

Woman's Life on the Wild Western Ranch

(Continued from Page One.)

ream, employing the separator. There are also many other departments of the ranch and the making of the home to occupy their time and their efforts, and their neighbors count them among the busiest residents of the district. Miss Lulu has gone abroad for employment and teaches the district school three miles from her home. The rural mail delivery, telephone and other conveniences that have penetrated the rural districts are all within easy access of the Gallaway settlement, which, according to Omaha friends who have visited there, is an altogether interesting and delightful place.

Miss Edna Walworth, a member of the teaching staff of Vinton school, is another young woman who has braved isolation on the prairies and all that goes with it for the sake of acquiring the independence of the ranch owner. Miss Walworth took up a section of land under the Kinkaid act a year ago, and her holding is today among the most promising in its vicinity. Her ranch is a little less than two miles from Eli, Cherry county, Nebraska, and is entirely enclosed with a two-wire fence. A two-roomed house and a fifty-foot well, with a pump, improvements made during the year, contribute much to the comfort as well as the value of the place. But these are not the only improvements. Last year Miss Walworth had ten acres of sod corn, which yielded about 100 bushels, and she is planning further cultivation this spring. Later she expects to stock the place, but at present her stock consists of a half interest in a horse, which she rides back and forth to the home of her father, a mile distant. Miss Walworth confesses to some timidity, but this has not diminished her enthusiasm, which is one of the valuable assets of the homesteader. The coyote chorus which has sickened the heart of many a frontier homemaker, no longer makes her nervous, and she has become a judge of fire guards and other necessities of the place with the keen eye of the experienced ranchwoman.

Since the fire has been kept out much of her land is fine for grazing and she has derived a profitable rental at the rate of 25 cents a head for stock pastured there.

Miss Mabel Betebener, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Betebener, formerly of this city, is an enthusiastic homesteader and one of the most successful of the several Omaha women who have taken up land. Miss Betebener's claim of about 140 acres is about three miles from Bridgeport, Neb., and was opened for settlement under the Kinkaid act. It will require five years of continuous residence before she secures her patent and of this time about a year and a half remains. Miss Betebener has forty acres under cultivation, her crops including corn, oats and alfalfa. It is her intention to put the greater part of it in alfalfa as soon as the water supply is definitely determined. Present prospects are most favorable for an abundant supply, as the Tri-State irrigation ditch has been extended within five miles of her claim, and is being extended in a line that will bring it directly past her property. These prospects are so good that she has been offered \$50 an acre for her land. Miss Betebener has a comfortable house and her parents are at present living with her. Twice a week she makes a trip to town and through the neighborhood giving music lessons, her class being sufficiently large to afford a comfortable income independent of the farm.

Mrs. G. R. Coleman and Miss Ruby Elizabeth Williams are about to enter upon a fourteen months' residence near Hugo, Colo., where they have bought relinquishments on claims of 160 acres each. Mrs. Coleman and children will leave March 1, but Miss Williams does not go until June. Both of these claims are partially improved, each having a house. It is the intention of their new owners to move these houses as near together as the law will allow, that they may afford each other company and make possible many of the other conveniences incidental to near neighbors. Miss Williams' claim already has twenty acres in winter wheat and both women expect to have eighty acres put into wheat in the spring. It is their intention to eventually put their entire property into alfalfa. This will require less work of the kind more difficult for women and they believe will be more profitable. Both claims are good land that will admit of general cultivation. Both Miss Williams and Mrs. Coleman contemplate substantial improvement of their houses. Full

ement foundations will be put in and windows and porches will be screened and the interior made attractive for permanent residences. The farms are to be stocked to begin with with two horses, a wagon and a buggy. Miss Williams has bought a horse and wagon and Mrs. Coleman a horse and buggy. The horses will be worked on both farms until the profits warrant more extensive equipment. Mrs. Coleman has already been engaged to teach the district school about two miles from her home.

