MEXICO'S REDSKIN FOES

History of the Remarkable Indian Tribe Reported on the Warpath.

WARRIORS WITH A LONG PEDIGREE

Three Centuries of Fighting Behind Them, Another Row Before Them—Story of the Unconquerable Yaquis.

The present hostile attitude of the Yaqui Indians, in the mountain districts of northwestern Mexico, revives interest in what is perhaps the most remarkable tribe of aborigines known to history. The Yaquis differ materially from the numerous other tribes inhabiting this section of the globe, relates the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. While thoroughly partaking of the ferocious nature of the Apaches of the American frontier and entertaining quite as pronounced a hatred for all people of more civilized tastes, they are characterized by a very distinct predilection for intelligent forms of government. But that any restrictions or obligations should be placed upon them by an alien people, such as they have ever been disposed to regard all mankind not of their tribe, they are disposed to consider as unwarranted interference with their hereditary customs and hence intolerable. The Yaquis have been a constant source of dread to the Mexicans ever since the first attempt at civilizing the northwestern section of the republic, to which movement the former have been most strenuously opposed. Like other North American tribes, they hold that the territory they inhabit is theirs by right of inheritance from their forefathers and every foot of land that has from time to time been wrenched from them has ultimately been paid for by the life's blood of the invaders.

When the Spaniards first came to Mexico, in 1519, the Yaqui nation numbered a population of 350,000. The territory controlled by them was bounded on the south by Durango, and stretched away to what is now known as the northern boundary of Colorado. They were absolutely independent, owing allegiance to no government other than their own, and were looked upon as the most formidable of all the tribes of Mexico. Like all uncivilized natives at that period, the Yaquis were given to strange customs and rites, many of which were appalling in the extreme. One of these was their practice of destroying, at birth, all puny or deformed infants, which cruel custom is claimed to account for the superior physical development characteristic of them even to this day. The first war with the Yaquis was parcipitated by Coronado, who, during the period of Spanish occupation, led an armed expedition into their territory. The progress of the invaders was strenuously opposed by the Indians, but, owing to their superior arms and equipments, the Spaniards eventually succeeded in penetrating through their country. This war lasted a year, during which period the Yaquis lost 20,000 of their warriors and were forced to abandon a large amount of their territory to the invaders.

An Ancient Hate.

Their intense hatred for the Spaniards, cherished even to the present time, was engendered in the Yaquis at that remote date. Throughout the succeeding centuries they have been almost incessantly at war with the Spaniards and their Mexican descendants, and by degrees their once powerful tribe has been reduced, until at the present day it numbers less than 15,000 members. Of their former broad domain all the possessions that now remain to the Yaquis are a few leagues of land, situated in the lower valleys of the Rio Yaqui, in the southern portion of the state of Sonora. Here, during the brief intervals of peace which they have occasionally experienced, they have made their homes, following their natural pursuits of farming, stock raising and mining. This is the land that has been officially assigned to them by the Mexican government. Back of it, however, in the fastness of the great Sierra Madres, lies a territory that is theirs by right of their exclusive ability to penetrate, and, when necessary, to inhabit it. This is the war home of the Yaquis. Here, in the conflicts of later years, they have proved invincible, unconquerable. It is a country of rugged mountain steeps, of deep, furnace-like defiles, and desolate, sweltering mesa lands—a country inaccessible, intolerable to anything human, save only the Yaquis. Such is the stronghold in which this race of fighters is intrenched today.

