sent to the Fostum Cereal Food Coffee Co. of Battle Creek, Mich., whose office force have faithfully compiled and reported from time to time the progress of the vote. The expest interest is shown by the letters and postals, great numbers of which express gratitude for this act which is surely a step towards the realization of some gractical alon noder which one-half some practical plan under which one-half of our citizens, (female though they may be) who are now denied the elective franchise, can have the right to say how and by whom their laws shall be made, their ntry governed and their sons and daugh-

ters protected.

An extract from a letter from a lady in Kennebunk, Me., expresses "thanks for an opportunity to vote; when woman has the opportunity and an incentive to engage her mind in affairs which pertain to the welfare and prosperity of her people and country, the beings she brings into existence will be improved, elevated, and endowed with the fire of true statesmanship, by the mind of the mother during the prenatal state. Have your statesmen born with great, clear and patriotic mind, sir. That keynote that will ring on eternally until the theory becomes a fact. time that the keen, clean mind of woman

was sought in affairs of state. WOMEN'S VOTE TO DATE 220 11 16 Total ...... 5967 1196 29 365 68

No report will be shown November 7. The complete vote will be given November 11, by which time it is expected that all otes will be in.
It is true that this national vote by the

ladies brings into prominence the manufac-turers, whose office is used to compile and report it. The Postum Co., however, have already a wide reputation as the originators of a unique article of public need, in the way of their cereal or grain coffee, which is used by many brainy people who cannot digest common coffee. News paper men, authors, actors, business men, professors, nervous women, and even the children find in Pos-tum food coffee a delicious breakfast beverage that is made so largely from the gluten and phosphates of wheat, that a direct result in nervous energy is found in its use, as the food elements go directly to rebuild the lost gray matter in the perve enters. These facts are facts, and this justly famed American product has made a profound impression on people of all classes, This explanation is given for those who may not be familiar with the company, having the woman's vote in charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

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