Misses Sue and Molly King, formerly of Omaha, have recently completed a five years' residence on two 640-acre claims near Harrison, Neb., in Sioux county. Their papers are all in and a few weeks will give them the patents to their lands. The claims were taken up under the Kinkaid act and considerable more than the required amount of improvement has been done on each. Their land joins and the houses are built just at the line, only a little way apart. The sisters have become proficient horsewomen and each has a saddle horse, long canters affording their principal recreation. During their five years of homesteading these two young women have not devoted themselves entirely to the business of ranching. At least, one of the little houses has held treasures foreign to all that surrounded and least to be looked for in a claim house on the prairie. During her residence in Omaha Miss King enjoyed the reputation of being one of the cleverest modistes in the city, and there was lamenting among her patrons when she announced her intention of going onto a ranch. A few of these patrons refused to be dropped and prevailed upon Miss King to continue making their gowns. This she has done, making occasional brief trips to the city for ideas and materials and doing the work out on her claim. This practice has served not only to occupy the time, but has proven most remunerative.

counted upon was inadequate, and nothing remained but to move the house to a place where there was water.

Mrs. Arthur Rogers, formerly Miss Grace Conant, in company with her brother, bought a relinquishment of a claim not far from Herrick, S. D., and spent the required fourteen months of residence there. With her father, who also has holdings there, and her brother for company, and not far away, Mrs. Rogers extracted from her experience a good deal of a lark, and at the expiration of her residence sold her land and returned to Omaha and her friends with a substantial little nest egg to deposit in the bank.

In spite of all the "experiences" and the hardships incidental to proving up on these homesteads, the women are, with scarcely an exception, satisfied with their bargains. Many have become so attached to the independent life that they have established permanent residence on their farms and others have gained independence by the proceeds of their lands. Although this is a subject of which all speak guardedly and not without embarrassment, with scarcely an exception all these homesteaders have had not one, but many, opportunities to marry.

"You ought to read some of the letters we women homesteaders get," said one of them. "Many of us had never suspected there were so many Barkises in the world, and marvel that we had not been discovered before. Some of these letters are written in perfectly good faith, however, but they are nothing as compared with some of the verbal proposals of marriage that have come to most of us." It is significant, however, while many of them have married by far the greater number have preferred the independence that their farms have brought them.

Miss Iowa Mullen of Saunders school, Miss Elizabeth Gibbs and Miss Olga Mohr, also teachers in the city schools, are other enthusiastic homesteaders now living on their claims, with leave of absence from their schools. Miss Clara Ruth closed her art studio in Omaha some time ago to take up her residence on a Nebraska claim and Mrs. Frances Filleo and her mother have 640-acre claims in Cherry county, taken last year under the Kinkaid act. They have a substantial cement house, and while the greater part of their land is best suited to grazing purposes, enough of it can be cultivated to make it valuable above the average in that vicinity.

Paintings for the South Dakota Capitol



ALLEGORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE—PART OF THE MURAL DECORATION OF THE NEW SOUTH DAKOTA CAPITOL AT PIERRE—From a Painting by Charles Holloway of Chicago.

DECORATOR W. G. ANDREWS has received and placed in position the first of the mural paintings in the new South Dakota state capitol at Pierre. It is a painting by Charles Holloway, the Chicago artist, who will present several subjects. The present is the central mural decoration for the senate chamber and harmonizes with the general decorative effect of that chamber, which is green, ivory and gold. The picture is an allegory of the Louisiana purchase. The center of the group of the painting tells

of the acquisition of the territory of Louisiana by America from France. Louisiana is typified by an Indian woman, over whom America is planting the flag of the new nation, and from whom the garment of France has fallen. France, by its side, holds a copy of the treaty by which the purchase was ratified. On the Missouri floats the craft of America, guided by Progress and Rectitude. In the golden yellow background, which is the spirit of old Spain, feeling the glorious achievement of Spain as discoverers of the country, shows the device of Isabella of

Spain, a yellow cross on a white field. The feurs-de-lis in the foreground suggests the more recent ownership of the country by France. The background, suggestive of Spain, and the flowers of France, tells of the past, and the genius of American progress shows the coming of another day, and suggests the glorious achievements of the present. While this is the only mural painting which has yet been received and placed, several others are finished, and are expected to be here within a few days, when they will be placed in position.