The history of the Yaquis during the present century is especially conspicuous, from the fact that in the second quarter thereof the tribe settled down to an apparently permanent peace. The manifestation of a trait so utterly at variance with the previous disposition of the tribe was the occasion of quite as much wonderment as relief on the part of the Mexican people. In justice to the Yaquis, however, be it said, that, had the tribal rights been respected by a more advanced civilization in the beginning, not only would nearly three centuries of perpetual warfare have been averted, but Mexico might have boasted an aboriginal element without a peer among her present population. Porferio Diaz, himself an Indian, has always entertained the profoundest admiration for the Yaqui character and recently characterized them as the "arms of the state of Sonora." In 1820 the Yaquis numbered upward of 30,000 and during the ensuing year rallied to the standard of General Iturbide, taking a prominent part in the war for independence against their natural enemies, the Spaniards. When, in September, 1821, the war ended and the freedom of the Mexicans had been won, the Yaquis returned to their remote haunts in the northwest and entered upon their long unprecedented interval of peace. Therein was experienced the first prosperity they had known since Cortez's time. Then came the war between Mexico and the United States, in 1847. Even a quarter century of peace had not banished the Yaquis' inherent propensity for war and immediately 3,000 of their braves joined the Mexican forces. But when peace was again restored, in February of the following year, the Yaquis who had served throughout the war did not return to their peaceful pursuits. They claimed the Mexican government had broken faith with them relative to certain lands that had been promised them as a reward for their participation in the war. The result was the precipitation of a series of hostilities, lasting throughout a period of more than fifty years and the end of which has not yet been reached.

Lives Sacrificed.

Within that sanguinary interval the Mexican government has sacrificed 35,000 soldiers and many millions of dollars in its fruitless endeavors to effectually subdue the Yaquis and restore a permanent peace. The tribe apparently refuses to become reconciled to the loss of its extensive territory and are resolved upon fighting out their grievances to the death. Their protracted warfare has cost them over 20,000 members of their tribe, besides many towns and haciendas they had before the war. Of the 15,000 Yaquis to be found in Sonora at the present time, it is impossible to correctly estimate the proportion of actual fighters. The boys are instructed in warfare from their very infancy, and at the age of 14 one is seldom found who is not an expert in the use of every weapon known to their craft. The first ambition of every Yaqui youth is to possess a Winchester rifle, and to acquire this he will toil incessantly in the fields for 12 centavos per day, putting by his money and subsisting upon scant rations of parched corn until he has accumulated the price of the coveted weapon. In the late wars the Yaquis numbered many youths of this early age among their ranks. Once in possession of a rifle, which he would contrive to purchase from some one of the many American prospectors who were continually passing through their country, the lads would hasten to join the hostiles in their mountain rendezvous. Nor were the fighting forces recruited only from amongst the men and boys. In the summer of 1892 thirty Yaqui women in men's attire were discovered on different occasions among the slain after the night battles. Oftentimes the women were entirely depended upon for ammunition and supplies, which they would secretly convey to the warriors in their mountain strongholds. The principal food on which the Yaquis subsist in times of war is penole, a nutritious mixture, consisting of ground parched corn, sugar and spices. When mixed with water this compound is both palatable and nourishing, and a single pound of it will furnish subsistence to a Yaqui brave for days.

The most noted Yaqui chief of the present century was Cajemi. He was born in Sonora in 1837, and during his boyhood attended the local parochial schools. At the age of 19 Cajemi joined the Mexican army, in which he rapidly advanced, becoming a captain at 21. At 28 he was made colonel, and shortly afterward was detailed for duty as governor of the territory occupied by the Yaquis. In this capacity he continued for three years, at the expiration of which time he was ordered to rejoin his regiment at Vera Cruz. Cajemi, however, had wearied of military honors, and developed ambitions of another character. Hence, instead of complying with his recall, he issued a proclamation, declaring the Yaquis a free nation under his leadership. At this, General Pesqueira, governor of Sonora, immediately dispatched a large body of troops against him. This was met by 1,500 Yaquis, with Cajemi at their head, and a terrific battle ensued. Though vastly outnumbered, and ultimately obliged to retire to the mountains, the Yaquis inflicted great punishment on the Mexican forces, who were unable to follow them. For the succeeding three years General Pesqueira kept up a desultory warfare against Cajemi, at the expiration of which time another powerful army was sent to annihilate him. This latter force the Yaqui chieftain intercepted with 4,000 warriors at Capetemaya, a crossing on the Mayo river. Here another fierce engagement took place, resulting in the advance of the Mexicans being stopped.

Famous Battles.

The most celebrated of the battles waged against this remarkable chief, however, was fought in a small valley near Caliente. In this conflict, though outnumbered four to one by the Mexicans, Cajemi and his warriors came out victorious, the former losing 300 men, while the Yaquis lost but half that number.

