

THE RACE FOR LAND.  
BOOMERS AND SOONERS EN-  
GAGE IN A WILD SCRABBLE  
FOR HOMES IN THE CHERO-  
KEE STRIP.

# The



# Herald

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE RATE WAR.  
THE SANTA FE MEETS THE  
SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S \$15 CUT.  
BUT WILL NOT PLUNGE THE  
KNIFE DEEPER.

VOL. XL. NO. 159

LOS ANGELES: SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## OVERCOATS FOR FALL

Melton Overcoats, Woolen Lining, at \$10.00  
Fine Kersey Overcoats from \$13.00 to \$30.00  
These Goods Are of the Best Make and Finish.

## OUR YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S GOODS

Are the Handsomest and Most Stylish Ever Shown.

## MULLEN, BLUETT & Co.

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138, 140, 142 S. Main St.

## BIG DRIVES THIS WEEK IN OUR LAMP DEPARTMENT

NIGHT LAMPS, complete, cut from 25c. to 15c.  
HAND LAMPS, with burner and chimney, cut from 30c. to 20c.  
FINE GLASS LAMPS, complete, cut from 35c. to 25c.  
DECORATED STAND LAMPS, with fancy shades, cut from \$1.50 to 95c.  
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## MEYBERG BROS.

LOOK AT OUR SHOW WINDOW.

## SOMETHING NEW

WE ARE SHOWING IN OUR

## CARPET AND RUG DEPARTMENT

A Superb and Varied Line of Private Patterns Produced to Meet the Requirements of the Most Discerning Taste.

CARPETS AXMINSTER, WILTONS, MOQUETTE, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, INGHAM'S.

RUGS ORIENTAL, TURKISH, PERSIAN, JAPANESE, SMYRNA, ANGORA AND FUR, HAITIAN AND BERBERES, AREA SQUARES, A LARGE VARIETY IN ALL SIZES.

CURTAINS AS USUALLY FOR ASSORTMENT IN PORTIERS, Lace and Silk Curtains, Cash Silks, India Muslins, French Organs, Flashes, etc.

## LOS ANGELES FURNITURE COMPANY,

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## TWO GOLD MEDALS

Two First Prizes for Large and Small Photographs

## WORLD'S FAIR

Convention of the Photographic Association of America over some of the most eminent photographers of the East (and the Pacific Coast). This completes the large list of EIGHT MEDALS and TEN DIPLOMAS for excellence and superiority.

Cloudy Weather Preferred for Sittings. 220 SOUTH SPRING STREET. Opposite Los Angeles Theater & Hoffman Block.

## BARKER BROS.,

Successors to Bailey & Barker Bros.,  
Have moved into their new quarters in the 31st-32nd Block, COR. THIRD & SPRING STS., where they show as drawers of trade.  
LACE CURTAINS at \$1 Per Pair.  
PARLOR SET, 5 Pieces, Solid Oak, at \$30.  
BED-ROOM SET, Hard Wood, at \$16.50.  
GARPETS---Run in and See How Low.

## WILLIAMSON'S MUSIC STORE

PIANOS  
MATHUSHEK, BRAUN, ULLER, SMITH & BARNES, NEDHAM, SIVET, TONGUE.  
ORGANS  
A FULL LINE OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.  
SEWING MACHINES  
Standard, Rotary Shuttle, White and Other Long Shuttle Machines, Supplies, etc. 413 1/2  
327 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

S. CONRAD, OPTICIAN  
Watchmaker and Jeweler  
121 and 123 N. Spring St.  
COR. FRANKLIN  
FINE DIAMOND SETTING A SPECIALTY.  
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY  
REPAIRING AND WARRANTED  
9-7-17

CHAS. VICTOR HALL TRACT,  
OF ADAMS STREET.  
Large home villa lot for sale in the Southwest; avenue 50 feet wide, lined with Palms, Monterey Pines, Gravelly, Pepperc, the new gum of Algeria and Magnolia, etc., which will give a park like effect, or six miles of streets. Lots are 40x150 to 14 foot alleys.  
\$300 FOR INSIDE LOTS; \$10 per month till one-half is paid, or one-third cash and balance in five years; or if you build you can have five years' time. Get one while you can. Apply to office, 223 West First street. 7-14-93

## VOORHEES AGAIN FOILED.

No Time Set for a Vote on the Repeal Bill.