Romance of Deadwood

(Continued From Page Three.)

come productive, and almost their entire acreage is today being farmed, and the products raised sold at good prices within a few miles of where they are harvested. On Jim creek, which is within the Hills, was grown and thrashed the first cereal grain in the Black Hills. Within the Hills, free from danger of Indian attacks, on the upper reaches of the Box Elder, Gilbert M. Tower, in the spring of 1876, located and erected the first buildings in the Hills to be used exclusively for farm purposes.

Scattered throughout the Hills are numerous little valleys, and while their altitude is too high for those occupying them to make a success of raising wheat or corn, oats, barley and every kind of vegetable raised in the valleys of the foot hills are prolific producers when planted, and a crop failure is a thing unknown of. All of these little parks and the flats along the streams flowing through the mountains are today occupied by people who farm them, many in addition owning mining ground adjoining, which they also work. Some of the best paying ranches in the Black Hills are located in these parks in the headwaters of the various streams, up where the air is light and nature rears her monumental peaks.

It was not until 1873 that the first shipment of farming machinery was made to the Black Hills, Star & Bullock of Deadwood receiving a consignment of plows, reapers, rakes, etc., which, so great had been the demand for them, were sold almost as soon as they were unloaded from the bull and mule wagons which had hauled them 300 miles through a hostile and alien land. In 1879 the first self-binders were brought into the country by the same firm. They were brought in as an experiment, but farming had progressed to such an extent by that time that all were disposed of, although the modest price of \$25 was charged for each machine. The freight on a single machine amounted to over \$100.

While the products of the Black Hills mines have been worth hundreds of millions of dollars since the first settlement of the country, the wealth produced by the farms has equaled them. Although the odds were great and the danger imminent at all times during the early settlement of the valleys of the Hills, the farmer has triumphed over all of these difficulties and today to be owner of 100 acres of land in any of the valleys of the Hills means that its owner is independent for life.

are said to average \$2.50 per ton of gold. The town is connected with Deadwood by the Burlington railway, with daily trains over the most picturesque section of the Black Hills; also by a Concord trolley coach, which plies daily to and fro between Spearfish and Deadwood. This coach is the old original style of 1840.

Spearfish has six great resources—the mines, the state normal school, fish hatcheries, farming, lumbering and milling; and an additional resource is the great number of cattle men making Spearfish their home. These men probably controlling between 50,000 and 50,000 head of cattle on the ranges to the north. Within a radius of five miles from town are six sawmills, with an output of 10,000 to 25,000 feet per day each. The town is lighted by electricity, furnished from water power developed from the Spearfish river. Prof. Cook in one season shipped to the markets of the Black Hills and contiguous country from his own fruit farm 18,000 pounds of strawberries. One man, Joseph Wells, last season raised 1,500 barrels of apples. The present population of Spearfish is about 2,500.

Beautiful Belle Fourche.

Belle Fourche is located in the southwest corner of Butte county, at the confluence of the Belle Fourche and Redwater rivers, about eight miles from the Wyoming line. The Belle Fourche river encircles the city on the north and west, and the Redwater, a cool mountain stream, on the east, which furnishes water for irrigating purposes and also for power. Belle Fourche has a population of 2,500. Its resources are varied and extensive. It is one of the largest initial shipping points of range live stock in the United States. Over 2,000,000 pounds of wool were shipped from Belle Fourche last season. The town has been quite an agriculture center ever since its birth, as the farmers along the Redwater and the Belle Fourche immediately east of the town have been irrigating for a quarter of a century. The water for this purpose is taken from the Redwater directly through ditches without the use of storage reservoirs. The products from these farms are mainly alfalfa, grain, fruit and sugar beets. A \$30,000 electric light plant furnishes light and the town is supplied with water from three artesian wells flowing into a 50,000-gallon tank. Belle Fourche has five churches and a \$20,000 school building. A flour mill, run by water power from the Redwater, is located within its limits, with a capacity of 125 barrels per day.