For two years subsequent to this crushing defeat, the Mexicans did little more than act on the defensive, and Cajemi was practically in control of the entire region, which he terrorized by a constant guerrilla warfare.

In 1883 Cajemi took up a position in the San Miguel mountains, and every effort on the part of the Mexicans to dislodge him therefrom proved futile. Finally, General Martinez, then in command of the Mexican troops, resorted to subterfuge in order to decoy the Yaqui chief from his stronghold. One day a priest, the godfather of Cajemi's children, appeared in the camp of the hostile tribes. Going before the chief, he represented that General Martinez was weary of the prolonged struggle and was willing to make satisfactory terms with Cajemi, provided he would meet him in council. At first the wily chief declined to take the risk, but eventually, after much persuasion and every assurance of security, he consented to accompany the priest under a flag of truce into the valley for the purpose of conferring with Martinez. No sooner had he arrived there, however, than he was seized and thrown into prison. A court martial followed, in which Cajemi was adjudged guilty of treason, and sentenced to be shot. His execution took place at a point where fifty Mexican soldiers whom his followers had slain lay buried. For years afterward the scene of his death was marked by a wooden cross.

When the Yaquis learned how their chief had been betrayed and put to death they were frantic with rage, and swore everlasting vengeance, not only against the perpetrators of the deed, but against every member of their race. In Cajemi's stead they chose a subchief known as Tetabiate, who was distinguished for his reckless courage and ferocity. The next chief at once instituted a campaign against the Mexicans, the memory of which to this day inspires the settlers of that region with horror. In every direction within a radius of 150 miles of their mountain retreat, the unsparing hand of the Yaqui fell. During the terrible months that followed the lives of hundreds of ranchmen, miners, travelers and soldiers paid the forfeit of Martinez's treachery and for the first time in the history of the Yaquis it was reported that women and children were numbered among the slain.

Massacre Precedes Peace.

Not long after his succession to the leadership of the hostile tribe, Tetabiate waylaid a company of eighty Mexican soldiers at Batamatal, within less than six miles of Guaymas, and slew every member of the command. He then killed a burro and, removing its skin, drew it over the body of the Mexican captain. To crown his audacity he next raised the body on a pole and conveying it to a point within plain view of Guaymas proceeded to taunt the garrison by exhibiting his ghastly trophy.

The termination of the last war against the Yaquis in May, 1897, was characterized by much ceremony. Satisfactory negotiations having passed between the late General Torres, commanding the Mexican troops, and Chief Tetabiate, the latter appeared at the village of Oritz, on the appointed day, at the head of 800 warriors chosen to take part in the demonstration. An immense stand had been erected in the center of the plaza and a great concourse of people were assembled from all over the surrounding country to witness the great event. The government was represented by General Torres, at the head of 2,000 Mexican troops. After the signatures of the Yaqui chief and the Mexican general had been affixed to the treaty each made a speech to the assembled multitude. General Torres in his address complimented the Yaquis for their bravery and endurance and Chief Tetabiate in return paid a high tribute to the qualities of his erstwhile opponents. Governor Sanchez of Sonora then delivered a patriotic oration, after which the Mexican troops and Yaqui braves marched around the grand stand, exchanging many salutes and otherwise overwhelming each other with courtesies. The exercises were succeeded in the evening by a grand ball and gorgeous pyrotechnic display; on the following day a barbecue was given, and thus, with feasting, dancing and general merrymaking, ended one of the bloodiest wars recorded in Mexican history.

Harper whisky on your sideboard proves your taste is correct. It proves also that you are doing your duty to your guest and to yourself keeping the finest whisky obtainable.

Building Permits.

The following building permits have been granted by the city building inspector:

Omaha Savings bank, 1318 South Thirty-first street, addition, $1,000; Robert Rosenzweig, South Thirty-third street, frame dwelling, $4,000; S. Dallow, 2304 South Fifteenth street, addition, $500; Mary Stefack, 2909 South Twenty-fifth street, repairs, $100; Byron Reed company, 620 South Thirtieth street, repairs, $75; Carl Witt, South Twenty-eighth street, dwelling, $930; Byron Reed company, 618 South Thirteenth street, repairs, $75.