The Debate Promises to Continue Indefinitely.

Allison Makes a Long Argument in Favor of Repeal.

Eulogies Pronounced on the Late Senator Stanford - Filibustering Against the Tucker Bill Still Meeting with Success.

By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—This morning Senator Voorhees again sought to obtain from the opponents of repeal some information as to when a vote could be had on the repeal bill. The effort elicited no more information than did the former one, although Senator Teller said later their opinion on the subject would be given, as Allison was desirous of proceeding with his speech as soon as the discussion was reached, but another effort will probably be made early next week; if unsuccessful, Mr. Voorhees will then ask that a night session be held.

Peffer offered a resolution which went over instructing the committee on interstate commerce to inquire whether, and if so, what legislation was necessary to prevent the interruption of interstate railway traffic by lawless persons, and punish persons guilty of robbery and murder committed on interstate railway trains.

The resolution offered by Manderson of Nebraska, (Rep.) yesterday, calling for information whether land offices in Nebraska had been abolished or consolidated, was taken up.

After amendment so as to include all land offices the resolution was agreed to.

The repeal bill was then taken up. Voorhees asked unanimous consent that general debate close on the 21st inst., amendments to be debated until the 27th, under the five-minute rule.

Teller objected.  
Allison, Rep. of Iowa addressed the senate on the bill.  
Allison said he voted for the law of 1890 with great hesitation, as he did not believe in the policy of piling up bullion in the treasury and holding it there unused. He favored going every ounce of silver in the treasury as soon as practicable. He favored the use of the \$60,000,000 seigniorage now in the treasury to maintain the parity between the two metals. He said the United States could not continue the purchase of silver without seriously endangering the standard established in 1873 and bringing the nation, with all its opportunities, wealth, labor and production, to a silver standard.

Allison was questioned about the recent monetary conference at Brussels. He said the Brussels conference made more progress respecting the solution of the silver question than was made at all the prior conferences. If the United States would undertake the policy of restoring silver by international agreement, it would be accomplished within a reasonable time, the parity between the two metals would be restored, and silver would practically be rehabilitated—that was the solution of the question.

Hill of New York asked whether the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act would facilitate or hinder the perfection of such international agreement.

Allison replied that that was only a matter of judgment.

George of Mississippi asked whether there was any sentiment in Europe in favor of the reestablishment of the monetary conference.  
Allison had no doubt that public opinion in Europe was that a conference of nations should assemble to deal with the question, and in that statement he did not exclude England. He believed if patience was exercised, if the question was dealt with in a statesmanlike way, if the senators would dismiss from their minds prejudice and party leanings and deal with the problem as a great question involving the whole country, its integrity and its interest, the time would soon come when silver and gold would travel side by side.

EULOGIES ON STANFORD.  
Upon the conclusion of Senator Allison's speech, White of California introduced a resolution commemorative of the life of the late Senator Stanford, of that state. Speeches in eulogy of Mr. Stanford were made by Senators White, Dolph, Peffer, Mitchell, Daniel, Stewart and Perkins. They spoke in high terms of the personal characteristics of Senator Stanford, and dwelt without exception upon his career as a philanthropist, mentioning many instances of the display of his characteristic. None failed to refer to his work as the originator of the Pacific railroad system, nor did they neglect to refer to his career in politics, but all dwelt especially upon his magnificent endowment of Leland Stanford, jr., university. There also were frequent references to the sad deprivation he sustained in the loss of his son, and all dwelt upon the sorrow of his widow and her loss.

Senator Peffer, Mitchell and Daniel referred to some length to Mr. Stanford's land loan bill, and while all except Mr. Peffer condemned the scheme, they agreed that that idea was seen the disposition which characterized his life, namely, his sympathy for the poor.  
To Senator Perkins, Mr. Stanford's successor, was fittingly awarded the distinction of closing the eulogies. He spoke at some length upon his predecessor's career, as in business and politics, and referred eloquently to his character as a man and a philanthropist. Perkins closed his remarks with a motion to adjourn in honor of Stanford's memory, which was adopted, and the senate adjourned.

## HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

### Filibustering Against the Tucker Bill Again Successful.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Filibustering in the house against the Tucker bill repealing the federal election law lasted only long enough today to demonstrate that the Republicans are still capable of breaking the quorum. The Democratic leaders being convinced that nothing could be gained by continuing the deadlock, therefore submitted to adjournment. They feel assured that when the house meets on Tuesday, a majority of their own will be present, and they will be able to go ahead in respect to the wishes of the Republican minority.  
English asked for immediate consideration of a resolution reciting the frequency of train robberies, endangering the transmission of the United States mails, and providing for an investigation by the committee on commerce and report by a bill or otherwise. Kilgore objected.

Filibustering against the Tucker bill, led by Burrows of Michigan, was resumed. The action of the two previous days were followed, forcing a vote on the motion to dispense with the call of committee, and as before the Republican administration Democrats refusing to vote, broke the quorum. Adjourned.

## TARIFF HEARINGS.

### A Mixed Lot of Manufacturers and Importers Have Their Say.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The hearing before the ways and means committee was begun today by Mr. Schless, who argued for the retention of the present duties on brads. William J. Matheson argued in favor of continuing the protection on dye stuffs manufactured here. He also desired to have coal tar placed on the free list. M. W. Skiddy remonstrated against any change in the tariff on dyes. Thomas Smith of New York did not want the present tariff on porcelain disturbed. R. Montgomery argued for the retention of the present duties on bullion and metal thread. W. G. Dalzell objected to the inequality of the tariff rates on the different classes of axes, and urged that the committee place an ad valorem duty on carriage axles. E. R. Morse of Vermont claimed that a reduction of the duty on marble would diminish production and increase the price of marble used by Massachusetts people. J. Craig of Tennessee urged the necessity of duties being imposed on marble. R. Burger of Pittsburgh wanted the present tariff retained on polished drill rods. The remainder of the day was devoted to the pottery industry, and several arguments were made pro and con to the tariff.

## EUROPEAN WAR CLOUDS.

### THE HUNGARIAN ARMY MANEUVERS NOW ON DECK.

Demonstrations and Counter Demonstrations Made by the Rival Military Powers - England and the Dreibrund.

BELIN, Sept. 16.—Emperor Francis Joseph left Vienna this afternoon to attend the Hungarian army maneuvers, which take place in the presence of the duke of Connaught. This interest in certain quarters in Germany means the consolidation of the existing entente between Great Britain and the Dreibrund. This is especially so, as the duke's visit to Austria will soon be followed by a visit by the British Mediterranean squadron to Italy. In anticipation of the visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon the large towns of France are already making preparations for the reception of their old allies. Russia is not pleased at the extent to which the Frenchmen are going to demonstrate their affection for the czar and his subjects. It is claimed that Russian statesmen are of the opinion that too much demonstration would be irritating to Germany, and as the new rifles for the Russian army are not finished, and the new loan has yet to be raised, Russia is desirous of not angering Germany. But France and Russia are not alone in the demonstration business. William has had his share at Metz, Strasbourg, Carlsruhe, and elsewhere. Emperor Francis Joseph is not doing his little demonstration. Italy through the crown prince, has done hers, and Great Britain, not to be left entirely in the cold, is sending her Mediterranean fleet to the gulf of Otranto, where the Italians are preparing a demonstration in England's honor as an offset to the demonstration in France in honor of Russia. This is all Europe demonstrating that there are war clouds on the horizon.

## A RELIGIOUS LION.

Dr. Briggs Given an Ovation in the Parliament of Religions.  
CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Prof. Briggs, of hereby trial fame, was given a rousing welcome today in the parliament of religions, and his liberal sentiments were accorded the heartiest applause. His speech was an eloquent presentation of the well known views of the eminent divine on the fallibility of the bible. Among other speakers were Mgr. Seaton, Rabbi Gohel and Rev. Mungler. Edward Everett held the presidency at the congress of Unitarians. The Theosophists, Seventh-Day Baptists and Swedenborgians were also in session.

Iowa Prohibitionists.  
DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 16.—The executive committee of the Citizens' Temperance party today nominated Rev. Bennett Mitchell of Crawford county for governor, to fill the vacancy made by the death of Hon. L. Coffin. It is thought the third party Prohibitionists will endorse him.

A sea bath at home with Turk's Island sea salt is exhilarating. Recommended by all physicians. For sale by all druggists; 15c a package.

Ladies' hats cleaned, dyed, reshaped and trimmed. California Straw Works, 204 South Main street, opposite Third.