Belle Fourche is the county seat of Butte county. A United States land office has been established here with a land district embracing all of Butte county and a large portion of Harding, Meade and Lawrence counties. The headquarters of the Northwestern Wool Growers' association is located here and the two banks have deposits of over \$1,000,000. The Belle Fourche Irrigation project, now partially completed, is in the Belle Fourche valley adjacent to and east of the town. It is a region of wide valleys, rolling hills and plains.

Oldest Elk

JOSEPH TUFFREY of Marshalltown, Ia., will be 100 years of age February 10 and a few days later will "ride the goat" into the mysteries of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He will not only be the oldest neophyte to enter the fraternity, but will be the oldest living Elk in the land. He will be the oldest resident of the county and the oldest man in the state of Iowa engaged in active business.

Tuffrey will be initiated into the Elks' order as a member of the Marshalltown lodge No. 512, in connection with the dedication of the new \$60,000 Elks' building at that place. He will represent the third generation of his family in the order, as he has sons and grandsons now in the antlered herd.

Mr. Tuffrey is a native of Newcastle county, Delaware, where he was born February 10, 1810. He has seven living children, eighteen grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren. For forty-one years he has been in the real estate business at Marshalltown and spends seven hours daily in his office looking after his business.

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Whitewood's Advantage.

Ten miles north of Deadwood, in Whitehead valley, 2,900 feet above sea level, is the finest farming section of the Black Hills region, lies the town of Whitewood. It is the center of the best wheat producing territory west of the Missouri, 60 per cent of the wheat of the Black Hills being grown within fifteen miles of the town. It is of the hard spring variety. A great deal of fruit is being raised and orchards are increasing rapidly. North and west of Whitewood the farms and small settlements are owned mainly by Danes, who devote themselves almost entirely to dairying.

Dogs in Evening Clothes.

THE New York smart set is dog crazy—womans are not content with keeping one dog, but maintain dogs of varying colors, taking but that which harmonizes with the furs and fabrics which the lady happens to be wearing. The craze has resulted in the institution of a dog tailor, who offers a selection of dog clothing as extensive as that of their mistresses or masters.