There is no better dinner wine than Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne. It helps digest your food.

WHAT POLITICIANS ARE DOING

Burbank Reluctant to Call Republican County Committee Together.

IGNORES REQUEST OF THE COMMITTEEMEN

Populists File Lists of Delegates Preliminary to Their Primaries Thursday Night—Contests in the Fourth and Sixth Wards.

Although the campaign is yet in its incipiency there is not a little activity apparent on the part of local politicians, and the preliminaries are rapidly taking shape for what is expected to be a red-hot county fight. The comparative strength of candidates is becoming evident and most of those who are actively interested are ready to consider the question of calling the county convention and getting in line for the final contest.

Last Monday a petition, signed by thirty-nine members of the county central committee, being two-thirds of the body, was presented to Chairman Burbank requesting him to issue a call for a meeting of the committee. The failure of the chairman to comply with this request was followed by another request, signed by a majority of the committee, directed to the secretary, Mr. Tucker, to issue a call for the committee to meet in Washington hall on next Saturday at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of fixing a date for holding the convention to nominate a county ticket. This convention will also choose delegates to the state convention to be held in Omaha, September 21. The call was issued last evening and copies were mailed to all the members of the committee.

One of the paradoxes that are created by the painful effort of some anti-republican politicians to continue their calamity howl in the face of the present prosperous conditions cropped out in a humorous light in a downtown resort, where a well known First ward politician who is a member of the democratic county central committee was discoursing on the evils of a republican government in particular and on the shortcomings of the McKinley administration in particular. In the course of his animadversions he declared that the workingmen will never be prosperous as long as the republicans are in power. "Look at this country today," he vociferated. "See how the masses are ground down by the trusts and how the poor man is getting poorer every day." He proceeded to declare that another four years of McKinley will make every workingman a pauper and no man who is without capital will be able to make a living for his family.

Then the conversation switched and turned to the prospective primaries, and the anti-administration man voiced another grievance. "I never had such a time in my life," he wailed. "Here I have been plugging over the ward for four days and I can't find a man who is willing to act as judge or clerk. Everybody is working, and when I try to get them to take a day off they insist that their employers have so much business on their hands that it is useless to ask for a layoff. I have lived in the First ward for twelve years and this is the first time I ever knew when every man in the ward was working every day in the week."

The kicker was entirely unconscious of the fact that his two grievances did not harmonize worth a cent, but the joke dawned on the rest of the crowd and after they had given him a bad fifteen minutes he escaped from his difficulty by declaring: "Well, it is all wrong when a man has to work all the time to get a living, anyhow."

Populist Primaries Today.

The populist primaries to select delegates to the county convention, which will be held at the populist headquarters on Howard street Saturday afternoon, will occur between 7 and 9 o'clock Thursday evening. There are no contests in six of the Omaha wards, nor in South Omaha, but in the Fourth and Sixth wards of Omaha the administration crowd has thrown down the gauntlet for a straight issue with their opponents. Each has put up a delegation and there will be a red hot fight before the question of supremacy is settled. There is also a contest in the Eighth ward, but this is purely a question of individuals, as the tickets are the same, except that W. J. Welshans and A. W. Tidd go on one ticket to oppose L. F. McGinn and George B. Cornwirth.

Of the delegations that are uncontested the Second ward is conceded to the administration. The antis claim the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, and a part of the Ninth, while the office-holding element alleges that fully half the men on these delegations are with them. Here is the complete list of the delegates in Omaha and South Omaha:

First Ward—M. J. O'Connell, J. W. Barnett, Otto Wendt, Dave Rowden, C. Young, J. Boyles, J. H. Crow, C. H. Cowley, A. J. Anderson.

Second Ward—Ted Morrow, P. L. Quinlan, Thomas Bennett, M. Quinlan, T. C. Kelsey, John B. Conte, C. F. Rezner, James Ryan, J. B. Jones.

Third Ward—L. V. Guye, J. E. Ryan, M. McGuire, C. Vincent, F. S. Horton, J. Blake, N. H. Church, J. Kenney, J. McBride.