## PEIXOTO HARD PRESSED.

The President of Brazil in a Bad Predicament.

He Is Compelled to Evacuate Rio de Janeiro.

The Rebels Now Practically in Control of the Capital.

Much Damage Done and Many Persons Killed During the Recent Bombardment—Admiral Mello's Powerful Fleet.

By the Associated Press.  
NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The Herald's Buenos Ayres dispatch says: The news received from the Brazilian revolution today is unfavorable to President Peixoto. It is reported that the naval squadron sent to quell the revolutionary uprising in Rio Grande do Sul has rebelled. The officers refuse to take orders from any one except Admiral Mello, who is in command of the rebel fleet. The bombardment of Niteroey is concluded. The ships of the revolting squadron attacked and silenced the forts. President Peixoto threw many officers of the army into jail to prevent them from joining the revolutionists. The revolutionists control the arsenal and custom house. The report of the secession of the states of Bahia and Pernambuco is confirmed. Admiral Mello now has a squadron of 30 warships and merchant steamers which are all well supplied.

President Peixoto, it is reported, has retired to Santa Ana with the troops still loyal to him. It is expected that he will join Castilista in Porto Alegre, where he will make a final stand for the retention of power.  
The damage resulting from the bombardment is much more serious than heretofore reported. Many persons were killed, including an Italian sailor for whom the government paid \$5000 indemnity. One German is also reported killed. In repulsing the attempted landing at Niteroey, 20 policemen were killed. Admiral Mello proposes to blockade Rio and starve the capital into submission by cutting off all supplies. The forts answered the fire from the vessels generally. Many rebel officers and men were killed.  
The attitude of the foreign war ships cannot be understood. The Tiradentes still remains outside of Montevideo, but no one aboard of her is able to manipulate her guns. The United States cruiser Charleston will sail from Montevideo for Rio on Monday.

## THE RECENT BOMBARDMENT.

The Garrison at Niteroey Surrendered After a Gallant Defense.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 16.—Official advices confirm the reported bombardment the past few days at Rio Janeiro. Niteroey was shelled time and again, and the garrison was finally compelled to surrender after a gallant resistance. It is reported that after the surrender, the garrison and civil guards joined the insurgents, who had already taken in addition to their fleet. The president and government have been driven out of Rio and are now encamped with the loyal troops at Santa Ana, 12 miles from Rio, awaiting the rebel attack. Nevertheless, the president is not disheartened. Congress passed a vote sustaining him. The rebel fleet now numbers nine vessels.  
The rebels were reinforced by the naval forces at Cabras island, in Rio bay. Fort Cabras is one of the principal fortifications. A prison is on the island in which most of the high class and political prisoners are confined. The prisoners have been liberated and have joined the rebels.  
Fort Villagagnon is neutral. It is probable that the garrison will soon join the insurgents, other advices say it has already done so, and the insurgents are having everything their own way. Fort Santa Cruz is still loyal. The insurgents, incensed at its resistance, propose to wreak vengeance on the garrison when it surrenders. The moderation of the insurgents so far is largely due to the fact that the foreign war ships are a restraining influence. The garrison of Fort Santa Cruz must soon surrender, being short of provisions.  
Private advices go further and say the rebels have landed strong forces and taken possession of the custom house. The insurgents are receiving reinforcements on all sides, money and provisions being placed at their disposal. Confident of their ultimate success, President Peixoto is endeavoring to make terms with the insurgents, but received the reply that nothing but unconditional surrender would be accepted.  
Private dispatches announce that sailors from the rebel warships have practically captured Rio Janeiro, driven out President Peixoto, and the government arsenal and custom house and the town of Niteroey, opposite Rio, are in the hands of the rebels.  
The damage done by the bombardment of Rio and Niteroey is much greater than at first believed. The insurgents are preparing to march upon Santa Ana to try to capture the president.

## WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

### NEW MEXICO'S BUILDING THE SCENE OF FESTIVITIES.

Railroad Men and Their Families Welcomed to the White City—Michigan Awarded First Prize for Her Forestry Exhibit.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—This was Texas, New Mexico and Railroad day at the world's fair. The weather was delightful. The sun shown brightly and a crisp breeze made outdoor exercise exhilarating. The day was given over to appropriate exercises.  
New Mexico's building was the scene of festivities. Some of the most prominent citizens of New Mexico lent their presence to make the day a success. The opening address was made by Governor William T. Thornton, followed by ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince, who sang the praises of his territory. Captain Jack Crawford, the poet laureate, gave several recitations. Short talks were made by Henry L. Warren, Miguel Otero, S. Rodney, Powell Pickett, Francis Downs and others. A reception was given Governor Thornton, following the exercises.  
The total admissions today were 238,010, of which 199,321 paid.  
The railroads made railroad men and the families welcome at the White City, and arranged pleasant bits of travel for them and sundry entertainments. The formal exercises of the railroad men took place in Festival hall, where, after music by the Iowa band, Director-General Davis made an address of welcome. Several other speeches were also made.  
Tonight fireworks were set off on the lake front. Prof. Baldwin made a balloon ascension and Jean Witzman gave an exhibition of high rope-walking.  
Michigan captured the honors among the states for a forestry exhibit. The report of the jury of awards was made Michigan gets 11, Illinois 10, other states from seven down to one each.

## THE RATE WAR.

### A Southern Pacific Statement Regarding the \$4 Cut.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The Southern Pacific has issued a statement regarding the rate war. It claims that the \$4 which the Southern California complained had taken from the San Francisco rate, was an arbitrary rate, in which no other company shared, and it had therefore a right to suspend it. Any way, it claims the same right to give free transportation over its San Francisco loop to holders of first-class tickets, as the Santa Fe has to carry first-class passengers free from Mojave via Los Angeles to Barstow, or from Los Angeles to San Diego over its loop. The Southern Pacific is silent regarding the reason for taking \$15 at a swipe of Southern California rates.  
Must Face His Dupes.  
NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Dispatches which were received today from Washington show that Bernhard Weinberger, the missing East Side banker, who defrauded several hundred Hebrews who were his depositors, attempted to kill himself in a small hotel by inhaling gas. He is now in the emergency hospital in Washington and will be brought here to face the people whom he defrauded.

## A BIG RAKE OFF.

### The Facts Concerning the Robbery of the Philadelphia Mint Disclosed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The exact facts in relation to the reported loss of gold bullion from the mint at Philadelphia were stated at the treasury department today to be as follows:  
On account of the demand for coin a vault in which \$16,000,000 was stored in 1887, during the term of Fox as superintendent, and which was rechecked by O. C. Bosbyshell without weighing, was opened September 8th and the bullion weighed by Morgan. It was then found to be 30 bars short. These bars were valued at \$134,000. Morgan at once reported the result to the mint bureau, and was directed to return to Philadelphia and re-weigh the bullion. On second weighing it was still found short.  
Since the bullion was stored in the vault, the weigh clerk, an old employee at the mint, had sole custody of it, and the circumstances indicated that he knew what became of the missing bars of gold. He was thereupon charged with having taken them. He finally acknowledged his guilt and furnished information as to where over \$100,000 of it was secreted. This was recovered yesterday and more will be recovered today, as he has expressed a willingness to give it up. How much more will be recovered cannot be accurately stated, but probably between \$6000 and \$7000. It is believed the treasury department will lose nothing.

The name of the thief is not yet disclosed. He was an employee of the mint and used a common iron garden rake which he inserted between the bars of the door of the vault and raked out the gold. He has been at work in this manner a number of years, but fortunately for the government and Superintendent Bosbyshell's bondsmen, he hoarded up the gold and on being captured, it is said, turned it over to the officials. Acting Director of the Mint Preston has returned from Philadelphia and announced that neither the government nor Bosbyshell's bondsmen will lose anything.

## VINCENT MUST HANG.

FRESNO, Sept. 16.—Judge Holmes this morning fixed September 21st at 9 a. m. as the date for passing final sentence on Dr. F. O. Vincent. Vincent stands convicted of murder in the first degree, and has had the date for his execution fixed twice before, but each time he secured a stay of proceedings. His attorney has made every effort in his power to save him from the gallows, but there seems to be no further chance of staying the execution. His only hope now rests in the possibility that Governor Markham will commute the sentence to life imprisonment, which is regarded as extremely doubtful.

## THE SIGNAL TO START.

Seventy-Five Thousand Men and Women Enter the Mad Race.