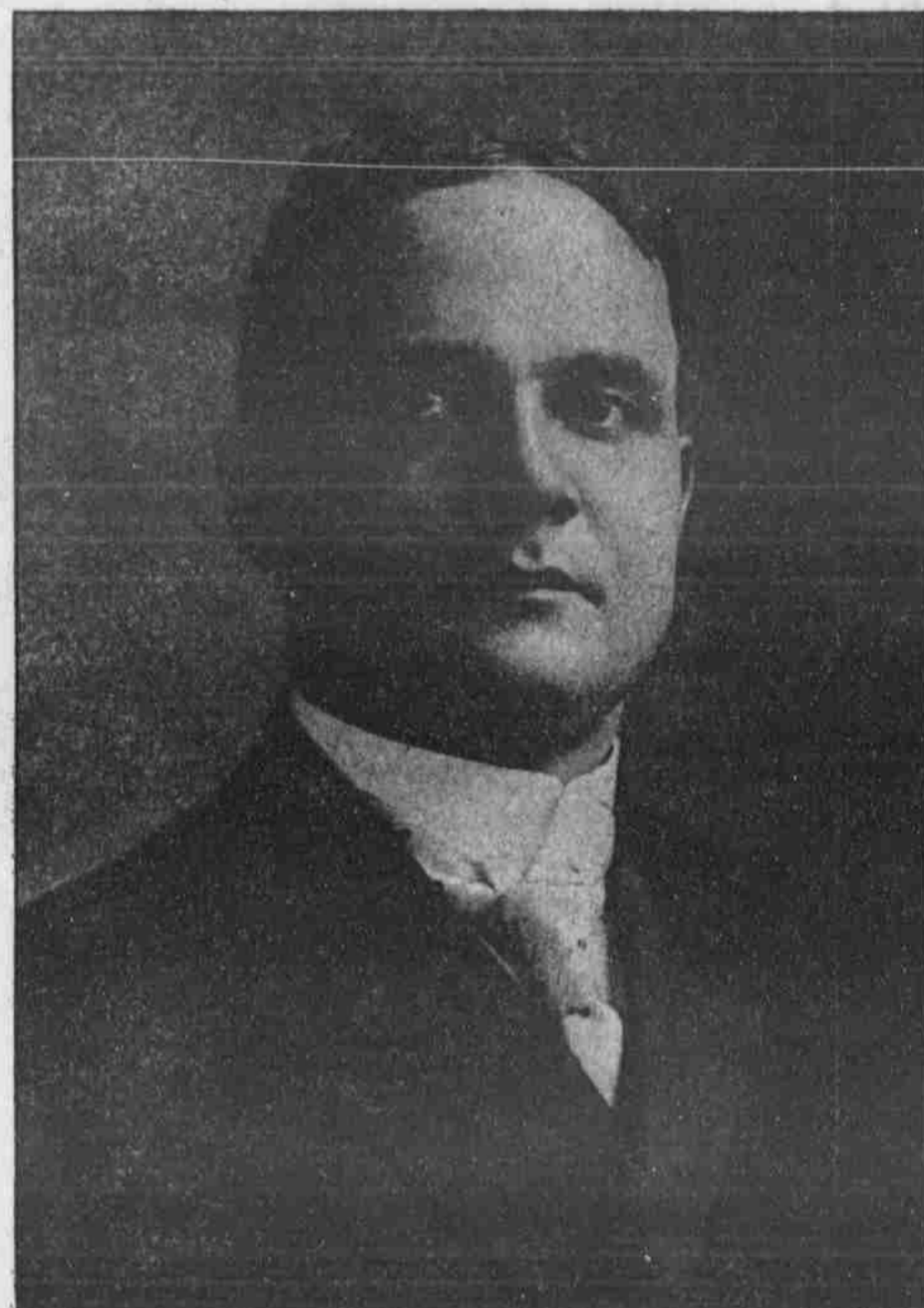
The latest dog fashions include jackets varying from loud Donegal tweeds, made Norfolk pattern, to velvet smoking coats and black evening dress. These are fitted with tiny handkerchiefs and a wallet hanging from a belt, containing the dog's candy. The dog's boots are made of patent leather and India rubber, laced with ribbon. A pair of goggles and white collars encircled with a tie complete the canine costume.

The dog's kennels are made of plaited reeds in the form of a house, lined with blue satin. Their personal needs are attended to by special maids, who are obliged to learn their mistress's gown lines so that the right doggie may be dressed appropriately for the daily "carry"—society refusing to permit the doggie to walk. Despite all this pampering the mortality among pet dogs is enormous.

Bride Needs' Be a Papist.

Prof. H. H. Balsh, superintendent of public schools of Altoona, Pa., was somewhat nonplussed when an Italian girl applied for a certificate to go to work. She

New Omaha Pastor



THOMAS H. McCONNELL, New Pastor Westminster Presbyterian Church of Omaha.

EV. THOMAS E. McCONNELL, who comes to Omaha to take the pulpit of Westminster Presbyterian church, probably Sunday, is a graduate of McCormick Theological seminary at Chicago. He took his first charge at Rushon, Ind., seven years ago, remaining there for four years. He has been pastor of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian church at Chicago for three years. Rev. Mr. McConnell was born and reared in Canada. A decision to erect a \$60,000 church was reached at the same meeting of the congregation at which the call for Rev. Mr. McConnell was made.