Fourth Ward—Anti-administration: Frank Cochran, E. D. Miller, Joseph McCarty, Henry Miller, J. C. Tierney, M. Hannigan, John Mock, Joseph Kelly, C. C. Sorenson.

Fourth Ward—Administration: C. W. Ruthman, L. B. Johnson, G. Eubanks, J. H. Peabody, J. C. Tierney, G. H. Wagner, E. D. Miller, P. P. Burke, A. C. Martin.

Fifth Ward—Joseph Redman, Peter Kiewitz, Richard Cody, John C. Emblem, P. J. Meehan, Frank McGucken, James W. McCarthy, Patrick Hynes, Brice Niles.

Sixth Ward—Administration: T. G. Kellogg, H. J. Hockett, C. W. Henning, J. C. Smith, F. W. Marsh, V. C. Wilson, G. W. Woodby, N. Stevens.

Sixth Ward—Anti-administration: E. R. Rutherford, A. G. Gale, Silas Robbins, J. M. Robinson, C. Johnson, N. E. Adams, J. C. Smith, Alfred Fawkner, John Barrett.

Seventh Ward—J. J. Everingham, E. F. Morearity, Joseph Powers, Hamlin Barnes, J. C. Whipple, Martin Langdon, H. R. Newcomb, John O'Neal, Nels C. Peterson.

Eighth Ward—C. F. Erickson, L. F. McGinn, John Jeffcoat, D. Clem Deaver, George A. Magney, E. D. Lilley, A. V. Spalding, George B. Cornwirth, Jeppe Rasmussen, W. J. Welshans, A. W. Tidd.

Ninth Ward—John O. Yeiser, August Cline, Herman Cohn, E. Rawcliff, James McCloud, C. L. Sanders, Hugh McIntosh, F. Condid, E. E. Thomas.

South Omaha.

First Ward—James Graham, T. G. Smith, L. F. Abbott, O. Y. Witzell, Charles C. Curtis.

Second Ward—Louis Sorenson, Sam Morrison, A. J. Cohns, P. A. Barrett, W. A. Beckett.

Third Ward—Jay Tropp, James Enright, James Gillespie, Charles Fields, William Grace.

Fourth Ward—A. W. Adams, G. W. Payworth, C. F. Llewellen, George Chapin, James Salereno.

Philippine village open Thursday, 6 p. m.

Bold Sneak Thief.

A nervy thief entered the room of a sleeping woman Tuesday afternoon and stole a purse containing money and jewelry valued at $100 from a pillow beneath her head without waking the sleeper. He was caught early the following morning by Detectives Keysor and Sullivan. The jewelry was recovered, but the money, a small amount, had been spent for drink. The thief's name is Francis Pearse.

The room he entered was in the lodging house at 308 North Sixteenth street. Its occupants were Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Iowans, who have moved to the city to live. Mr. Miller was absent at the time of the theft, 3 o'clock. His wife lay down for a nap and slept until supper time. Beneath her pillow was placed a pocketbook, in which was $3.60, a gold watch and some rings. When she awoke the purse was missing.

Mrs. Miller suspected Pearse, a waiter who loafed about the premises. The suspicions were communicated to the police and acting on the information the detectives found Pearse in one of his haunts, a saloon at Eleventh and Jones streets. The money had been spent for beer, but the watch was found in his possession.

CREATE NEW DISTRICTS

Samson's Subjects Rounding Up New Members and Meeting with Splendid Results.

The volunteer committee of the Ak-Sar-Ben took luncheon yesterday at the Commercial club and had a short business meeting over the dessert, during which plans were laid for a yet more vigorous campaign among the business men of the city.

Several new districts were laid out and committees appointed to canvass them. District No. 1, which consists of the banks of the city and the several railway headquarters, was given over to the chairmanship of Lewis Reed, with Messrs. Patterson and Mount as assistants.

E. C. Hodder, as chairman, with Messrs. Barrett and Haverly, will stir up the men who reside on North Sixteenth street, between Douglas and Dodge streets.

On North Sixteenth street from Capitol avenue to Cuming street, J. C. Callahan will act as chairman, with Messrs. Hendrie and Hoobler to bolster him up. South Sixteenth street from Howard to Leavenworth and west on Leavenworth to Park avenue will be looked after by J. A. Wakefield, assisted by B. R. Hastings. The name of U. S. Kuhn was placed on the list for the Ninth district.