ARKANSAS CITY, Sept. 16.—Fifty minutes before noon 75,000 men and women were gathered on the north and south boundaries of the Cherokee strip awaiting breathlessly the signal which would announce the arrival of the hour when possession of the land of that modern El Dorado should pass from the ownership of the government into that of its individual citizens. Some were mounted on thoroughbred racers, some on less fleet but surer footed cow ponies, some on bicycles, others in buggies and wagons. The throng was made up of all classes from the shrewd financier and real estate speculator to the sturdy young farmer bent only on securing a homestead for himself and family.  
The minutes decreased to seconds, reins were tightened, girths cinched, stirrup straps looked after, every muscle was tense and quivering with excitement when exactly at high noon, at a signal from the commanding officer, the revolvers of Uncle Sam's representatives rang out the signal for the start.  
Pell-mell, helter-skelter, hurry-scurry, the great speculative army rushed across the lines and raced for home and fortune. The shouting men, cracking whips, rattling wheels, clattering hoofs and explosions of fire-arms combined to make a confusion of sound in keeping with the general disorder of the start and to render the scene one of indescribable pandemonium.  
The serried ranks were soon broken; the rushing boomers spread out over the strip, those best mounted in the lead. There were collisions and mishaps here and there; breakdowns of vehicles, dashing not only boomers, but their horses to the ground; horses refusing to cross deep gulches, and riders abandoning them, continuing the race on foot, or making long detours to avoid bad ground. Here was a neck-and-neck race between horsemen who had chosen the same town lot or quarter section of farming land; stumbling over rocks, wading streams, climbing precipitous banks, on they go.  
The chivalry which relinquished places in line to women all disappeared in the scramble for actual results. Women had to take chances with the men in the race, and it is to their credit that some of them made as good a showing in the struggle as the alleged lords of creation, reaching the goal in time to pre-empt desired bits of mother earth.  
Trains loaded with town-sitters crept along, being forbidden to exceed 12 miles an hour, while horsemen passed them waving their hats in derision. As a train pulled into a town-site boomers swarmed out of the cars like ants, and in 15 minutes what was a waste country became a populous community. Innumerable fights over lots resulted, and in the absence of other means of settlement, the right of might carried the day and the stronger took possession. Tents go up, town meet-

## BOOMERS AND SOONERS.

The Cherokee Strip Opened to Settlement.

Grand Rush of Homeseekers for Choice Claims.

A Hundred Thousand Men and Women Make the Mad Race.

Two Hundred Thousand People Settled in the New Territory—Many Accidents and Several Murders. Sooners Shot.

By the Associated Press.  
ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 16.—One hundred thousand people settled upon the Cherokee strip today. At noon the signal was given, and the great race began. As far as the eye could reach in either direction could be seen men mounted and in wagons and on foot, closely packed together, making a solid column 200 feet wide in the middle and tapering away to a mere streak of black in the distance. Confusion reigned everywhere, so closely were the contestants packed together. The start was hazardous. Horsemen were unseated, wagons overturned, and pedestrians prostrated in the mad rush.  
Cowboys on horses took the lead. They had gone but a short distance when they spread over the prairie and dismounting, set fire to the thick prairie grass, hoping thus to turn aside those who were following. The fires spread rapidly at first, but were soon stopped by the deep gully which parallels the Cherokee line a few miles north of here. Horses could not be urged through the flames, and many turned back. No damage was done by the flames further than destroying the grass and impeding the racers.  
James H. Hill of Kingborn, N. J., was shot and instantly killed by soldiers at the southwest corner of the Chillicoee reservation. He started into the Strip before the signal was given. Soldiers warned him to stop, but he did not heed the orders and they fired upon him. He had \$500, and it was turned over to the sheriff.  
In the race many men were injured, and some killed. Of the latter, two were murdered—one stabbed, the other shot through the head. Many dead horses lie on the prairie. Four new town sites, one at Arkansas City, Kan., at 5000 acres, other towns of population ranging from 1000 to 3000. Every desirable claim has at least one claimant and many have two or four. Contests, of course, will be numerous.  
Soldiers shot four "sooners" near Stillwater, O. T., and Arkansas City, Kan. Wagons and freight trains loaded with supplies followed the settlers into the Strip. Camp fires dot the prairies in all directions tonight. The drought has dried up the streams, and those who failed to provide themselves with water are forced to endure suffering.

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