A sawmill in town supplies the lumber for the surrounding country. Trains run daily to Belle Fourche and there are four trains daily to and from Deadwood.

Sturgis Well Located. At the beautiful altitude of 3,500 feet, and spreading out upon an ideal site that slopes slightly eastward from the foothills, is the thriving little town of Sturgis, with a population of 1,500. The Fort Meade military reservation forms its eastern boundary and for all commercial purposes is a part of the city, so the real business population is 2,200. Sturgis was platted in 1877, being named for General Sturgis, who was the first commanding officer of Fort

Meade. The town was incorporated in 1885. It is the county seat of Meade county, which was named for General Meade. South Dakota is the richest state per capita in the union, and Sturgis is the richest city per capita, of its size in the state. The banking institutions of a town indicate accurately the material prosperity of its citizens. The total assets of the two banks of Sturgis is \$1,200,000. Sturgis has two good weekly newspapers; an electric light and power company, furnishing to the city and fort twenty-four hour current; a modern roller mill, three hotels and miles of cement sidewalk. Sturgis is the nearest railway point to the great Belle Fourche Irrigation project.

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Curious and Romantic Capers of Cupid

Art and Marriage.

MISS LUCENE GODENOW, a former Chicago art student, married Kihel Inukai a Japanese artist, at the residence of her father, George I. Godenow, Kalamazoo, Mich. Both are former students of the Chicago Art Institute. The engagement, announced in December of 1908, caused much comment at the time, when a bill forbidding intermarriage of Caucasians and orientals was pending before the Illinois legislature. Miss Godenow declared that she would marry Inukai in spite of any bill that might be passed.

"Even if there were a law against it we could go to some other state and be married," she said. "We both love art and are suited to each other."

The two-year courtship of Inukai and Miss Godenow at the Art Institute was not without its embarrassing features, according to Miss Godenow.

"During our whole year of our friendship we never spoke to each other, while in the institute," she said. "We were too much troubled by the way the other students gossiped."

When Girls Should Marry.

Twenty-five prominent Hamilton women were asked to send statements to the Life Problem club of the Hamilton (O.) Young Men's Christian association of their opinions on questions connected with the marriage of girls. The summary of their opinions was as follows:

That unselfishness is the most desirable single quality in a husband.

That it is undesirable for girls to marry outside their own social sphere.

That the best time for a girl to marry is between 25 and 30 years.

Going Some.

Mrs. Emma Miles of Kokomo, Ind., who, as Emma Thomas, was married to Delano Miles at the age of 16 years, after a short married life came into the circuit court of Kokomo to ask for a divorce upon the grounds of abandonment. Her complaint was filed, the divorce granted and she stepped directly across the hall into the county clerk's office, where she obtained a license to marry, and within eight minutes after she had faced the court she had become the wife of Frank Swafford.

Combine of Love and Business.

A. E. Olmsted, who publishes a weekly democratic paper at the little town of Burden, Ind., and who recently took unto himself a wife, thus narrates the fact in the last issue of his paper, the Clark County Sentinel:

"Mrs. Lucy Hurst McKinley, widow of the late Francis McKinley, and your humble servant, editor, on last Saturday joined partnership in the bonds of matrimony. The new firm will continue the publication of the Sentinel as heretofore, and all bills and accounts for both advertising and subscription will be thankfully received and receipted for by either member of the new firm."

Wishes Granted.

Appropos of divorce, Judge Simon L. Hughes of Denver, said at a recent dinner: "A marriage likely to end in divorce was celebrated last week in Circleville. A minister told me about it.

"An oldish man—70 or so—was led rather unwillingly to the altar by a widow of about 45.

"He was a slow witted old fellow, and the minister couldn't get him to repeat the responses properly. Finally, in despair, the minister said:

Look here, my friend, I really can't marry you unless you do what you are told.