It was made the sense of the meeting that any man who was known to be financially able to join the order, and still refused to do so, be reported to the committee for investigation. The committee under the charge of A. Hospe reported over seventy names obtained within a radius of four blocks. Another meeting of the committee will be held at the same place Friday at 12:30.

DISPOSED OF THE FEATHERS

Man Who Has Been Taking Orders for Renovating Realized Cash on the Deal.

The police have succeeded in locating the missing feathers that a man with thick lips and other African characteristics has been taking to renovate from different women in the city. They found that within the last week he had disposed of $57 worth to L. G. Doup on Nicholas street. Two more complaints have been filed with the police, charging that the man has not returned feathers he took to clean. Mrs. Klein, at 1424 North Twenty-seventh street, says she let him have twenty-seven pounds August 2, and Mrs. J. W. Dunn at 1423 North Twenty-second street gave him thirty-one pounds.

The women all give the same description of the man any say that he was riding in a green-covered wagon. No trace has been found of him by the police so far.

WARD'S FATHER ARRESTED

Charged with Provoking an Assault Upon Maurice Hannifan, the Duelist.

An echo of the duel with knives that occurred between Pete Ward and Maurice Hannifan recently reverberated through the police court yesterday when the city prosecutor filed a complaint charging that Pat Ward, father of Pete Ward, provoked an assault upon Maurice Hannifan.

It seems that the old man was the cause of the famous fight, and he will have a chance to explain how it all happened. A witness to the transaction states that he heard Ward tell his son Pete to "go after Hannifan and get him." A man of the name of Christopher endeavored to stop the fight, and he says that the old man jumped upon him and choked him so he had to desist. Ward and Hannifan are both bound over to the district court on the charge of assaulting with intent to do great bodily harm.

Society's resort, Philippine village, open Thursday.

FATAL FALL FROM A WAGON

Eight-Year-Old Boy Receives Injuries that Cause His Death a Few Minutes Later.

Johnny Heider, an 8-year-old boy who lived with his widowed mother at 2013 Martha street, was instantly killed by a fall from a vegetable wagon at Sixteenth and Martha streets just before noon yesterday. The boy fell from the wagon headforemost and struck heavily on the pavement. The rear wheels of the vehicle passed over his body and injured him so severely that he died a few minutes after he was taken to a neighboring drug store. The driver of the wagon was a man named Smith, but his address could not be learned.

Consumers' Ice Company Goes Under.

The Consumers' Ice company has finally ceased to struggle against the troubles which have beset it since it began business eighteen months ago. After vainly trying to sell out to some other company the proprietors have ceased to run the wagons. These may be taken charge of by some other company and run. One reason for the failure is said to be the unusually low price of ice this summer. Dealers claim that it is 25 per cent lower than it should be to sell at a living profit.

RELICS OF CLIFF DWELLERS

Rev. George L. Cole Returns from a Journey to Ruined Cities of Colorado and New Mexico.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 9.—Laden with replies of the cliff dwellers, Rev. George L. Cole has returned from a journey to the ruined cities of southeastern Colorado and New Mexico. Valuable results were secured by excavations in ancient communal dwelling, as yet unnamed, which stands on cliffs of the Santa Fe river, fourteen miles from Espanola, N. M. There were not less than 1,600 rooms in the larger building in its prime. It was 240x300 feet. Dr. Cole estimates that from 4,800 to 6,000 people lived in the pueblo.

Among the bones taken from the burial mound were a woman's femur nineteen inches long, showing a giantess seven and one-half feet tall. The cliff on which the ruin stands rise 1,000 feet above the surrounding country.

FIX THE PRICE OF ZINC ORE

Miners' Association Shoves it Up on the Smelters—Predict Still Higher Prices.

JOPLIN, Mo., Aug. 9.—The climax of the Missouri-Kansas Zinc Miners' association fight against the smelters for higher prices for zinc was reached today, when the association announced that it had made the prices for all grades of zinc ore for the next six months. This means prices for about $8,000,000 worth of zinc ore. Heretofore the schedule of prices has been made weekly.

Six months ago, when the Zinc Miners' association was not fully organized, the smelters made the prices and bought up the zinc ore at such prices as they saw fit to pay. Since the association organized prices of ore have almost doubled.

The schedule of the ensuing half year makes the price for ore running 63 per cent metal $46 per ton, and for every 1 per cent less metal $1 less per ton. The zinc ore of this district generally runs from 50 to 63 per cent metal. It is predicted that high grade zinc ore will go to $50 within a month.

Mortality Statistics.

The following births and deaths have been reported to the office of the health commissioner during the last forty-eight hours:

Births—J. H. Glover, 2102 North Twenty-seventh street, boy; F. J. McCormick, 2215 Dodge street, boy; Walter Anderson, 612 North Seventeenth street, boy; A. W. Dart, 614 North Thirty-second street, girl; Peter A. Peterson, 539 South Thirty-third street, girl; Jerry Flynn, 2037 North Twenty-first street, girl.

Deaths—John Stephens, 89 years; Fred Richardson, 3512 Decatur street, 1 year.

Society's resort, Philippine village, open Thursday.

Gov. Stanley Makes Appointments.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 9.—Governor Stanley received a cablegram today from Colonel Metcalf of the Twentieth regiment recommending the following appointments, which were made at once: Lieutenant E. J. Hardy of Salina to succeed Captain H. B. Orwig of Company D, who resigned to become a major of one of the new volunteer regiments; Burton J. Mitchell of Fort Scott, first lieutenant; J. Q. Tefft, second lieutenant.

Remains Are Identified.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 9.—Nearly two weeks ago an unknown man committed suicide in a Main street lodging house by asphyxiation. The remains have just been identified as those of Aaron Wolfsohn, formerly a drummer for a Philadelphia ribbon house.

HAY CROP OVER THE AVERAGE

Recent Rains Benefit Wyoming Crops Very Much—Ranges Are in Splendid Condition.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 9.—(Special.)—The Wyoming section of the climate and crop service today issued the following summary of crop and weather conditions in Wyoming for the week ending today:

The temperature of the week has averaged slightly below the normal, although the weather has not been too cool for good growth. Showers occurred during the week in many localities and over the southern portion of the state the rainfall was heavy. Haying continued during the week, but owing to the frequent rains was much delayed. The hay crop along the Little Laramie river is reported damaged considerably by the rain. A light hay crop is reported from the vicinity of Fort Washakie. Generally throughout the state the hay crop is reported to be over the average. The week has been favorable for grain and gardens. The late rains, with favorable temperatures, have improved vegetation of all kinds. The rains have also improved the ranges and kept them green and growing. In the vicinity of Cheyenne ranges are better than at any previous time during the season. Reports from various parts of the state are that ranges are in excellent condition and stock doing well.

Epworth Assembly at Huron.

HURON, S. D., Aug. 9.—(Special.)—People in large numbers are here from all parts of the state attending the Epworth assembly, which began this evening to continue until the 16th. The tabernacle tent is located in Ashland park, and near by are scores of small tents occupied by people from a distance who have come to remain during the entire assembly. The daily programs include addresses by prominent men of the country, and entertainment by those whose reputations are established in that particular. Bishop McCabe will be the chief attraction Wednesday, which is designated as "Old Soldiers' Day." The bishop will deliver his lecture, "Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison," after which a grand campfire will be held. Old veterans in large numbers will be here and a grand time is anticipated.

Secretary Wilson at Cheyenne.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 9.—(Special.)—Secretary of Agriculture James L. Wilson arrived in Cheyenne today, after a trip through the Pacific coast states and Utah and Nevada. Secretary Wilson is traveling in a very plain, unpretentious manner and came in unannounced and unattended. His tour in the west is for business solely and he is on the alert for practical information relating to irrigation, sugar beet raising, live stock conditions, forest reserves and is not courting receptions or attentions of a public character.

After Outside Sheepherders.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 9.—(Special.)—A vigorous campaign has been commenced against parties from other states who have been bringing sheep into Wyoming and not complying with the state laws. On Tuesday last County Attorney J. W. Sammon of Unita county reached the Star Valley ranges and commenced the prosecution of violators of the law who had been reported by Sheep Inspector P. W. Olson. They are in the habit of driving their sheep into Wyoming for the summer, and returning to Utah, where they pay their taxes, for the winter.