"But the aged bridegroom still remained stupid and silent, and the bride, losing all patience with him, shook him roughly by the arm and hissed:

"Go on, you old fool! Say it after him just as if you were mocking him!"

Stranded on Snow Pile.

The unique experience of being married in a snowdrift belong to Thomas Stickle, a young farmer, and Miss Florence Merkle, of New Market, Va.

Stickle and his bride-to-be started to drive to a minister in Mount Jackson. Snowdrift after snowdrift was encountered. The horses became exhausted and the vehicle finally came to a stop in a five foot drift.

Turkish Brothers Marry Sisters.

Born in the same town in Turkey and playmates together as little children, two brothers of the Bonasiff family and two sisters of the Shamoon family of Oakland, Cal., decided to change the friendship into a closer tie, and a few days ago two marriage licenses were issued that each Bonasiff brother might make a Shamoon sister his wife.

The acquaintance of the brothers with the girls did not last long in the days of their youth, for Turkish girls are secluded and are not allowed to play with boys after they have passed a very early age. Nevertheless, Abadella Joseph Bonasiff forgot Friedle Shamoon and Tommas Joseph Bonasiff never forgot Hannie Shamoon.

The two men came to the United States at a very early age, with the resolve to make their fortune. Several years went by, during which time they corresponded regularly with their parents in Turkey. They learned that the two little girls of their childhood had grown into beautiful young women, much sought after as brides in their native village. The Bonasiffs prospered meanwhile, and in a few years after their arrival in this country had amassed what in their own village passes for fabulous wealth.

They wrote back then to their parents asking that they make formal application for the Shamoon girls as brides. The negotiations took a long time, but ended with the coming of the Shamoon family to California. They arrived a short time ago and formal consent to the two weddings was given.



JOSEPH TUFFREY, Marshalltown, Ia.

Quaint Features of Everyday Life

was under 16 years of age. She brought with her the certificate of baptism, but when the secretary started to write the name she stopped him.

"That is not my name now; I'm married," she said.

Here was a dilemma unlooked for. Does a married woman, who is under age, need a certificate to work? Can a married woman be made to attend school?

The law says that a child cannot be excused from attending school except for sickness or other urgent reasons.

"Let us make it 'urgent reasons' and give her the certificate," said the superintendent, and this was done.

Find His Wife Remarried. C. L. Trotter of Bensenville, Schuyler county, New York, returned to Oonoto a few days ago after an absence of thirty-two years and found his former wife remarried and living in the city. Like Enoch Arden, he intends to leave her undisturbed in the companionship of her second husband, but he does not propose to hang around and end his days like Enoch.

Trotter lived here thirty-eight years ago. He afterwards went to Michigan and then to New York, where he engaged in farming and accumulated some property. In the meantime his wife married John Olson, an Oonoto boy whose father was a blacksmith. There is no sentiment in Trotter's return. He came solely on a mission of business and with a view to later becoming free of the matrimonial entanglement of nearly forty years ago.

Guard Woman's Body. Deputy Coroner Walden left, but returned again. The dog still held his guard and could not be induced to leave the couch. Finally, Walden, taking off his fur gauntlet, hurled it at the dog's face. The animal showed more fight than before when the deputy coroner reached the house, and after trying nearly an hour to persuade the dog to leave the couch, Deputy Coroner Walden left, but returned again. The dog still held his guard and could not be induced to leave the couch. Finally, Walden, taking off his fur gauntlet, hurled it at the dog's face. The animal, gripping it in his teeth, was dragged from the couch and thrown into the yard. Walden was then able to proceed with

One of the staple crops of Hamilton county, Illinois, is sunflowers. They are raised extensively in the northwestern part of the county, where the soil seems especially adapted to them.

To date more than 16,000 bushels of thirty-four ear loads, worth \$1.50 per bushel, valued at \$25,000, have been shipped out of the county this season.

They are used for medicinal purposes, for bird food and for making stock foods. Indications are that next year's crop will be more than double crop raised this year.