Praise for General Otis.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 9.—(Special.)—Major Frank M. Foote, who commanded the Wyoming battalion throughout the war in the Philippines, spent yesterday here visiting friends. Of General Otis, Major Foote says he is the hardest working soldier on the islands. He passes upon every detail personally and scarcely takes time to eat or sleep. The work of commanding the army and acting military governor is too great, Major Foote says, for any one man and a division of the work would be wise.

Philippine village open Thursday, 6 p. m.

To the Women

Who study the hygienic interests of their families, there is no subject of greater importance than that of the bread problem—what the methods of making and how baked are questions which have become of greatest importance from a health standpoint. The new product,

Uneeda Biscuit

has solved the problem of how to get a bread food at once wholesome and palatable. **Uneeda Biscuit** contain all the nutriment of the wheat, made in the cleanest bakery in the world; by most skillful bakers. Sold in air tight 5 cent packages—always fresh, always ready for use.

At all grocers.

25c at the gate

will take your camera into the Exposition. This gives you the chance of using a tripod and a 5x7 camera—We're interested in the supplies that we sell in the Manufacturers building—the same prices as at our downtown store—an assortment just as large—everything that the amateur could need—Pictures can tell a better story of the exposition than you can.

THE ALOE & PENFOLD CO.,
Amateur Photographic Supplies.
1408 Farnam. OMAHA
OPPOSITE PAXTON HOTEL.

The Little Barrister—

Was made to supply the trade with a 5-cent cigar that would in every way prove equal to a 10-cent smoke—how well this has been done can be better proven by the record of sales—those that smoke the original Barrister and then the little fellows soon realize that the quality is the same—that the difference is in the quantity—we are distributing agents for these famous smokes and you should insist upon getting the best—he can telephone us if he hasn't them.

Wm. F. Stoecker Cigar Co.
THE BARRISTER AGENT,
1404 Douglas.

When Mr. Frederick Hatter—

Paid 25c to see and saw how many Frederick hats were on the young heads of Omaha's coming men—he was really proud—the fact is we never have had so much business as this summer—nor have the young men been our customers more—it is becoming generally known that for style and quality the Frederick hats lead them all—every hat we sell is shaped to the head by a conformateur—take a look at our $1.50 straws in coarse or fine braid.

FREDERICK
The Hatter,
The Leading Hat Man of the West.
120 South 15th Street.

Women's Tan Shoes $2.50—

We've taken a high priced line of ladies' vesting top shoes—we won't say how high priced—but want you to judge of the bargain we offer—and marked every one of them $2.50 a pair—this is no broken line to be closed out, but a good, high priced shoe that we have decided to give a little extra value in—to fully appreciate the shoe at the price you must see it—to see it is to buy it—to buy it is to be the most satisfied shoe purchaser that has ever left our store—and some mighty well pleased people have left it.

Drexel Shoe Co.,
Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House,
1419 FARNAM STREET.

A Wrong Impression—Talk No. 49.

I hear a great many people say that they don't want to wear glasses until positively compelled to—they say that if they once begin to wear them they will always have to keep it up. This is a decided mistake. They wait until they are utterly helpless without them and, of course, glasses for constant wear are then a necessity. If you will listen to the first warning of nature and give your eyes immediate attention the chances are that you will only have to wear glasses for a short time. They will aid your eyes in throwing off the weakness and will again give them normal strength and tone.

J. C. Huteson,
Manufacturing Optician,
Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies. 1520 Douglas St. Omaha.

The Great Artists—

Are not the only people that can own pianos—we've started a new way of selling that puts twenty different makes of high grade pianos within the reach of every home—for $5.00 a month you can get a piano—the payment is as small as paying rent—so small that you have your piano paid for before you miss the money—just come in and let us show you what it means to buy a piano on these terms—visitors are always welcomed.

A. HOSPE,
We celebrate our 25th business anniversary Oct. 23rd, 1899.
Music and Art. 1513 Douglas.